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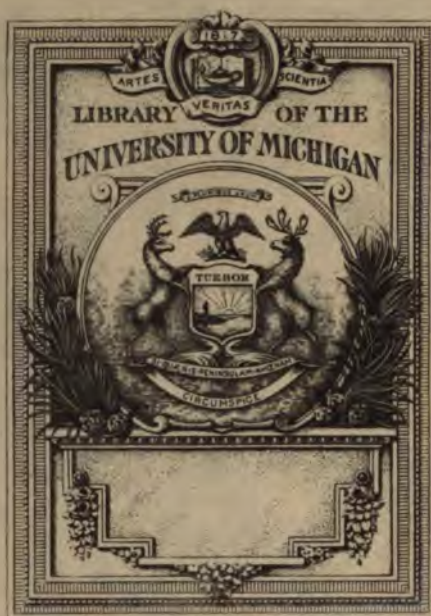
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THE
HANDBOOK OF JAMAICA

FOR
1886-87:

CO. RISING

Historical, Statistical and General Information
CONCERNING THE ISLAND.

COMPILED FROM OFFICIAL AND OTHER RELIABLE RECORDS.

Published by Authority.



BY
A. C. SINCLAIR

(OF THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT)

AND

LAURENCE R. FYFE

(OF THE COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE).



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HANDBOOK OF JAMAICA

FOR 1886-87.

RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED

TO

His Excellency Sir Henry Mylre Norman, B.C.B., C.I.E.

CAPTAIN GENERAL AND GOVERNOR-IN-CHIEF OF JAMAICA

AND ITS DEPENDENCIES,

BY HIS OBEDIENT SERVANTS,

THE COMPILERS.

SOLD BY

Mr. Edward Stanford, 55, Charing Cross, London, S.W.
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AND AT

The Government Printing Establishment, 79, Duke Street, Kingston, Jamaica.

P R E F A C E.

THE Handbook of Jamaica for 1886-87 contains the latest and most reliable information with respect to the general, statistical and financial affairs of the colony. The articles of the previous editions have been carefully revised and elaborated and several new articles have been inserted in the present publication.

The description of the parishes has been considerably improved, information of the greatest value having been collated and inserted.

The articles under the heads of "cultivation" and "imports and exports" contain a mass of important information respecting the agricultural and other resources of the island. The revenue return for the first nine months of the current financial year appears in the financial section of the work.

A chapter showing the progress of the island since 1866 has been included: the data are to be found in the available public records of the colony.

An interesting paper entitled "Points of topographical interest in Jamaica" has been contributed by Mr. Thomas Harrison, and a paper on the Storm of June last has been supplied by Mr. Maxwell Hall.

The Legislative Council's proceedings have been carefully summarized and included in the chronological history, and several recently published reports, despatches and messages bearing on important questions dealt with during the last session of the Legislature have been added so as to give completeness to the records.

Besides the military and naval intelligence annually published we have given full particulars respecting the strength, finances and appointments in the Volunteer Militia.

The names of the members of the Parochial Boards, classified according to the Divisions of the Parishes, as well as the names and salaries of the Parochial Officers, are included in the present edition.

The Appendix contains valuable information derived from an account of a cruise by His Excellency Sir Henry W. Norman among the Turks and Caicos Islands and the Cayman Islands (dependencies of Jamaica) in the spring of 1884.

It had been represented to us for some time past that the Handbook could not be considered quite complete without a good map of the island. This want has been supplied in the present issue and we have the high authority of Mr. Thomas Harrison, the Government Surveyor, for saying that "it is the best Map of Jamaica in existence."

Through a press of work in the Government Printing Establishment it has been found impracticable to produce the Directory of Jamaica which it was contemplated to issue last year as a supplement to the Handbook and with which great progress has been made. We hope that it will be found practicable to publish this work in a separate volume at no very distant date.

A. C. SINCLAIR.

LAURENCE R. FYFE.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA,
SEPTEMBER, 1886.

THE HANDBOOK OF JAMAICA.

CALENDAR FROM JULY 1st 1886 TO JUNE 30th, 1887.

Day of		JULY, 1886.	Mean Time of		Equation
M.	W.	NOTES.	Sunrise.	Sunset.	of Time.
			hr. min.	hr. min.	min.
1	Th.	New Moon.	5 30	6 38	ADD
2	F.		5 30	6 38	4
3	S.		5 30	6 38	4
4	Su.	2ND SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 30	6 38	4
5	M.		5 30	6 38	4
6	T.		5 31	6 38	4
7	W.		5 32	6 38	5
8	Th.	Moon's First Quarter.	5 32	6 38	5
9	F.		5 32	6 38	5
10	S.		5 33	6 37	5
11	Su.	3RD SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 33	6 37	5
12	M.		5 33	6 37	5
13	T.		5 33	6 37	5
14	W.		5 34	6 37	6
15	Th.		5 34	6 37	6
16	F.	Full Moon.	5 35	6 37	6
17	S.		5 35	6 37	6
18	Su.	4TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 35	6 37	6
19	M.		5 35	6 37	6
20	T.		5 36	6 36	6
21	W.		5 36	6 36	6
22	Th.		5 36	6 36	6
23	F.		5 37	6 35	6
24	S.	Moon's Last Quarter.	5 37	6 35	6
25	Su.	5TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 37	6 35	6
26	M.		5 38	6 34	6
27	T.		5 38	6 34	6
28	W.		5 38	6 34	6
29	Th.		5 39	6 33	6
30	F.		5 39	6 33	6
31	S.	New Moon.	5 40	6 32	6
AUGUST.					
1	Su.	6TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. Abolition of Slavery	5 40	6 32	ADD
2	M.	in Jamaica, 1834.	5 40	6 32	6
3	T.		5 41	6 31	6
4	W.		5 41	6 31	6
5	Th.		5 41	6 31	6
6	F.	Moon's First Quarter.	5 42	6 30	6
7	S.		5 42	6 29	6
8	Su.	7TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 42	6 28	5
9	M.		5 42	6 28	5
10	T.		5 42	6 28	5
11	W.		5 43	6 27	5
12	Th.		5 43	6 27	5
13	F.		5 43	6 26	5
14	S.	Full Moon.	5 43	6 25	5
15	Su.	8TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 43	6 25	4
16	M.		5 44	6 24	4
17	T.		5 44	6 24	4
18	W.	Cyclone, 1880.	5 45	6 23	4
19	Th.		5 45	6 22	3
20	F.		5 45	6 22	3
21	S.		5 45	6 21	3
22	Su.	9TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. Moon's Last Quar- [ter.	5 46	6 20	3
23	M.		5 46	6 19	3
24	T.		5 46	6 18	2
25	W.		5 46	6 18	2
26	Th.		5 46	6 17	2
27	F.		5 46	6 16	1
28	S.	Great hurricanes in 1712 and 1722.	5 46	6 16	1
29	Su.	10TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. New Moon.	5 47	6 15	1
30	M.		5 47	6 14	1
31	T.		5 47	6 13	0

SEPTEMBER.

Day of		NOTES.	Mean Time of		Equation of Time.
M.	W.		Sunrise.	Sunset.	
			hr. min.	hr. min.	min.
1	W.		5 48	6 12	SUBTR.
2	Th.		5 48	6 12	0
3	F.		5 48	6 11	1
4	S.		5 48	6 10	1
5	Su.	11TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. Moon's First	5 48	6 9	1
6	M.	[Quarter.	5 48	6 8	2
7	T.		5 48	6 8	2
8	W.		5 48	6 7	2
9	Th.		5 48	6 6	3
10	F.		5 48	6 5	3
11	S.		5 49	6 4	3
12	Su.	12TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 49	6 3	4
13	M.	Full Moon.	5 49	6 2	4
14	T.		5 49	6 1	4
15	W.		5 49	6 1	5
16	Th.		5 49	6 0	5
17	F.		5 49	5 59	5
18	S.		5 49	5 58	6
19	Su.	13TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 50	5 57	6
20	M.		5 50	5 56	7
21	T.	Moon's Last Quarter.	5 50	5 56	7
22	W.		5 51	5 55	7
23	Th.		5 50	5 54	8
24	F.		5 51	5 53	8
25	S.		5 51	5 53	8
26	Su.	14TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 51	5 52	9
27	M.	New Moon	5 51	5 51	9
28	T.		5 52	5 50	9
29	W.	St. Michael.—Michaelmas Day.	5 52	5 49	10
30	Th.		5 52	5 48	10

OCTOBER.

1	F.		5 52	5 48	SUBTR.
2	S.		5 52	5 47	11
3	Su.	15TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 52	5 46	11
4	M.	Moon's First Quarter.	5 52	5 45	11
5	T.		5 52	5 44	12
6	W.		5 53	5 43	12
7	Th.		5 54	5 42	12
8	F.		5 54	5 42	12
9	S.		5 54	5 41	13
10	Su.	16TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 54	5 40	13
11	M.		5 54	5 40	13
12	T.		5 54	5 39	13
13	W.	Full Moon.	5 54	5 38	14
14	Th.		5 54	5 38	14
15	F.		5 55	5 37	14
16	S.		5 56	5 36	14
17	Su.	17TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 55	5 35	15
18	M.		5 56	5 34	15
19	T.		5 56	5 34	15
20	W.	Moon's Last Quarter.	5 56	5 34	15
21	Th.		5 57	5 33	15
22	F.		5 57	5 33	15
23	S.		5 57	5 32	16
24	Su.	18TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 57	5 31	16
25	M.		5 58	5 30	16
26	T.		5 59	5 29	16
27	W.	New Moon.	5 59	5 29	16
28	Th.		5 59	5 29	16
29	F.		6 0	5 28	16
30	S.		6 1	5 27	16
31	Su.	19TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	6 1	5 27	16

CALENDAR.

7

NOVEMBER.

Day of		NOTES.	Mean Time of		Equation of Time.
L.	W.		Sunrise.	Sunset.	
			hr. min.	hr. min.	min.
1	M.	<i>All Saints Day.</i>	6 2	5 26	SUBTR.
2	T.		6 2	5 26	
3	W.	Moon's First Quarter.	6 2	5 26	16
4	Th.		6 2	5 26	16
5	F.		6 3	5 25	16
6	S.		6 3	5 25	16
7	Su.	20TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	6 4	5 24	16
8	M.		6 4	5 24	16
9	T.	Prince of Wales born, 1841.	6 5	5 23	16
10	W.		6 5	5 23	16
11	Th.	Full Moon.	6 5	5 23	16
12	F.		6 6	5 22	16
13	S.		6 6	5 22	16
14	Su.	21ST SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	6 7	5 22	15
15	M.		6 8	5 22	15
16	T.		6 9	5 21	15
17	W.		6 9	5 21	15
18	Th.	Moon's Last Quarter.	6 9	5 21	15
19	F.		6 10	5 21	15
20	S.		6 11	5 21	14
21	Su.	22ND SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	6 11	5 21	14
22	M.		6 11	5 21	14
23	T.		6 12	5 21	14
24	W.		6 12	5 21	13
25	Th.	New Moon.	6 13	5 21	13
26	F.		6 14	5 21	13
27	S.		6 15	5 21	12
28	Su.	1ST SUNDAY IN ADVENT.	6 15	5 21	12
29	M.		6 16	5 21	12
30	T.	<i>St. Andrew.</i>	6 17	5 21	11

DECEMBER.

1	W.		6 17	5 21	SUBTR.
2	Th.		6 18	5 22	
3	F.	Moon's First Quarter.	6 18	5 22	10
4	S.		6 19	5 22	10
5	Su.	2ND SUNDAY IN ADVENT.	6 20	5 22	9
6	M.		6 20	5 22	9
7	T.		6 21	5 23	8
8	W.		6 22	5 23	8
9	Th.		6 23	5 23	8
10	F.		6 23	5 23	7
11	S.	Full Moon	6 23	5 23	7
12	Su.	3RD SUNDAY IN ADVENT.	6 24	5 24	6
13	M.		6 24	5 24	6
14	T.		6 25	5 25	5
15	W.		6 25	5 25	5
16	Th.		6 26	5 26	4
17	F.		6 26	5 26	4
18	S.	Moon's Last Quarter.	6 27	5 27	3
19	Su.	4TH SUNDAY IN ADVENT.	6 27	5 27	3
20	M.		6 28	5 28	2
21	T.	St. Thomas.	6 28	5 28	2
22	W.		6 29	5 29	1
23	Th.		6 29	5 29	1
24	F.		6 30	5 30	0
25	S.	CHRISTMAS DAY. New Moon.	6 30	5 30	ADD
26	Su.	1ST SUNDAY AFTER CHRISTMAS.	6 31	5 31	
27	M.		6 31	5 31	1
28	T.		6 32	5 32	2
29	W.		6 32	5 32	2
30	Th.		6 33	5 33	3
31	F.		6 33	5 33	3

JANUARY, 1887.

Day of		NOTES.	Mean Time of		Equation of Time.
M.	W.		Sunrise.	Sunset.	
			hr. min.	hr. min.	min.
1	S.	2ND SUNDAY AFTER CHRISTMAS. Moon's First [Quarter.	6 34	5 34	ADD
2	Su.		6 34	5 34	4
3	M.		6 35	5 35	5
4	T.		6 35	5 36	5
5	W.	THE EPIPHANY.	6 35	5 37	6
6	Th.		6 35	5 37	6
7	F.		6 35	5 38	6
8	S.		6 35	5 39	7
9	Su.	1ST SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY. Full Moon.	6 35	5 39	7
10	M.		6 36	5 40	8
11	T.		6 36	5 41	8
12	W.		6 36	5 42	9
13	Th.	2ND SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY. Moon's Last [Quarter.	6 36	5 42	9
14	F.		6 36	5 42	9
15	S.		6 37	5 43	10
16	Su.		6 37	5 43	10
17	M.	3RD SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY. New Moon.	6 37	5 44	10
18	T.		6 37	5 45	11
19	W.		6 37	5 46	11
20	Th.		6 37	5 46	11
21	F.	4TH SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.	6 37	5 47	12
22	S.		6 37	5 47	12
23	Su.		6 36	5 48	12
24	M.		6 36	5 48	12
25	T.	SEPTUAGESIMA.	6 36	5 49	13
26	W.		6 36	5 50	13
27	Th.		6 36	5 50	13
28	F.		6 35	5 51	13
29	S.	1ST SUNDAY IN LENT.	6 35	5 51	13
30	Su.		6 35	5 52	14
31	M.		6 35	5 53	14

FEBRUARY.

1	T.	Moon's First Quarter.	6 35	5 53	ADD
2	W.		6 34	5 54	14
3	Th.		6 34	5 54	14
4	F.		6 33	5 55	14
5	S.	SEPTUAGESIMA.	6 33	5 55	14
6	Su.		6 33	5 55	14
7	M.		6 32	5 56	14
8	T.		6 32	5 56	14
9	W.	Full Moon.	6 32	5 56	14
10	Th.		6 31	5 57	14
11	F.		6 31	5 57	14
12	S.		6 30	5 58	14
13	Su.	SEXAGESIMA. <i>St. Valentine.</i>	6 29	5 59	14
14	M.		6 29	5 59	14
15	T.		6 29	5 59	14
16	W.		6 28	6 0	14
17	Th.	QUINQUAGESIMA. <i>Shrove Sunday.</i>	6 28	6 0	14
18	F.		6 27	6 1	14
19	S.		6 26	6 2	14
20	Su.		6 26	6 2	14
21	M.	New Moon. <i>Ash Wednesday.</i>	6 25	6 3	14
22	T.		6 25	6 3	14
23	W.		6 24	6 3	14
24	Th.		6 23	6 3	13
25	F.	1ST SUNDAY IN LENT.	6 23	6 3	13
26	S.		6 22	6 4	13
27	Su.		6 21	6 5	13
28	M.		6 21	6 5	13

MARCH.

Day of		NOTES.	Mean Time of		Equation of Time.
M.	W.		Sunrise.	Sunset.	
			hr. min.	hr. min.	min.
1	T.	<i>St. David.</i>	6 20	6 5	ADD
2	W.		6 19	6 5	12
3	Th.	Moon's First Quarter.	6 19	6 5	12
4	F.		6 18	6 6	12
5	S.		6 17	6 6	12
6	Su.	2ND SUNDAY IN LENT.	6 16	6 6	11
7	M.		6 16	6 6	11
8	T.		6 16	6 6	11
9	W.	Full Moon.	6 15	6 7	11
10	Th.		6 13	6 7	10
11	F.		6 13	6 7	10
12	S.		6 12	6 8	10
13	Su.	3RD SUNDAY IN LENT.	6 11	6 8	10
14	M.		6 10	6 8	9
15	T.		6 10	6 8	9
16	W.	Moon's Last Quarter.	6 9	6 9	9
17	Th.	<i>St. Patrick.</i>	6 8	6 9	9
18	F.		6 7	6 9	8
19	S.		6 6	6 10	8
20	Su.	4TH SUNDAY IN LENT.	6 6	6 10	8
21	M.		6 5	6 10	7
22	T.		6 4	6 10	7
23	W.		6 3	6 10	7
24	Th.	New Moon.	6 2	6 10	6
25	F.	<i>Annunciation.—Lady Day.</i>	6 1	6 11	6
26	S.		6 1	6 11	6
27	Su.	5TH SUNDAY IN LENT.	6 0	6 11	6
28	M.		5 59	6 11	5
29	T.		5 59	6 11	5
30	W.		5 58	6 12	5
31	Th.		5 57	6 12	4

APRIL.

1	F.	Moon's First Quarter.	5 56	6 12	ADD
2	S.		5 55	6 12	4
3	Su.	6TH SUNDAY IN LENT. <i>Palm Sunday.</i>	5 54	6 12	3
4	M.		5 53	6 13	3
5	Tu.		5 53	6 13	3
6	W.		5 52	6 13	2
7	Th.		5 51	6 13	2
8	F.	GOOD FRIDAY. Full Moon.	5 51	6 13	2
9	S.		5 50	6 14	2
10	Su.	EASTER DAY.	5 49	6 14	1
11	M.	Easter Monday.	5 48	6 14	1
12	T.	Easter Tuesday.	5 47	6 15	1
13	W.		5 47	6 15	1
14	Th.		5 46	6 15	0
15	F.	Moon's Last Quarter.	5 45	6 15	SUBTR.
16	S.		5 45	6 15	0
17	Su.	1ST SUNDAY AFTER EASTER	5 44	6 15	1
18	M.		5 43	6 15	1
19	T.		5 43	6 15	1
20	W.		5 42	6 16	1
21	Th.		5 41	6 17	1
22	F.		5 40	6 17	2
23	S.	<i>St. George.</i> New Moon.	5 39	6 17	2
24	Su.	2ND SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.	5 39	6 17	2
25	M.		5 39	6 17	2
26	T.		5 38	6 18	2
27	W.		5 37	6 18	2
28	Th.		5 36	6 18	3
29	F.		5 35	6 19	3
30	S.	Moon's First Quarter.	5 35	6 19	3

MAY.

Day of		Notes.	Mean Time of		Equation of Time.
M.	W.		Sunrise.	Sunset.	
			hr. min.	hr. min.	min.
1	Su.	3RD SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.	5 35	6 19	SUBTR.
2	M.		5 35	6 19	3
3	T.	Jamaica discovered by Columbus, 1494	5 34	6 20	3
4	W.		5 34	6 20	3
5	Th.		5 33	6 20	3
6	F.		5 32	6 20	4
7	S.	Full Moon.	5 31	6 21	4
8	Su.	4TH SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.	5 31	6 21	4
9	M.		5 31	6 21	4
10	T.		5 30	6 22	4
11	W.	Jamaica ceded to the English, 1655.	5 30	6 22	4
12	Th.		5 30	6 22	4
13	F.		5 30	6 22	4
14	S.	Moon's Last Quarter.	5 29	6 23	4
15	Su.	5TH SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.	5 28	6 24	4
16	M.		5 28	6 24	4
17	T.		5 28	6 24	4
18	W.		5 27	6 25	4
19	Th.	ASCENSION DAY.	5 27	6 25	4
20	F.		5 27	6 25	4
21	S.		5 27	6 25	4
22	Su.	SUNDAY AFTER ASCENSION DAY. New Moon.	5 26	6 26	4
23	M.		5 26	6 26	4
24	T.	Queen Victoria born, 1819.	5 26	6 27	3
25	W.		5 26	6 28	3
26	Th.		5 26	6 28	3
27	F.		5 26	6 28	3
28	S.		5 26	6 28	3
29	Su.	WHIT SUNDAY.	5 25	6 29	3
30	M.	Moon's First Quarter.	5 25	6 29	3
31	T.		5 25	6 29	3

JUNE.

			hr. min.	hr. min.	min.
1	W.		5 26	6 30	SUBTR.
2	Th.		5 26	6 30	2
3	F.		5 25	6 31	2
4	S.		5 25	6 31	2
5	Su.	TRINITY SUNDAY. Full Moon.	5 25	6 31	2
6	M.		5 25	6 31	2
7	T.	Earthquake, 1692.	5 25	6 32	1
8	W.		5 25	6 33	1
9	Th.		5 25	6 33	1
10	F.		5 25	6 33	1
11	S.		5 25	6 33	1
12	Su.	1ST SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 26	6 34	0
13	M.	Moon's Last Quarter.	5 26	6 34	0
14	T.		5 26	6 34	ADD
15	W.		5 26	6 34	0
16	Th.		5 26	6 35	0
17	F.		5 26	6 36	1
18	S.		5 26	6 36	1
19	Su.	2ND SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 26	6 36	1
20	M.	Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837.	5 26	6 36	1
21	T.	New Moon.	5 26	6 36	1
22	W.		5 27	6 37	2
23	Th.		5 27	6 37	2
24	F.	St. John Baptist.—Midsummer Day.	5 27	6 37	2
25	S.		5 27	6 37	2
26	Su.	3RD SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 28	6 37	2
27	M.		5 28	6 37	3
28	T.	Coronation Day. Moon's First Quarter.	5 28	6 37	3
29	W.		5 29	6 37	3
30	Th.		5 29	6 37	3

EQUATION OF TIME.

The equation of time is a correction which must be applied to *apparent* time or time obtained from observation of the Sun, in order to obtain *mean* time, or the time shown by a properly regulated clock.

The last column in each month of the calendar above gives this correction for every day in the year. Care must be taken to add or to subtract the correction according to the precepts.

For instance on Jan. 4th we must add 5 min. to the time shown by a good Sundial in order to obtain the clock time; but on Oct. 4th we must subtract 11 min. and so on.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

The mean times of sunrise and sunset for every day in the year, given in the calendar above, have been computed for the latitude of Kingston and include the effect of refraction.

ECLIPSES IN THE YEAR, 1886-87.

I. A total Eclipse of the Sun, August 29th, visible in Jamaica as a partial Eclipse.

The Sun will rise in Jamaica partially eclipsed at 5 hours 46 minutes a.m. on the morning of August 29th, and the time of greatest obscuration will occur about 17 minutes after sunrise. At this moment nearly three-fourths of the Sun's disc will be obscured.

The end of the Eclipse will occur at the Kempshot Observatory at 7 hours 1 minute 48 seconds a.m., Kingston mean time; and this Kingston mean time of last contact may be assumed for the whole Island.

At the Island of Grenada the Eclipse will be total, and the total obscuration will there last for 3 minutes 51 seconds.

II. A partial Eclipse of the Moon, February 8th, 1887, visible in Jamaica.

First contact with shadow . . . 4 7.0 a.m.

Middle of Eclipse . . . 5 14.9 a.m.

Last contact with shadow . . . 6 22.8 a.m.

The last contact occurs a few minutes before the Moon sets.

At the middle of the Eclipse a little less than one half of the Moon's disc will be obscured.

The penumbral shadow will be seen about 18 minutes before and after the first and last contacts respectively.

THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE YEAR, 1886-87.

1886.—AUTUMNAL Quarter begins Sep. 23	1887.—SPRING Quarter begins March 20
WINTER " Dec. 21	SUMMER " June 21

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE OF KINGSTON.

DURING the years 1875 and 1876 the latitude and longitude of Kingston were determined by Captain F. M. Green, U.S.N., with great accuracy.

The station at Kingston was 12 feet west of the centre of the pedestal on which the statue of Lord Rodney is mounted, at the lower end of King Street, near the market-place, and overlooking the harbour.

The latitude of this station was obtained from 43 observations of pairs of stars, by means of an instrument suited for the purpose. It was a combination of a transit-instrument and a zenith-sector. The latitude thus found was $17^{\circ} 57' 41''.0$ N.

The longitude of this station was determined by telegraphic signals between Greenwich and Washington, Washington and Key West, and so on to Havana, Santiago de Cuba and Kingston; the three latter sections forming part of the work conducted by Captain Green. The longitude thus found was 5hr. 7m. 10.65 sec. west of Greenwich, or in arc $76^{\circ} 47' 39''.8$ W.; that is to say, when it is mean noon at Kingston it is 5hr. 7m. 10.65 sec. p.m. at Greenwich.

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE OF THE KEMPSHOT OBSERVATORY (NEAR MONTEGO BAY).

THE transit-instrument is adapted for the approximate determination of zenith-distances, and by means of 50 observations of the stars during the years 1875, 1876 and 1877; the latitude of the pedestal of the transit-instrument was found to be $18^{\circ} 24' 50'' 8$ N.

By means of telegraphic signals the longitude of the Observatory was accurately determined in 1882. On the night of the 28th Nov. 225 signals were exchanged between Kingston and Montego Bay, which placed the Observatory 4 m. 18.865 sec. west of Lord Rodney's statue; on the following night 116 signals were exchanged, which placed the Observatory 4 m. 18.875 sec. west of the statue; and by adopting 4 m. 18.87 sec. as the true difference of longitude, it follows that the transit-instrument of the Kempshot Observatory is 5 hrs. 11 min. 29.52 sec. west of Greenwich, or in arc $77^{\circ} 52' 22'' 8$.

The top of the pedestal of the transit-instrument is 1773 feet above the mean sea-level.

1886. HOLIDAYS AT PUBLIC OFFICES AND AT COLONIAL BANK. 1887.

Great Storm	-	-	August 28	Ash Wednesday	-	-	March 10
Christmas Day	-	-	Dec. 25	Good Friday	-	-	April 23
The Day after	-	-	Dec. 26	Easter Monday	-	-	April 26
1887.				Queen's Birth Day	-	-	May 24
New Year's Day	-	-	Jan. 1	Great Earthquake	-	-	June 7

HOURS OF ATTENDANCE AT PUBLIC OFFICES.

		A.M.	P.M.			A.M.	P.M.
Colonial Secretariat	-	From 9	to 4	Education	-	9	to 4
Supreme Court	-	9	to 3	Constabulary	-	9	to 4
Collector-General's Office	-	9	to 4	Prisons	-	9	to 4
Customs	-	9	to 4	Registration	-	9	to 4
Stamp Office	-	9	to 4	Treasury	-	9	to 4
Post Office	-	8	to 4	Audit	-	9	to 4
Island Telegraphs	-	7	to 5	Savings Bank	-	9	to 4
Public Works	-	9	to 4	Immigration	-	9.30	to 4.30
Medical	-	9	to 4	Record Office	-	9	to 4

TABLE OF INCOME OF WAGES.

Per Year.	Per Month.	Per Week.	Per Day.	Per Year.	Per Month.	Per Week.	Per Day.	Per Year.	Per Month.	Per Week.	Per Day.
£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
0 10	0 10	0 24	0 04	8 0	0 13 4	3 1	0 54	18 0	1 10 0	0 6 11	0 0 11
1 0	1 8	0 44	0 04	8 8	0 14 0	3 23	0 59	18 18	1 11 6	0 7 34	0 1 04
1 10	2 6	0 7	0 1	8 10	0 14 2	3 34	0 59	19 0	1 11 8	0 7 34	0 1 04
2 0	3 4	0 94	0 14	9 0	0 15 0	3 54	0 6	20 0	1 13 4	0 7 84	0 1 14
2 2	3 6	0 94	0 14	9 9	0 15 9	3 74	0 64	30 0	2 10 0	0 11 64	0 1 74
2 10	4 2	0 114	0 14	10 0	0 16 8	3 104	0 64	40 0	3 6 8	0 15 44	0 2 24
3 0	5 0	0 1 14	0 2	10 10	0 17 6	4 0	0 7	50 0	4 3 4	0 19 24	0 2 9
3 3	5 3	1 24	0 2	11 0	0 18 4	4 34	0 74	60 0	5 0 0	1 3 1	0 3 34
3 10	5 10	1 44	0 24	11 11	0 19 3	4 54	0 74	70 0	5 16 8	1 6 11	0 3 10
4 0	6 8	1 64	0 24	12 0	1 0 0	4 74	0 8	80 0	6 13 4	1 10 94	0 4 44
4 4	7 0	1 74	0 24	12 12	1 1 0	4 104	0 84	90 0	7 10 0	1 14 74	0 4 114
4 10	7 6	1 84	0 3	13 0	1 1 8	5 0	0 84	100 0	8 6 8	1 18 54	0 5 54
5 0	8 4	1 11	0 34	13 13	1 2 9	5 3	0 9	200 0	16 13 4	3 16 11	0 10 114
5 5	8 9	2 04	0 34	14 0	1 3 4	5 44	0 94	300 0	25 0 0	5 15 44	0 16 54
5 10	9 2	2 14	0 34	14 14	1 4 6	5 74	0 94	400 0	33 6 8	7 13 104	1 1 11
6 0	10 0	2 34	0 4	15 0	1 5 0	5 94	0 94	500 0	41 13 4	9 12 34	1 7 44
6 6	10 6	2 5	0 44	15 15	1 6 3	6 04	0 104	600 0	50 0 0	11 10 94	1 12 104
6 10	10 10	2 6	0 44	16 0	1 6 8	6 14	0 104	700 0	58 6 13	9 24	1 18 44
7 0	11 8	2 84	0 44	16 16	1 8 0	6 54	0 11	800 0	66 13 4	15 7 84	2 3 10
7 7	12 3	2 10	0 44	17 0	1 8 4	6 64	0 114	900 0	75 0 17	6 14	2 9 34
7 10	12 6	2 104	0 5	17 17	1 9 9	6 104	0 114	1000 0	83 6 8	19 4 74	2 14 94

FOREIGN MONIES AND THEIR ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.

Country.	Chief Coin.	English Value.	Country.	Chief Coin.	English Value.
Argentina, Chili and Uruguay	Dollar	0 4 2	Holland and Java	Florin	0 1 3
Austria	Florin (silver)	0 1 11	Do.	10-Florin (gold)	0 16 8
Belgium	Franc	0 0 9½	India	Rupce (about)	0 1 9
Brazil	Milrei	0 2 1½	Do.	Mohur, 15 do. (gold)	1 9 2
Canada and Untd. States	Dollar	0 4 2	Italy	Lira	0 0 9½
China	1 Tael of Silver	0 0 8	Japan	1 Yen	0 4 1½
Do.	Dollar (varies)	0 4 6	Do.	10-Yen Piece (gold)	2 1 0
Cuba	Dollar	0 4 2	Mexico, Chili & Peru	Dollar (about)	0 4 2
Denmark and Sweden	Kroner	0 1 1½	Persia	Toman	0 10 6
Egypt	Piastre	0 0 2½	Portugal	Milrei (about)	0 4 10
Do.	50-Piast. Piece (gold)	0 10 2½	Russia	Silver Rouble (pr. 2/6)	0 3 0
Do.	95-Piastres	1 0 0	Spain	1 Peseta	0 0 9½
France	Franc	0 0 9½	Sweden and Norway	18-Kroner	1 0 0
Germany	1 Mark	0 1 0	Switzerland	Franc	0 0 9½
Do.	20-Mark (gold)	0 10 7	Turkey	1 Piastre (nearly)	0 0 2½
Greece	Drachma (100 lepta)	0 0 9½	Do.	£-Turkish	0 18 0
			West Indies*	Dollar	0 4 2

In the above Table the equivalent values are given as near as possible, but generally Foreign monies are not exactly commensurate with English, as the course of exchange continually varies, affecting consequently the relative values.

VALUE OF DOLLARS IN STERLING MONEY.

S	£ s. d.	S	£ s. d.	S	£ s. d.	S	£ s. d.
1	0 4 2	28	5 16 8	55	11 9 2	82	17 1 8
2	0 8 4	29	6 0 10	56	11 13 4	83	17 5 10
3	0 12 6	30	6 5 0	57	11 17 6	84	17 10 0
4	0 16 8	31	6 9 2	58	12 1 8	85	17 14 2
5	1 0 10	32	6 13 4	59	12 5 10	86	17 18 4
6	1 5 0	33	6 17 6	60	12 10 0	87	18 2 6
7	1 9 2	34	7 1 8	61	12 14 2	88	18 6 8
8	1 13 4	35	7 5 10	62	12 18 4	89	18 10 10
9	1 17 6	36	7 10 0	63	13 2 6	90	18 15 0
10	2 1 8	37	7 14 2	64	13 6 8	91	18 19 2
11	2 5 10	38	7 18 4	65	13 10 10	92	19 3 4
12	2 10 0	39	8 2 6	66	13 15 0	93	19 7 6
13	2 14 2	40	8 6 8	67	13 19 2	94	19 11 8
14	2 18 4	41	8 10 10	68	14 3 4	95	19 15 10
15	3 2 6	42	8 15 0	69	14 7 6	96	20 0 0
16	3 6 8	43	8 19 2	70	14 11 8	97	20 4 2
17	3 10 10	44	9 3 4	71	14 15 10	98	20 8 4
18	3 15 0	45	9 7 6	72	15 0 0	99	20 12 6
19	3 19 2	46	9 11 8	73	15 4 2	100	20 16 8
20	4 3 4	47	9 15 10	74	15 8 4	200	41 13 4
21	4 7 6	48	10 0 0	75	15 12 6	300	62 10 0
22	4 11 8	49	10 4 2	76	15 16 8	400	83 6 8
23	4 15 10	50	10 8 4	77	16 0 10	500	104 3 4
24	5 0 0	51	10 12 6	78	16 5 0	600	125 0 0
25	5 4 2	52	10 16 8	79	16 9 2	700	145 16 8
26	5 8 4	53	11 0 10	80	16 13 4	800	166 13 4
27	5 12 6	54	11 5 0	81	16 17 6	900	187 10 0

* In these, as in all British Colonial Possessions, English money of every denomination is current.

INTEREST TABLE.

WITHOUT an elaborate series of tables it is impossible to show the amount of interest due upon any given sum at 2½, 3, 5, or any other rate per cent., but for ordinary purposes it may be easily calculated by a very simple process.

At 5 per cent. per annum the amount of interest upon one pound for every month is one penny; having ascertained what this amounts to other rates may be reckoned by adding to or dividing it:—

2½ per cent. is one-half

3½ per cent. is seven-tenths

3 per cent. is six-tenths

4 per cent. is four-fifths.

Thus, 5 per cent. upon £60 for 10 months would be £2 10s.; 2½ per cent., £1 5s.; at 3 per cent., £1 10s.; at 3½ per cent., £1 15s.; at 4 per cent., £2. If the rate of interest be more than 5 per cent. then the addition must be added. Thus to reckon 6½ per cent. add one-fourth; for 7½ per cent. one-half. Bankers and Money-dealers calculate the interest for every day, and have volumes of tables constructed specially for the purpose, the 5 per cent. tables alone extending to nearly 400 pages.

PART II.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

The Reigning Queen and Empress.

VICTORIA I., Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and Empress of India, born at Kensington Palace, London, May 24, 1819, the daughter of Edward, Duke of Kent, fourth son of King George III., and of Princess Victoria of Saxe-Saalfeld-Coburg, widow of Prince Emich of Leiningen. Ascended the throne at the death of her uncle, King William IV., June 20, 1837; crowned at Westminster Abbey, June 28, 1838. Married, February 10, 1840, to His Royal Highness Prince Albert, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, who was born August 26, 1819, and died December 14, 1861.

Children of the Queen.

I. Princess Royal, *Victoria*, born November 21, 1840; married, January 25, 1858, to Friedrich Wilhelm, Prince Imperial of Germany, born October, 18, 1831; eldest son of Wilhelm I., German Emperor and King of Prussia, of which marriage there are issue living six children:—1. Prince Friedrich Wilhelm, born January 27, 1859; married February 27, 1881, to Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein-Augustenburg, born May 3, 1860; issue, Prince Friedrich Wilhelm, born May 6, 1882. 2. Princess Charlotte, born July 24, 1860; married February 18, 1878, to Prince Bernhard, eldest son of Duke George II. of Saxe-Meiningen; offspring of the union is a daughter, Fredora, born May 12, 1879. 3. Prince Heinrich, born August 14, 1862. 4. Princess Victoria, born April 12, 1866. 5. Princess Sophie, born June 14, 1870. 6. Princess Margarethe, born April 22, 1872.

II. *Albert Edward*, Prince of Wales, born November 9, 1841; married March 10, 1863, to Princess *Alexandra*, born December 1, 1844, eldest daughter of King Christian IX. of Denmark. Offspring of the union are five children:—1. Albert Victor, born January 8, 1864. 2. George, born June 3, 1865. 3. Louise, born February 20, 1867. 4. Alexandra, born July 6, 1868. 5. Maud, born November 26, 1869.

III. Princess *Alice Maud Mary*, Grand-duchess of Hesse, born April 25, 1843; married July 1, 1862, to Ludwig IV., reigning Grand-duke of Grossherzogthum Hessen, born September 12, 1837, the son of Prince Karl, eldest brother of Grand-duke Ludwig III., and of Princess Elizabeth of Prussia. Offspring of the union still living:—1. Victoria, born April 5, 1863. 2. Elizabeth, born November 1, 1864. 3. Irene, born July 11, 1866. 4. Ludwig, born November 25, 1868. 5. Victoria, born June 6, 1872. The Grand-duchess died December 14, 1878.

IV. Prince *Alfred*, Duke of Edinburgh, born August 6, 1844; entered the Royal Navy, August 31, 1858; married January 21, 1874, to Grand-duchess Marie of Russia, only daughter of Emperor Alexander II. Offspring of the union are five children:—1. Alfred, born October 15, 1874. 2. Marie, born October 29, 1875. 3. Victoria, born November 25, 1876. 4. Alexandra, born September 1, 1878. 5. Beatrice, born April, 26, 1884.

V. Princess *Helena*, born May 25, 1846; married July 5, 1866, to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, born January 22, 1831. Offspring of the union are four children:—1. Christian, born April 14, 1867. 2. Albert John, born February 26, 1869. 3. Victoria, born May 3, 1870. 4. Louise, born August 12, 1872.

VI. Princess *Louise*, born March 18, 1848; married March 21, 1871, to

John Douglas Sutherland, Marquis of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G., born August 6, 1845, eldest son of the eighth Duke of Argyll.

VII. Prince *Arthur*, Duke of Connaught, born May 1, 1850; married March 13, 1879, to Princess Louise of Prussia, born July 25, 1860. Offspring of the union are two children:—1. Margaret Victoria Augusta Charlotte Norah, born January 15, 1882. 2. Arthur Frederick Patrick Albert, born January 13, 1883.

VIII. Prince *Leopold*, Duke of Albany, born April 7, 1853; married April 27, 1882, to Princess Helena of Waldeck, born February 17, 1861. Offspring of the union is Alice Mary Victoria Augusta Pauline, born February 25, 1883, Prince Leopold died March 28, 1884.

IX. Princess *Beatrice*, born April 14, 1857; married July 22, 1885, to Prince Henry of Battenburg.

Cousins of the Queen.

I. Prince *Ernest August*, Third Duke of Cumberland, born Sept. 21, 1845, the grandson of Duke Ernest August of Cumberland, fifth son of King George III.; married December 21, 1878, to Princess Thyra of Denmark, born September 29, 1853. Offspring of the union are four children:—1. Maria Louisa, born October 11, 1879. 2. George, born October 28, 1880. 3. Alexander, born September 29, 1882; and a daughter born July 11, 1884.

II. Prince *George*, Duke of Cambridge, born March 26, 1819, the son of Duke Adolph of Cambridge, sixth son of King George III.; Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief the British Army.

III. Princess *Augusta*, sister of the preceding, born July 19, 1822; married June 28, 1843, to Grand-duke Friedrich Wilhelm of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, born October 17, 1819, the son of Grand-duke George and of Princess Marie of Hesse-Cassel. Has issue Adolf. Friedrich, born July 22, 1848.

IV. Princess *Mary*, sister of the preceding, born November 27, 1833; married June 12, 1866, to Prince Franz von Teck, born August 27, 1837, son of Prince Alexander of Württemberg and of Claudine Rhéday, Countess von Hohenstein. Offspring of the union are four children:—1. Victoria, born May 26, 1867. 2. Albert, born August 13, 1868. 3. Franz Josef, born January 9, 1870. 4. Alexander, born April 14, 1874.

Aunt of the Queen.

Princess *Augusta*, born July 25, 1797, the daughter of Landgrave Friedrich of Hesse-Cassel; married May 7, 1818, to Duke Adolphus of Cambridge, youngest son of King George III.; widow July 8, 1850.

THE THREE ADMINISTRATIONS OF 1886.

The following is a List of the three Administrations during the year 1886. The appointments in the second Administration of Lord Salisbury were those in existence on the date of the publication of the Handbook:—

LORD SALISBURY'S FIRST ADMINISTRATION.

Prime Minister	-	*Marquis of Salisbury.
First Lord of the Treasury	-	*Earl of Idelcote.
Lord Chancellor	-	*Lord Halsbury.
Lord President of the Council	-	*Viscount Cranbrook.
Lord Privy Seal	-	*Earl of Harrowby.
Chancellor of the Exchequer	-	*Sir Michael Hicks-Beach.
Home Secretary	-	*Sir Richard Cross.
Foreign Secretary	-	*Marquis of Salisbury.
Colonial Secretary	-	*Sir Frederick Stanley.
War Secretary	-	*Mr. W. H. Smith.
Indian Secretary	-	*Lord Randolph Churchill.

The names marked thus * are those of the Members of the Cabinet.

LORD SALISBURY'S FIRST ADMINISTRATION, *continued*.

First Lord of the Admiralty	-	*Lord George Hamilton.
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland	-	*Earl of Carnarvon.
Lord Chancellor of Ireland	-	*Lord Ashbourne.
Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland	}	Sir William Hart Dyke
Secretary for Scotland	-	*[Mr. W. H. Smith.]
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster	-	*Duke of Richmond.
President of the Board of Trade	-	Mr. Chaplin.
President of the Local Government Board	-	*Hon. Edward Stanhope.
Postmaster-General	-	Mr. Arthur Balfour.
Vice-President of the Council	-	*Lord John Manners.
First Commissioner of Works	-	Sir Henry Holland.
	-	Hon. David Plunket.
Junior Lords of the Treasury	-	{ Mr. Charles Dalrymple.
	-	{ Hon. Sidney Herbert.
	-	{ Lieut.-Colonel Walrond.
Financial Secretary to the Treasury	-	{ Sir Matthew White Ridley
	-	{ [Mr. W. L. Jackson.]
Patronage Secretary to the Treasury	-	Mr. Akers-Douglas.
Paymaster-General	-	Earl Beauchamp.
Judge-Advocate-General	-	Mr. Marriott.
Naval Lords of the Admiralty	-	{ Vice-Adml. Sir Arthur Hood.
	-	{ Vice-Adml. Sir Anthony Hoskins.
	-	{ Vice-Adml. Brandreth.
	-	{ Capt. William Codrington.
Civil Lord of the Admiralty	-	Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett.
Secretary to the Admiralty	-	Mr. Ritchie.
Home Under Secretary	-	Mr. C. Stuart-Wortley.
Foreign Under Secretary	-	Hon. Robert Bourke.
Colonial Under Secretary	-	Earl of Dunraven.
War Under Secretary	-	Viscount Bury.
Indian Under Secretary	-	Lord Harris.
Secretary to the Board of Trade	-	Baron Henry de Worms.
Secretary to the Local Government Board	-	Earl Brownlow.
Surveyor-General of the Ordnance	-	Hon. Guy Dawnay.
Financial Secretary to the War Office	-	Hon. Henry Northcote.
Attorney-General	-	Sir Richard Webster.
Solicitor-General	-	Sir John Gorst.
Lord Advocate	-	Mr. J. H. A. Macdonald.
Solicitor-General for Scotland	-	Mr. J. P. B. Robertson.
Attorney-General for Ireland	-	Mr. Hugh Holmes.
Solicitor-General for Ireland	-	Mr. J. G. Gibson.
Lord Steward	-	Earl of Mount Edgcumbe.
Lord Chamberlain	-	Earl of Lathom.
Master of the Horse	-	Earl of Bradford.
Master of the Buckhounds	-	Marquis of Waterford.
Treasurer of the Household	-	Viscount Folkestone.
Comptroller of the Household	-	Lord Arthur Hill.
Vice-Chamberlain	-	Viscount Lewisham.
	-	{ Lord De Ros.
	-	{ Earl of Kintore.
	-	{ Viscount Hawarden.
Lords-in-Waiting	-	{ Lord Henniker.
	-	{ Earl of Hopetoun.
	-	{ Lord Elphinstone.
	-	{ Lord Boston.
Parliamentary Groom-in-Waiting	-	Sir Henry Fletcher.
Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard	-	Viscount Barrington.
Captain of the Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms	-	Earl of Coventry.
Mistress of the Robes	-	Duchess of Buccleuch.

MR. GLADSTONE'S THIRD ADMINISTRATION.

Prime Minister	}	*Mr. Gladstone.
First Lord of the Treasury	-	
Lord Chancellor	-	*Lord Herschell.
Lord President of the Council	-	*Earl Spencer.
Lord Privy Seal	-	*Mr. Gladstone.
Chancellor of the Exchequer	-	*Sir William Harcourt.
Home Secretary	-	*Mr. Childers.

The names marked thus * are those of the Members of the Cabinet.

MR. GLADSTONE'S THIRD ADMINISTRATION, *continued*.

Foreign Secretary.	-	*Earl of Roseberry.
Colonial Secretary	-	*Earl Granville.
War Secretary	-	*Mr. Campbell-Bannerman.
Indian Secretary	-	*Earl of Kimberley.
First Lord of the Admiralty	-	*Marquis of Ripon
Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland	-	Earl of Aberdeen.
Lord Chancellor of Ireland	-	Mr. Naish.
Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland	-	*Mr. John Morley.
Secretary for Scotland	-	{ *Sir George Trevelyan [Earl of Dalhousie.]
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster	-	{ Mr. Heneage. [Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth.]
President of the Board of Trade	-	*Mr. Mundella.
President of the Local Government Board	-	{ *Mr. Chamberlain. [*Mr. Stansfeld.]
Postmaster-General	-	Lord Wolverton.
Vice-President of the Council	-	Sir Lyon Playfair.
First Commissioner of Works	-	Earl of Morley [Earl of Elgin.]
Junior Lords of the Treasury	-	{ Mr. Cyril Flower. Mr. G. Leveson-Gower. Sir Edward Reed.
Financial Secretary to the Treasury	-	Mr. Henry Fowler.
Patronage Secretary to the Treasury	-	Mr. Arnold Morley.
Paymaster-General	-	Lord Thurlow.
Judge-Advocate-General	-	Mr. J. W. Mellor.
Naval Lords of the Admiralty	-	{ Adml. Lord John Hay Vice-Adml. Sir Anthony Hoskins. Vice-Adml. Graham. Rear-Adml. Erskine.
Civil Lord of Admiralty	-	Mr. Duff.
Secretary to the Admiralty	-	Mr. Hibbert.
Home Under Secretary	-	Mr. Broadhurst.
Foreign Under Secretary	-	Mr. Bryce.
Colonial Under Secretary	-	Mr. Osborne Morgan.
War Under Secretary	-	Lord Sandhurst.
Indian Under Secretary	-	{ Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth [Mr. Stafford Howard.]
Secretary to the Board of Trade	-	Mr. Charles Acland.
Secretary to the Local Government Board	-	{ Mr. Jesse Collings [Mr. Borlase.]
Surveyor-General of the Ordnance	-	Mr. Woodall.
Financial Secretary to the War Office	-	Mr. Herbert Gladstone.
Attorney-General	-	Sir Charles Russell.
Solicitor-General	-	Sir Horace Davey.
Lord Advocate	-	Mr. J. B. Balfour.
Solicitor-General for Scotland	-	Mr. Asher.
Attorney-General for Ireland	-	Mr. Walker.
Solicitor-General for Ireland	-	The MacDermot.
Lord Steward	-	Earl Sydney.
Lord Chamberlain	-	Earl of Kenmare.
Master of the Horse	-	Earl of Cork.
Master of the Buckhounds	-	Lord Suffield.
Treasurer of the Household	-	Earl of Elgin
Comptroller of the Household	-	Hon. E. Marjoribanks.
Vice-Chamberlain	-	Viscount Kilcourseie.
Lords-in-Waiting	-	{ Lord Camoys. Lord Thurlow. Lord Houghton Lord Methuen. Lord Kensington. Lord Hothfield.
Parliamentary Groom-in-Waiting	-	Hon. Robert Spencer.
Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard	-	Lord Monson.
Captain of the Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms	-	Lord Sudeley.
Mistress of the Robes	-	(Vacant.)

The names marked thus * are those of the Members of the Cabinet.

LORD SALISBURY'S SECOND ADMINISTRATION.

Prime Minister		
First Lord of the Treasury		*Marquis of Salisbury.
Lord Chancellor	-	*Lord Halsbury.
Lord President of the Council	-	*Viscount Cranbrook.
Lord Privy Seal	-	Earl Cadogan.
Chancellor of the Exchequer	-	*Lord Randolph Churchill.
Home Secretary	-	*Mr. Henry Matthews.
Foreign Secretary	-	*Earl of Idlesleigh.
Colonial Secretary	-	*Hon. Edward Stanhope.
Secretary for War	-	*Mr. W. H. Smith.
Indian Secretary	-	*Sir Richard Cross
First Lord of the Admiralty	-	(Viscount Warrington)
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland	-	*Lord George Hamilton.
Lord Chancellor of Ireland	-	Marquis of Londonderry.
Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland		*Lord Ashbourne.
Secretary for Scotland	-	*Sir Michael Hicks-Beach.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster	-	Mr. Arthur Balfour.
President of the Board of Trade	-	*Lord John Manners.
President of the Local Government Board	-	*Sir Frederick Stanley.
Postmaster-General	-	(Lord Stanley of Stanley)
Vice-President of the Council	-	Mr. Ritchie.
First Commissioner of Works	-	Mr. Raikes.
Junior Lords of the Treasury	-	Sir Henry Holland.
Financial Secretary to the Treasury	-	Hon. David Plunket.
Patronage Secretary to the Treasury	-	Hon. Sidney Herbert.
Paymaster-General	-	Lieut.-Colonel Walrond.
Judge-Advocate General	-	Sir Herbert Maxwell.
Naval Lords of the Admiralty		Mr. W. L. Jackson.
Civil Lord of the Admiralty	-	Mr. Akers-Douglas.
Secretary to the Admiralty	-	Earl Beauchamp.
Home Under Secretary	-	Mr. Marriott.
Foreign Under Secretary	-	Adml. Sir Arthur Hood.
Colonial Under Secretary	-	Vice-Admiral Sir Anthony Hoskins.
War Under Secretary	-	Vice-Adml. Graham.
Indian Under Secretary	-	Captain Lord Charles Beresford.
Secretary to the Board of Trade	-	Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett.
Secretary to the Local Government Board	-	Mr. Forwood.
Surveyor-General of the Ordnance	-	Mr. C. Stuart-Wortley.
Financial Secretary of the War Office	-	Sir James Fergusson.
Attorney-General	-	Earl of Dunraven.
Solicitor-General	-	Lord Harris.
Lord Advocate	-	Sir John Gorst.
Solicitor-General for Scotland	-	Baron Henry de Worms.
Attorney-General for Ireland	-	Mr. Walter Long.
Solicitor-General for Ireland	-	Hon. Henry Northcote.
Lord Steward	-	Hon. W. St. John Brodrick.
Lord Chamberlain	-	Sir Richard E. Webster.
Master of the Horse	-	Mr. Edward Clarke.
Master of the Buckhounds	-	Mr. J. H. A. Macdonald.
Treasurer of the Household	-	Mr. J. P. B. Robertson.
Comptroller of the Household	-	Mr. Hugh Holmes.
Vice-Chamberlain	-	Mr. J. G. Gibson.
Lords in Waiting	-	Earl of Mount Edgcumbe.
		Earl of Lathom.
		Duke of Portland.
		Earl of Coventry.
		Viscount Folkestone.
		Lord Arthur Hill.
		Vicount Lewisham.
		Lord de Ros.
		Lord Henniker.
		Earl of Hopetoun.
		Lord Elphinstone.
		Earl of Onslow.
		Earl of Limerick.
		Earl of Waldergrave.

The names marked thus * are those of the Members of the Cabinet.

LORD SALSBURY'S SECOND ADMINISTRATION, continued.

Parliamentary Groom-in-Waiting	-	Vacant
Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard	-	Earl of Kintore.
Captain of the Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms	-	Viscount Barrington.
Mistress of the Robes	-	Duchess of Buccleuch.

COLONIAL OFFICE.

Secretary of State.—The Right-Honorable Edward Stanhope, M.P.
Private Secretaries.—Mr. W. A. Baillie Hamilton and Mr. H. W. Just.
Parliamentary Under Secretary.—The Earl of Dunraven.
Private Secretary.—Mr. Frederick Graham.
Permanent Under Secretary.—Sir Robert G. W. Herbert K.C.B.
Private Secretary.—Mr. Frederick Graham.
Assistant Under Secretaries.—Hon. R. H. Meade, C.B.; Mr. John Bramston, C.B.; Mr. Edward Wingfield.
Chief Clerk.—Mr. R. P. Ebdon.
Clerks in the West India Branch.—Mr. J. Hales, Mr. E. H. Wedgwood, Mr. C. A. Harris, Mr. S. Olivier.
Crown Agents.—Sir W. C. Sargeant, K.C.M.G.; Captain M. F. Ommanney, R.E., C.M.G.; Mr. E. E. Blake.
Consulting Engineers for Railways.—Sir John Hawkshaw, C.E.; Sir Charles Hutton Gregory, K.C.M.G., C.E.; Mr. George Berkely, C.E.
Shipping Agents.—Messrs. J. & A. B. Freeland.
The Crown Agents transact financial, commercial and railway business in the United Kingdom for the Colony of Jamaica.

BRITISH AMBASSADORS, &c.

Name.	Residence.	Name.	Residence.
Rt. Hon. Viscount Lyons, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.	Paris	Hon. Sir Lionel S. S. West, K.C.M.G.	Washington
Rt. Hon. Sir Augustus B. Paget, G.C.B.	Vienna	Sir Francis Clare Ford, K.C.M.G., C.B.	Madrid
Rt. Hon. Sir William White, C.B.	Constantinople	Sir Spencer St. John, K.C.M.G.	Mexico
Rt. Hon. Sir John Savile Lumley, G.C.B.	Rome	Col. Charles E. Mansfield	Lima
Rt. Hon. Sir E. Baldwin Malet, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Berlin	William J. Dickson, Esq.	Bogotá
Rt. Hon. Sir Robert B. D. Morier, K.C.B.	St. Petersburg	J. P. H. Gastrell, Esq.	Guatemala
		A. de Capel Crowe, Esq.	Havana
		Henry T. C. Hunt, Esq.	Port-au-Prince
		Col. James Hayes Sadler.	Panama.

FOREIGN CONSULS IN JAMAICA.

CONSULS.			VICE CONSULS AND CONSULAR AGENTS.		
Name.	Country he represents.	Residence.	Name.	Country he represents.	Residence.
Louis D. Beylard	U. S. America	In Kingston.	G. Casseres	Colombia	Kingston
Don F. E. de Gomez	Spain		S. E. Pietersz, v.c.	Spain	
S. Soutar	Denmark		C. A. Malabre, v.c.	France	Montego Bay
J. Duff	Venezuela		G. L. Phillips, v.c.	Spain		Port Antonio
William Schiller	Austria		A. A. Lindo		Falmouth
Same	Empire of Ger- many		Robert Nunes, C.A.	Sweden	Montego Bay
S. E. Pietersz	Belgium		G. L. Phillips, v.c.		Falmouth
Same	The Netherlands		Robert Nunes, v.c.	and Norway	Black River
J. B. Sorapure	Dominica		S. C. Peynado, v.c.		Sav.-la-Mar
Alex. E. Burke, } Consul-General	Hayti		Z. Jones, v.c.	United States of America	Milk River
S. Soutar	Sweden & Norway		W. G. Price, v.c.		Falmouth
A. C. Lalouhere	Italy		Robert Nunes, C.A.	Venezuela	Montego Bay
Wm. Schiller, } Acting			G. L. P. Corin- aldi, C.A.		St. Ann's Bay
J. Gall	Ecuador		M. Solomon, C.A.	United States of America	Sav.-la-Mar
Same	Chili		C. S. Farquhar- son, C.A.		Port Antonio
A. DeCordova	Peru		P. A. Moodie, C.A.	Venezuela	Milk River
P. B. Desnoes	Costa Rica		W. G. Price, C.A.		Port Morant
J. J. G. Lewis	Salvador		L. D. Baker, Jr., C.A.	Venezuela	Kingston
G. C. H. Lewis	Guatemala		S. Soutar, v.c.		

HEADS OF PRINCIPAL NATIONS OF THE WORLD.

Governments.	Rulers.	Title.	Year of Birth.	Date of Accession.
Argentine Republic	Julio A. Roca	President	...	Oct. 12, 1880
Austria-Hungary	Franz Joseph I.	Emperor	1830	Dec. 2, 1848
Belgium	Leopold II.	King	1835	Dec. 10, 1865
Bolivia	Narciso Campero	President	...	Jan. 1, 1880
Brazil	Don Pedro II.	Emperor	1825	April 7, 1831
Bulgaria	Alexander	Prince	1857	April 29, 1879
Chili	Domingo Santa Maria	President	...	Sep. 18, 1881
China	Kuang Sü	Emperor	1871	Jan. 12, 1875
Colombia	Rafael Nunez	President	...	Aug. 11, 1884
Costa Rica	Bernado Soto	...	...	... 1885
Denmark	Christian IX.	King	1818	Nov. 15, 1863
Ecuador	J. M. P. Caamano	President	...	...
Egypt	Tewfik Pasha	Khedive	1853	Aug. 8, 1879
France	François P. J. Grévy	President	1813	Jan. 30, 1879
Germany	Wilhelm I.	Emperor	1797	Jan. 1861
Anhalt	Fredrich	Duke	1831	May 22, 1871
Baden	Fredrich I.	Grand Duke	1826	April 24, 1852
Bavaria	Louis II.	King	1845	Mar. 10, 1864
Brunswick	Albrecht	Prince	...	...
Hesse	Louis IV.	Grand Duke	1837	June 13, 1877
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	Frederich Francis III.	Grand Duke	1851	April 15, 1883
Mecklenburg-Strelitz	Frederich Wilhelm I.	Grand Duke	1819	Sep. 6, 1860
Oldenburg	Peter I.	Grand Duke	1827	Feb. 27, 1853
Prussia	Wilhelm I.	King	1797	Jan. 1861
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	Ernest II.	Duke	1818	Jan. 29, 1844
Saxony	Albert	King	1828	Oct. 29, 1873
Waldeck	George Victor	Prince	1831	May 15, 1845
Wurtemberg	Charles	King	1823	June 25, 1864
Gt. Britain & Ireland	Victoria I.	Queen & E. of I.	1819	June 20, 1837
Greece	Georgios I.	King	1845	Mar. 18, 1864
Guatemala	M. L. Barillas	...	...	... 1885
Hayti	Salomon	President	...	Oct. 22, 1879
Hawaiian Islands	David Kalakaua	King	1836	Feb. 12, 1874
Honduras	Luiz Bogran	President	...	... 1883
Italy	Humbert	King	1844	Jan. 9, 1878
Japan	Mutsuhito	Mikado	1852	Feb. 13, 1867
Liberia	Hilary R. W. Johnson	President	...	...
Madagascar	Ranavado III.	Queen	...	July 13, 1883
Mexico	Porfirio Diaz	President	...	Dec. 1, 1884
Montenegro	Nicolas	Prince	1841	Aug. 14, 1860
Morocco	Mulai Hassan	Sultan	1831	Sep. 20, 1873
Muscat	Seyyed Toorkee bin Saeed	Sultan	...	Jan. 1871
Netherlands	Willem III.	King	1817	Mar. 17, 1849
Nicaragua	Adam Cardenas	President	...	Mar. 1, 1883
Paraguay	B. Caballero	President	...	Oct. 1880
Persia	Nasser-ed-Deen	Shah	1829	Sep. 10, 1848
Peru	Arenas	President	...	Dec. 3, 1885
Portugal	Luis I.	King	1838	Nov. 11, 1861
Rome	Leo XIII.	Pope	1810	Feb. 20, 1878
Roumania	Karl I.	King	1839	April 20, 1866
Russia	Alexander III.	Emperor	1845	Mar. 1, 1881
San Salvador	Francisco Menendez	President	...	June 19, 1885
Sarawak	Charles J. Brooke	Raja	1829	1868
Servia	Milan (Obrenovitch) I.	King	1854	June 30, 1868
Spain	Maria-de-las-Mercedes	Queen	1880	Nov. 25, 1885
Sweden and Norway	Oscar II.	King	1829	Sep. 18, 1872
Switzerland	A. Deuchar	President	...	...
Turkey	Abdul-Hamid II.	Sultan	1842	Aug. 31, 1876
United States	Grover Cleveland	President	1837	Mar. 4, 1885
Uruguay	Maximo Santos	President	...	Feb. 28, 1882
Venezuela	Joaquin Crespo	President	...	1884

COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.

THE following Table exhibits the date and mode of acquisition, the area, population, revenue and debt of the whole of the Colonial Possessions of Great Britain at the end of 1884 :—

Colonies.	Date and Mode of Acquisition.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Revenue, 1884.	Debt, 1884.
EUROPE—					
Cyprus	Treaty 1878	3,584	185,916	£ 172,072	£ -
Gibraltar	Capture 1704	1 9-10	18,381	-	-
Heligoland	Ditto 1807	$\frac{1}{2}$	2,001	8,313	3,547
Malta and Gozo	Ditto 1800	119	149,782	212,569	79,168
ASIA—					
Ceylon	Capitulation 1796	25,365	2,763,984	1,162,721	2,193,274
Hong Kong	Treaty 1843	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	160,402	292,774	-
Straits Settlements	Separated from India 1867	1,472 $\frac{1}{2}$	423,834	62,992	55,900
Labuan	Cession 1846	30	6,298	4,780	-
AFRICA—					
Cape of Good Hope	Capitulation 1806	219,700	1,249,824	3,318,029	20,357,935
Natal	Settlement 1838	18,750	402,687	610,936	2,746,808
Mauritius	Capitulation 1810	881	360,847	860,957	749,100
St. Helena	Capture 1651	47	5,059	10,421	6,750
Sierra Leone	Settlement 1787	468	60,546	73,096	58,000
Gambia	Settlement 1631	69	14,150	24,958	-
	Resettlement 1817				
Gold Coast	Settlement 1661	18,784	400,000	125,956	-
Lagos	Cession 1861	1,071 $\frac{1}{2}$	75,270	57,932	-
AMERICA—					
Bermuda	Settlement 1609	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	13,948	28,769	5,485
British Columbia	Ditto	341,805	49,459		
Ontario	Capitulation 1759	101,733	1,923,228		
Quebec	& Cession 1763	188,688	1,359,027		
Manitoba	Settlement by Hudson's B.Co.	123,200	65,954		
New Brunswick	Settlement 1623	27,174	321,223		
Nova Scotia	Settlement 1623	20,907	440,572	6,641,585	50,517,170
Prince Edward Island	Settlement 1623	2,133	108,591		
North West Territory Islands in the Arctic Ocean and Hudson's Bay	Taken from Hudson's Bay Company 1871	2,665,252	56,446		
Newfoundland	Settled 1583	162,000	197,332	262,948	322,713
British Guiana	Capitulation 1803	109,000	252,186	460,932	75,000
Honduras	Treaties 1783, 1786	6,400	27,452	51,866	-
Falkland Islands	Settlement 1833	7,500	1,553	9,134	-
WEST INDIES—					
Antigua	Settlement 1632	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	34,964	45,295	16,475
Bahamas	Ditto 1670	5,390	43,521	45,475	48,126
Barbados	Ditto 1605	166	171,880	167,762	15,700
Dominica	Cession 1763	291	28,211	18,012	13,400
Grenada	Ditto 1763	133	42,043	51,488	6,000
Jamaica	Capitulation 1655	4,282	580,804	561,287	1,257,916
Montserrat	Settlement 1632	32	10,087	5,933	4,200
Nevis	Ditto 1628	50	11,864	43,209	1,700
St. Christopher	Ditto 1623, 1650	68	29,137		
St. Lucia	Capitulation 1803	297 $\frac{1}{2}$	38,551	46,118	28,700
St. Vincent	Cession 1763	132	40,548	34,068	2,500
Tobago	Ditto 1763	115	18,051	11,370	-
Trinidad	Capitulation 1797	1,754	153,128	476,058	598,630
Turks Island	Settlement 1629	169	4,732	10,473	-
Virgin Islands	Ditto 1665	57	5,287	1,859	-

COLONIAL POSSESSIONS, *continued*.

Colonies.	Date and Mode of Acquisition.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Revenue, 1884.	Debt, 1884.
AUSTRALIA—				£	£
New South Wales & Norfolk Island	Settlement 1787	310,700	751,468	7,117,592	24,601,959
Victoria	Separation from N.S. Wales 1851	87,884	862,346	6,290,653	31,534,607
Queensland	Separation from N.S. Wales 1859	668,497	213,525	2,566,358	16,419,850
Tasmania	Settlement 1803	26,215	115,705	549,262	3,202,300
South Australia	Ditto 1836	903,690	279,865	2,024,928	15,473,800
New Zealand	Ditto 1841	104,458	534,032	3,707,488	33,691,022
Western Australia	Ditto 1829	1,060,000	29,708	521,167	765,000
Fiji	Cession 1874	7,403	127,095	91,522	275,000

GOVERNORS.

THE following is a List of the Governors and other Officers Administering the Government in the British Colonies and their places of residence and salaries :—

Colonies.	Name of Officer Administering Government.	Place of Residence.	Salary.
			£
EUROPE—			
Cyprus	Sir H. E. Bulwer, G.C.M.G.	Nicosia	4,000
Gibraltar	Lt.-Genl. Sir J. M. Adye, R.A., G.C.B.	In Fortress	5,000
Heligoland	Lt. Col. J. T. N. O'Brien, C.M.G.	In the Town	800
Malta	Gen. Sir J. L. A. Simmons, G.C.B.	Valletta	4,500
ASIA—			
Ceylon	Sir A. H. Gordon, G.C.M.G.	Colombo	8,000
Hong Kong	Sir Geo. F. Bowen, G.C.M.G.	Victoria	6,000
Straits Settlements	Sir Fred. A. Weld, G.C.M.G.	Singapore	6,000
Labuan	Dr. Leys (Acting)	Victoria	800
AFRICA—			
Cape of Good Hope & Brit. Kaffraria	Sir Hercules Geo. Robert Robinson, G.C.M.G.	Cape Town	5,000
Natal	Sir Arthur Havelock, K.C.M.G.	Pietermaritzburg	4,000
Mauritius	Clifford Lloyd, Esq.	Port Louis	6,000
St. Helena	Lt. Col. Grant Blunt, R. E. (Acting)	James Town	450
Sierra Leone	Surg.-Major Sir S. Rowe, K.C.M.G.	Free Town	2,000
Gambia	J. S. Hay, Esq.	Bathurst, St. Mary's	1,300
Gold Coast	W. B. Griffith, Esq., C.M.G.	Accra	3,000
Lagos	C. A. Maloney, Esq., C.M.G.	Lagos	1,700
AMERICA—			
Bermuda	Lt.-Gen. Thomas L. J. Gallwey, R.E.	Hamilton	2,946
Dom. of Canada, {			
Canada	Governor-General Most Hon. the Marquis of Lansdowne, G.C.M.G.	Ottawa	10,000
British Columbia	Hon. C. F. Cornwall	Victoria, V. I.	1,800
Ontario	Hon. J. B. Robinson	Toronto	2,000
Quebec	Hon. L. R. Mason	Quebec	2,000
Manitoba	Hon. J. C. Aikins	Fort Garry	2,000
New Brunswick	Sir S. L. Tilley, K.C.M.G., C.B.	Frederickton	1,800
Nova Scotia	Hon. Matthew H. Richey, Q.C.	Halifax	1,800
Prince Edward Island	Hon. A. A. Macdonald	Charlotte Town	1,400
North West Territories	Hon. Edgar Dewdney	Battleford	1,400

GOVERNORS, *continued.*

Colonies.	Name of Officer Administering Government.	Place of Residence.	Salary.
AMERICA—			£
Newfoundland -	Sir G. W. Dies, K.C.M.G. -	St. John's	2,500
British Guiana -	Sir Henry Turner Irving, K.C.M.G. -	Georgetown	5,000
British Honduras -	R. T. Goldsworthy, C.M.G. -	Belize	1,800
Falkland Islands -	Thos. Kerr, Esq. -	Stanley	1,000
WEST INDIES—			
Jamaica -	Sir H. W. Norman, K.C.B., C.I.E. -	St. Andrew	6,000
Turks Island -	H. M. Jackson, Esq. -	Grand Turk	500
Bahamas -	H. A. Blake, Esq. -	Nassau	2,000
Trinidad -	Sir W. Robinson, K.C.M.G. -	Port of Spain	4,000
Barbados -	Sir C. C. Lees, K.C.M.G. -	Bridgetown	3,000
WINDWARD ISLANDS	...	...	...
St. Vincent -	Augustus F. Gore, Esq., C.M.G. -	Kingstown	1,000
Grenada -	W. J. Sendall, Esq. -	St. George	2,500
Tobago -	H. B. Llewellyn, Esq. -	Scarborough	600
St. Lucia -	Edward Laborde, Esq., C.M.G. -	Castries	800
LEEWARD ISLANDS	Rt. Hon. Viset. Gormanson -	St. John's	3,000
Antigua -	Neale Porter, Esq. -	...	800
Montserrat -	James Meade, Esq. (Acting) -	Plymouth	500
St. Christopher and Nevis	Chas. Monroe Eldridge, Esq. (Acting) -	...	...
Virgin Islands -	F. A. Pickering, Esq. (Acting) -	Tortola	300
Dominica -	Capt. J. K. G. T. S. Churchill -	Roseau	700
AUSTRALIA—			
New South Wales & Norfolk Island	Rt. Hon. Lord Carrington, G.C.M.G. -	Sydney	7,000
Victoria -	Sir H. B. Loch, K.C.B. -	Melbourne	10,000
Queensland -	Sir A. Musgrave, K.C.M.G. -	Brisbane	5,000
Tasmania -	Sir G. Cumine Strahan, K.C.M.G. -	Hobart Town	5,000
South Australia -	Sir W. C. F. Robinson, K.C.M.G. -	Adelaide	5,000
New Zealand -	{ Sir W. F. D. Jervois, R.E., G.C.M.G., C.B. -	Wellington	5,000
Western Australia -	Sir F. Napier Broome, K.C.M.G. -	Perth	3,000
Fiji Islands -	Vacant.	Suva	4,000

GOVERNOR OF JAMAICA.

NORMAN, GENERAL SIR HENRY WYLIE, K.C.B., C.I.E., born 1826, entered Bengal Infantry 1844; became Major-General 1869; Lieut.-General 1877, and General 1882; served as Adjutant to 31st Bengal Infantry throughout Punjaub campaign, including passage of the Chenab, action at Sadoolapore, battles of Chillianwallah and Goojerat, pursuit of Sikhs and Afghans, and occupation of Peshawur; as Assistant Adjutant-General was present in all operations against Hill tribes in Peshawur frontier 1850-5; served with 31st N.I. in Santhal Campaign 1855-6, and as Assistant Adjutant-General and afterwards as Adjutant-General throughout Indian Mutiny; present during whole siege of Delhi, at final relief of Lucknow (horse shot), operations at Cawnpore and Futtehghur, siege and capture of Lucknow, campaign in Rohilcund (wounded), and final campaign in Oude 1858-9; has three medals with six clasps; was A.D.C. to H.M. 1863-9, sometime Acting Adjutant-General Bengal Army, and Assistant Military Secretary at Horse Guards, Secretary to Government of India in Military Department 1862-70, Military Member of Council of Viceroy of India 1870-77, and a Member of Council of India 1878-83. Appointed Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of Jamaica on 23rd October, 1883.

Aide-de-Camp and Private Secretary to His Excellency Sir Henry Wylie Norman.

COXHEAD, CAPTAIN JAMES ALFRED, R.A., born in 1851; Lieutenant 2nd May, 1872; Captain 29th October, 1881, appointed Aide-de-Camp and Private Secretary to Sir Henry Wylie Norman, K.C.B., C.I.E., Governor of Jamaica, 22nd December, 1883.

Colonel William Clive Justice Senior Member of Privy Council.

COLONEL WILLIAM CLIVE JUSTICE, C.M.G., entered 75th Regiment in 1852 and was promoted Colonel in 1881. Has held the following Military appointments:—

Adjutant 75th Regiment; Adjutant Depot Battalion; Town Major Western District England; Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief Bombay; Assistant Adjutant General Bombay; Assistant Adjutant and Quarter Master General West Indies; Colonel on the Staff on the West Coast of Africa; Colonel on the Staff Jamaica. Served in the East Indies during the mutinies of 1857-58 and was present during the siege, assault and capture of Delhi, medal and clasp; created C.M.G. for services in the Gold Coast when in command of an expedition despatched in anticipation of war with Ashantee.

FORMER GOVERNORS OF JAMAICA, &c.

Mity. Comdt.—Colonel Edward D'Oyley	1655	Lt.-Gov.—Brigadier-Gen. Alured Clark	1784
Ditto General William Brayne	1656	Governor—Thomas, Earl of Eftingham	1790
Ditto Colonel Edward D'Oyley	1657	Lt.-Gov.—Major-Gen. A. Williamson	1791
Governor—General Edward D'Oyley	1661	Lt.-Gov.—Alexander, Earl of Balcarres	1795
Governor—Lord Windsor	1662	Lt.-Gov.—Lt.-Gen. George Nugent	1801
Lt.-Gov.—Sir C. Lyttleton, Knt.	1662	Lt.-Gov.—Lt.-Gen. Sir Eyre Coote	1807
President—Lt.-Col. Thomas Lynch	1664	Governor—William, Duke of Manchester	1808
Lt.-Gov.—Col. Edward Morgan	1664	Lt.-Gov.—Edward Morrison, Esq.	1811
Lt.-Gov.—Sir T. Modyford, Bart.	1664	Governor—William, Duke of Manchester	1813
Lt.-Gov.—Sir Thomas Lynch, Knt.	1671	Lt.-Gov.—Major-Gen. Henry Conran	1821
Lt.-Gov.—Sir Henry Morgan, Knt.	1675	Governor—William, Duke of Manchester	1822
Governor—Lord Vaughan	1675	Lt.-Gov.—Major-Gen. Sir J. Keane	1827
Lt.-Gov.—Sir Henry Morgan, Knt.	1678	Governor—Somerset Lowry, Earl of Bel-	
Governor—Charles, Earl of Carlisle	1678	more	1829
Lt.-Gov.—Sir Henry Morgan, Knt.	1680	President—George Cuthbert, Esq.	1832
Governor—Sir T. Lynch, Knt.	1682	Governor—C. Henry, Earl of Mulgrave	1832
Lt.-Gov.—Col. Hender Molesworth	1684	President—George Cuthbert, Esq.	1834
Governor—Christopher, Duke of Alber-		Lt.-Gov.—Major-Gen. Sir Amos Norcott	1834
marle	1687	Governor—Howe Peter, Marquis of Sligo	1834
President—Sir Francis Watson	1688	Governor—Lt.-Gen. Sir Lionel Smith,	
Governor—William, Earl of Inchiquin	1690	Bart., K.C.B.	1836
President—John White, Esq.	1692	Governor—Sir C.T. Metcalfe, Bart. K.C.B.	1839
President—John Bourden, Esq.	1692	Governor—James, Earl of Elgin	1842
Lt.-Gov.—Sir William Beeston, Knt.	1693	Lt.-Gov.—Major-Gen. Berkeley	1846
Governor—Sir William Beeston	1700	Governor—Sir Charles Edw. Grey, K.H.	1846
Governor—Major-Gen. William Selwyn	1702	Governor—Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B.	1853
Lt.-Gov.—Peter Beckford, Esq.	1702	Lt.-Gov.—Major-Gen. E. Wells Bell	1856
Lt.-Gov.—Colonel T. Handasyd	1703	Governor—Charles Henry Darling, Esq.	1857
Governor—Colonel T. Handasyd	1704	Lt.-Gov.—Edward John Eyre, Esq.	1862
Governor—Lord Archibald Hamilton	1711	Governor—Edward John Eyre, Esq.	1864
Governor—Peter Heywood, Esq.	1716	Governor—Sir Henry Storks, K.C.B.,	
Governor—Sir Nicholas Lawes, Knt.	1718	G.C.M.G.	1866
Governor—Henry, Duke of Portland	1722	Governor—Sir John Peter Grant, K.C.B.	1866
President—John Ayscough, Esq.	1726	Lt.-Gov.—Major-Gen. O'Connor C.B.	1867
Governor—Major-Gen. R. Hunter	1728	Governor—Sir John Peter Grant, K.C.B.	1867
President—John Ayscough, Esq.	1734	Adm.-Gov.—Edw. E. Rushworth, Esq.,	
President—John Gregory, Esq.	1735	D.C.L., C.M.G.	1870
Governor—Henry Cunningham, Esq.	1735	Governor—Sir John Peter Grant, K.C.B.	1870
President—John Gregory, Esq.	1735	Adm.-Gov.—Edw. E. Rushworth, Esq.,	
Governor—Edward Trelawney, Esq.	1738	D.C.L., C.M.G.	1872
Lt.-Gov.—John Stewart, Esq.	1742	Governor—Sir John Peter Grant, K.C.B.	1873
Governor—Edward Trelawney, Esq.	1742	Adm.-Gov.—W. A. G. Young, Esq.	1874
President—John Gregory, Esq.	1747	Governor—Sir William Grey, K.C.S.I.	1874
Governor—Edward Trelawney, Esq.	1747	Lt.-Gov.—Edw. E. Rushworth, Esq.,	
Governor—Adm. Charles Knowles, R.N.	1751	D.C.L., C.M.G.	1877
Lt.-Gov.—Henry Moore, Esq.	1756	Adm.-Gov.—Major-Gen. Mann, R.E.,	
Governor—General George Haldane	1759	C.M.G.	1877
Lt.-Gov.—Henry Moore, Esq.	1759	Governor—Sir Anthony Musgrave,	
Governor—Wm. Henry Lyttleton, Esq.	1762	K.C.M.G.	1877
Lt.-Gov.—Roger Hope Elletson, Esq.	1766	Lt.-Gov.—Edward Newton, Esq., C.M.G.	1879
Governor—Sir W. Trelawny, Bart.	1768	Governor—Sir Anthony Musgrave,	
Lt.-Gov.—Lt.-Colonel John Dalling	1772	K.C.M.G.	1880
Governor—Sir Basil Keith, Knt.	1774	Adm.-Gov.—Colonel S. M. Wiseman-	
Lt.-Gov.—Colonel Dalling	1777	Clarke	1883
Governor—Major-Gen. John Dalling	1778	Adm.-Gov.—Major-Gen. Gamble, O.B.	1883
Lt.-Gov.—Major-Gen. A. Campbell	1781	Governor—Sir H. W. Norman, K.C.B.,	
Governor—Major-Gen. A. Campbell	1783	C.I.E.	1883

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PART III. 21 23-
DESCRIPTION OF JAMAICA.

(By Thomas Harrison, Government Surveyor.)

THE Island of Jamaica is situated between 17° 43' and 18° 32' N. lat., and 76° 11' and 78° 20' 50" W. long., about 5,000 miles to the south-west of England, 100 miles west of St. Domingo and 90 miles south of Cuba, 445 miles north of Carthagena and 540 miles from Colon.

Jamaica is bounded on the north and east by that part of the Caribbean Sea which separates the Islands of Cuba and St. Domingo from Jamaica and which at its north-eastern part is called "The Windward Passage," the waters of which mingle with those of the Atlantic Ocean. On the south and west Jamaica is washed by the Caribbean Sea.

The Islands of Grand and Little Cayman, with Cayman Brac, are situated, the former about 156 miles and the two latter about 110 miles north-west of Negril Point. The Pedro Bank and Cays commence about 40 miles south of Portland Point and extend westerly for 100 miles; this bank is about three-fourths of the size of Jamaica. The Morant Cays are 36 miles from Morant Point in a south-easterly direction. These several islands and cays, together with the Turks and Caicos Islands, are all now dependencies of the Island of Jamaica.

The nearest part of the Continent of America to Jamaica is Cape Gracias a Dios, in the Mosquito Territory, which is 310 miles south-west of the west-end of Jamaica.

From its central situation as regards the other West Indian Islands and the fact of its being in the direct track between Europe, the United States and the Isthmus of Panama, Jamaica cannot but furnish advantages and conveniences for trade and commerce between these points which are not to be found elsewhere; and when the Panama Canal is an accomplished fact Jamaica will undoubtedly be a necessary branch of that enormous undertaking, and must largely benefit by the increased traffic that will pass in this direction.

The aboriginal name of Jamaica was *Xaymaca*, a word supposed to imply an overflowing abundance of rivers. Bridges tells us that the name is derived from two Indian words, Chabaüan signifying water and Makia wood. The compound sound would approach to Chab-makia; and, harmonized to the Spanish ear, would be Cha-makia, corrupted by us to Jamaica—"denoting a land covered with wood and, therefore, watered by shaded rivulets, or, in other words, fertile."

The extreme length of Jamaica is 144 miles, its greatest width is 49 miles, and its least width (from Kingston to Annotto Bay) is 21 1/2 miles. The island is divided into three counties and fourteen parishes, namely:—

SURREY.		MIDDLESEX.		CORNWALL.	
	Square Miles.		Square Miles.		Square Miles.
Kingston .	7 1/2	St. Catherine .	450	St. Elizabeth .	471
St. Andrew .	169 1/2	St. Mary .	229	Trelawny .	332 1/2
St. Thomas .	280	Clarendon .	467	St. James .	227 1/2
Portland .	310 1/2	St. Ann .	464	Hanover .	166
		Manchester .	310	Westmoreland .	808 1/2
Total .	767 1/2	Total .	1,920	Total .	1,506 1/2

giving a total of 4,193 square miles, of which only about 646 square miles are flat, consisting of alluvium, marl and swamps.

GENERAL GEOLOGICAL FORMATION.

The foundation or basis of the island is composed of igneous rocks, overlying which are several distinct formations.

COUNTY OF SURREY.

The coast formation is of white and yellow lime-stone; the interior consists chiefly of the metamorphosed and trappean series, with carbonaceous shales and conglomerate. The greater part of this county is very mountainous; the only flats are the plain of Liguanea (north of Kingston) and the valleys of the Morant and Plantain Garden Rivers, and smaller flats at and near the mouths of the other chief rivers. Mineral deposits are numerous in the mountain districts. Iron, copper, lead, manganese and cobalt have been found and worked to some extent, but no profitable industry has been the result. Marble of good quality has also been found at the head of the Blue Mountain Valley.

The only volcanic formation in the island is that at Lowlayton and Retreat Estates in the Parish of Portland, a mile from the sea; there is, however, no defined crater, and the volcanic materials are the only evidences remaining.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

The Parish of St. Mary exhibits a great diversity of formation, consisting of white and yellow lime-stone carbonaceous shales, metamorphosed, porphyritic, granite and conglomerate rocks, with many mineral-bearing rocks. The district of St. Thomas-in-the-Vale is of granitic formation, overlaid considerably by cretaceous and white lime-stone and marl beds.

St. Catherine possesses an extensive alluvial flat stretching from Kingston Harbour to the boundary of Clarendon; the rest of the parish is of white lime-stone.

In Upper Clarendon the metamorphosed trappean and conglomerate series prevail; the central districts are of white lime-stone, and the southern part, with the district of Vere, is alluvium, and embraces an area of about 132 square miles, which is the largest continuous flat in the island. The mineral deposits of Upper Clarendon are considerable, and, it is believed, offer a fair field for mining enterprise.

The Parishes of Manchester and St. Ann consist almost entirely of white lime-stone.

COUNTY OF CORNWALL.

The Parish of St. Elizabeth has an extensive area of alluvium from the boundary of Manchester to the boundary of Westmoreland, narrowing so considerably at Lacovia that the north and south lime-stones nearly meet; much of this flat is covered by swamp. In the north-east of the parish there is also an extensive flat called the Nassau Valley. The rest of the parish is white lime-stone with some patches of yellow lime-stone.

The Parish of Westmoreland also presents extensive alluvial deposits and marl beds. The north-western part of the parish furnishes trappean rocks with yellow and cretaceous lime-stone. The eastern part is chiefly white lime-stone with some trap formations at the head of the Great River.

In Trelawny the district called "The Black Grounds" consists of trap formation. The rest of the parish is of white lime-stone with some alluvial valleys; that called "The Queen of Spain's Valley," on the borders of St. James, is remarkable for its picturesque beauty and great fertility.

The interior of St James presents a trappean formation, with some overlying yellow and cretaceous lime-stones. The rest is of white lime-stone with some alluvial deposits round the coast.

The eastern part of Hanover is chiefly white lime-stone, and the western part black shale, with some metamorphosed rocks and yellow lime-stone.*

MOUNTAIN RANGES.

The surface of the island is extremely mountainous and attains considerable altitudes, particularly in the eastern part where the central range is known as the Blue Mountains. A great diversity of climate is, therefore, obtainable; from a tropical temperature of 80° to 86° at the sea coast the Thermometer falls to 45° and 50° on the top of the highest mountains, and with a dryness of atmosphere that renders the climate of the mountains of Jamaica particularly delightful and suitable to the most delicate constitutions.

The midland parts of the island are, of course, the highest. Through the County of Surrey, and partly through Middlesex, there runs the great central chain which trends generally in an east and west direction, the highest part of which is the Blue Mountain Peak attaining an elevation of 7,360 feet.

From this range subordinate ridges or spurs run northerly to the north-side of the island, and southerly to the south-side; these ridges in their turn are the parents of other smaller ridges, which branch off in every direction with considerable regularity and method; and they again throw off other ridges, until the whole surface of the country is cut up into a series of ridges, with intervening springs or gullies.

Many of these subordinate ridges vie with the main ridge in importance and elevation; such, for instance, as the great ridge starting from Catherine's Peak, above Newcastle, and passing through the Parish of St. Andrew in a south-easterly direction, culminating at great elevations at Newton and Bellevue, and expending itself at Albion in the Parish of St. Thomas. Also the ridge known as Queensbury Ridge, starting from the Blue Mountain Peak, passing by Arntully, Belle Clair and Windsor Castle, where it is known as Coward's Ridge, and extending to the sea at Belvedere and Creighton Hall, to the north of which place it forms the conspicuous mountain known as Yallahs Hill, 2,348 feet high.

On the northern side of the island three great ridges may be mentioned. One extending from the Blue Mountain Peak through the Parish of Portland, dividing the waters of the Rio Grande from those of the Swift River, and expending itself at St. Margaret's and Hope Bays. Another starting from Silver Hill, dividing the waters of the Buff Bay and Spanish Rivers, and the other very high ridge extending from Fox's Gap, at the boundary of St. Mary and Portland, north-easterly, culminating in a conspicuous elevation called Hay Cook Hill, 2,500 feet above the sea, and terminating on the coast near Dover.

The John Crow Range, which runs in a north-westerly and south-easterly direction in the Parishes of Portland and St. Thomas, divides the Rio Grande Valley from the eastern coast of the island. This is more a plateau of about 2,000 feet elevation than a mountain range. In its higher parts it is a barren, waterless tract of lime-stone formation; much of it covered by the sharp rocks known as honeycombed rocks, over which it is almost impossible to walk. The John Crow Hills may be said to be an offshoot from the great central range which, from the depression known as the Cuna Cuna Gap, north of the Town of Bath, turns suddenly northerly and forms itself into this plateau.

* For a more complete account of the Geology of the Island see Sawkins's Geology of Jamaica.

The central range suffers a considerable depression at Stony Hill, in the Parish of St. Andrew, where the main road to the north side crosses it at an elevation of 1,360 feet. Here the range is divided into two ridges; one of lime-stone formation, extending westerly through the district known as Mammee Hill, reaches a conspicuous elevation at Highgate, in St. Catherine, and expends itself at Bog Walk; the other, which is the continuation of the central dividing ridge, is of granite formation and extends in a north-westerly direction. It passes the district of Lawrence's Tavern and Mount Charles, where it commences to form the boundary line between the Parishes of St. Mary on the north and St. Catherine on the south side: continuing north-westerly it passes Pear Tree Grove and turns suddenly to the south-west at Windsor Castle and Decoy, and it then joins the lime-stone formation at Guy's Hill and Middlesex township, continuing as a well-defined range to Mount Diablo, where the main road crosses it at an elevation of 1,800 feet. It continues on to Holly Mount, a little beyond which it unites with the St. John's range, which forms the eastern boundary of Luidas Vale.

From this point, although these mountains continue as a separate range, they become irregular and broken, chiefly on account of their lime-stone character, and with this formation they extend through the Parish of St. Ann, expending themselves in the Cockpit country to the east of the district called "The Black Grounds"* in the Parish of Trelawny. To the south of this locality, along the borders of Clarendon and Manchester, the trappean series is again met with and two great inland rivers flow there.

Running in an irregular north-westerly line, almost parallel with the last range of mountains described, is another lime-stone range which may be said to commence from the western bank of the Rio Minho or Dry River above Lime Savanna, and forming first the range known as Mocho Mountains; it includes the Whitney Valley and joins the Manchester Mountain range at Cumberland. Thence trending north-westerly it passes through the northern district of Manchester and enters the Parish of St. Elizabeth at Hector's River Sink; thence it continues on to Accompong Town and becomes lost in a peculiarly wild formation of what is usually known as Cockpit Land. In this quarter, and extending for a considerable distance into the Parishes of Trelawny and St. James, the Cockpit Land bids defiance to the traveller.

This formation is of white lime-stone, sharp, irregular and jagged, with little earth, and formed into a series of circular arenas like inverted cones with extremely irregular sides, but preserving the circular formation throughout and terminating in most instances with a sink hole at the apex.

These arenas are of all diameters, from half-a-chain to two and three chains. The ridges or edges where these cones unite are, of course, very irregular and sharp, presenting very steep or vertical rocks of considerable height. Such a country may be said to be inaccessible.

The May Day and Carpenter's Mountains pass through the Parish of Manchester in a diagonal direction. Commencing at the Round Hill in Vere, at the south-east extremity of Manchester, they traverse the parish to its north-western angle, where they join the main ridge near the Hector's River Sink; one off-shoot forming the Nassau Mountains of St. Elizabeth.

The Santa Cruz Mountains in the Parish of St. Elizabeth run parallel with the Manchester Mountains. They commence at the sea at the precipice called "The Lover's Leap" and terminate near Lacovia, where the passage

* So called from the rich black soil in contra-distinction to the red soil of Manchester.

of the Black River produces a break in the hills. These mountains, as well as those of Manchester, are considered generally very salubrious.

Another range of mountains, a continuation of the same line as the Santa Cruz Mountains, commences above Lacovia to the north and extends to Mulgrave near the line of St. James, and traverses the Parish of St. James in a northerly direction, terminating in the hills south of Montego Bay.

The last and most westerly range of mountains, extending through Westmoreland and Hanover, commences about the locality called "Middle Quarters" and extends northerly, with some irregularities, to Chesterfield at the head of the Great River, which forms the boundary between St. James and Westmoreland; it then trends north-westerly to Chester Castle and Knockalva, near the boundary of the Parishes of Westmoreland and Hanover, and then westerly, culminating in a conspicuous hill called "Dolphin Head," with an elevation of 1,816 feet, and terminating in several small ridges towards the west-end of the island. There is also a coast line in Westmoreland called "The Blue Fields or Surinam Range," commencing at Middle Quarters in St. Elizabeth and extending towards Savanna-la-Mar.

ELEVATIONS.

The following are a few of the elevations, above the sea, of the principal mountains and passes through them, commencing from the eastern end of the island, most of which are taken from Sawkins's Geology of Jamaica:—

Names.	Elevation in Feet.	Names.	Elevation in Feet.
John Crow Range, average .	2,100	Silver Hill Gap .	3,513
Cuna Cuna Pass .	2,698	Catherine's Peak .	5,036
Blue Mountain Western Peak .	7,360	Cold Spring Gap .	4,523
Portland Gap .	5,549	Hardware Gap .	4,079
Sir John's Peak (highest point of Cinchona Plantation) }	6,100	Fox's Gap .	3,967
Belle Vue, Cinchona Plantation	5,017	Stony Hill (where main road crosses it) }	1,360
Arntully Gap .	2,754	Guy's Hill .	2,100
Hagley Gap .	1,959	Mount Diablo, highest point .	2,300
Morce's Gap .	4,945	" " where road crosses	1,800
Content Gap .	3,251	Bull Head .	2,885
New Castle Hospital .	3,800	Mandeville .	2,131
Flamstead .	3,663	Accompong Town .	1,409
Belle Vue (Dr. Stephens') .	3,784	Dolphin Head .	1,816

RIVERS AND GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

The numerous rivers and springs which abound along the coast in most parts of the island to a considerable extent justify the name of "The Land of Springs," although there are extensive districts in the midland and western parts of the island singularly barren of water.

When it is remembered that the chief range of mountains, or back-bone of the island, runs generally east and west, it will be easily understood that the chief rivers, starting from the northern and southern slopes of this range, would generally have a north and south direction; that is, those streams rising on the northern side of the great ridge flow northerly to the northside, while those which emanate from the southern slopes run southerly to the southside. There are some exceptions to this general rule, the chief of which is the Plantain Garden River in the Parish of St. Thomas, which, rising in the Cuna Cuna Mountains, runs southerly in its upper course, but suddenly meeting the coast range of hills turns easterly, and flowing through the fertile district to which it gives its name, empties itself at Holland Bay. Another is the Montego River, which, although it flows

northerly in its upper course, turns westerly through the greater part of its flow, discharging at Montego Bay.

There are interior rivers (which have no outlet) which are also exceptions to this general rule, such as the Cave and Hector's Rivers.

While most of the rivers have generally northerly and southerly directions, it must not be forgotten that the subordinate ridges which are nearly at right angles to these lines will produce subordinate streams, meeting the rivers on their eastern and western bank.

In consequence of the great elevations from which most of the rivers flow they are very rapid in their descent, and, in times of flood, become formidable torrents, sweeping everything before them and operating as dangerous obstructions to the traveller.

Some of the chief of these are the Plantain Garden River already mentioned, and the Morant and Yallahs in the Parish of St. Thomas. The Rio Grande, in the Parish of Portland, is one of the finest rivers in the island; it flows from the northern slopes of the Blue Mountains. The Back and Stony Rivers, two of its great affluents, furnish not only some of the loftiest and most picturesque waterfalls but the wildest and most romantic scenery in the island.

It was on one of these naturally fortified ridges, nearly surrounded by the Stony River, that the notorious Nanny, the renowned Maroon leader, held out against the regular troops about the year 1739.

All the upper part of the Parish of Portland remains unsettled to the present time, in consequence of the steepness of the country and the want of roads, but there is no other part of the island richer in valuable timbers and other natural productions, and possessing greater advantages for the growth of coffee, cacao and cinchona than this district. The character of the soil and climate is the same as that of St. Andrew and Port Royal Mountains where the best coffee is produced, but where the coffee fields are fast wearing out. As nearly the whole of this land in Portland now belongs to the Government a fair field is open to persons desirous of cultivating coffee, as it is the only good coffee land remaining in forest in the island.

The upper districts of this region—too cold for coffee and formerly considered valueless—have been demonstrated by the Government to produce the finest cinchona. The success of this Government undertaking will doubtless considerably increase the value of these lands, and there is no doubt that they will soon be much sought after for the cultivation of this valuable product.

The other rivers of Portland are the Swift, Spanish and Buff Bay Rivers, all possessing the same character as the Rio Grande.

In St. Andrew we have the Agua Alta (corrupted to Wag Water) River, which, rising in the mountains back of Stony Hill, runs through the Parishes of St. Andrew and St. Mary, debouching at Annotto Bay. The Hope River rises in the hills around Newcastle and joins the sea at the sixth mile stone from Kingston on the windward road; from this river the City of Kingston is supplied with water. From the Above Rocks district of St. Andrew flow the sources of the Rio Pedro, a large tributary of the Rio Cobre, which, with its numerous affluents, traverses the Parish of St. Catherine. The gorge, known as Bog Walk, through which the Rio Cobre flows, is remarkable for its wild and picturesque scenery. This river is utilized for irrigating the plains of St. Catherine, and very fine works for the purpose have been constructed by the Government.

The rivers of St. Mary, besides the Wag Water, are the Dry River, the Annotto, the Port Maria, Ora Cabessa, Rio Nuevo and the White River, which latter forms the boundary between the Parishes of St. Mary and St. Ann.

The volume of water in the White River is considerable, and the great cascade above Industry and the Falls at Prospect are very grand and form objects of attraction to visitors.

The Parish of St. Ann, being chiefly of lime-stone formation, furnishes no rivers of any consequence in the interior. The sea coast rivers are numerous; the Roaring River and the Landoverly River possess large volumes of water.

The cascades on both these rivers are very beautiful, particularly those of Roaring River, where the main road crosses it. In the yellow lime-stone and granite formation at Guy's Hill the Great River flows and sinks at Middlesex township, rising again at Rio Hoe. It forms the beautiful lakes of Tadmore and Walton, the former covering over 100 acres, while the latter is nearly 340 acres in area. Sometimes, however, these lakes run off down the numerous sink holes which exist there and which must now be either closed with debris or the subterranean reservoirs must be full to overflowing.*

The Cave and Hector's Rivers rise near the junction of the Parishes of Clarendon and Manchester with St. Ann and Trelawny, and, running in opposite directions, form the northern and southern boundaries of these parishes, respectively.

The Cave River flows easterly, sinking at Greenock Estate; thence it is supposed to have a subterranean course of $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles or more, and, rising near Dornock Pen with considerable volume, is called Rio Bueno, and, with a course of $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the sea, forms the boundary between St. Ann and Trelawny.

The Hector's River runs westerly and, after a course of about 12 miles, terminates in several sinks in a wild and broken country. This river again makes its appearance at Oxford, in Manchester, where it goes by the name of One Eye River, and, again sinking there, it passes through a ridge to the north of the Bogue Hill and rises in considerable body at Mexico and Island Estates, from which points to the sea it is called the Black River. This is certainly the finest river in the island. With a tortuous course of about 44 miles it debouches at Black River Bay near the town of that name. This river is navigable for boats of considerable size for a distance of about 25 miles, and is used for conveying the produce of a large district to the sea.

The Black River receives several tributaries of considerable size, which are also partially navigable, such as the Y. S., Broad, Grass and Horse Savanna Rivers.

The Rio Minho or Dry River rises with numerous tributaries in the Clarendon Mountains, and, flowing through the entire length of the Parish of Clarendon and district of Vere, discharges near Carlisle Bay.

In consequence of the arenaceous character of the soil the water of this river sinks a little below Longville Estate, 16 miles from the sea. The lower part of this river, say from Seven Plantations Estate to a little above the Alley in Vere, is, therefore, usually dry, if I except a considerable spring at Parnassus Estate where the water flows for a short distance; the water appearing a little above the Alley flows to the sea.

In floods this is a most formidable river and formerly when "down," as the expression is, all communication along the south side of the island was cut off; but a few years ago the Government erected a very fine iron bridge across the river at May Pen, which has answered all its expectations.

* These waters have lately run off and left the valley nearly dry.

The Cock Pit and Salt Rivers are short but deep rivers. The Milk River is also a very fine river and is navigable for some miles up. A considerable quantity of logwood and fruit is shipped from this river.

Along the foot of the Manchester Mountains considerable water rises and, with short channels, flows to the sea. The largest of these rivers are the Alligator Hole, Swift and Gut Rivers.

Trelawny furnishes only one river of importance; this is the Martha Bræ River. This river rises at Windsor in the interior of the parish and seems to be the waters of the Quashie and Mouth Rivers, which are interior rivers, that rise and sink in the black grounds. The Martha Bræ is a fine river, navigable for some distance up, and discharges to the east of Falmouth.

The Montego River rises in the trap formation near Maroon Town and is there called Tangle River. It sinks and re-appears and, after receiving numerous tributaries, enters the sea south of the Town of Montego Bay. The Great River is the boundary of St. James next to Hanover and Westmoreland. It is a long river, but has few tributaries, the Lamb's and Seven Rivers being the chief.

The rivers of Hanover are the Flint, Maggoty, Lucea (east and west) Lance's, Davis, Cove, Pell and Green Island Rivers; none of these are large rivers or demand any special notice.

In Westmoreland the chief river is the Cabaritta. This is also a very fine river and, with its tributaries, the Thicket and Morgan's Rivers, waters the alluvial districts of the parish. There are also the Dean's Valley or Sweet River, New Savanna and Negril Rivers.

CAVERNS.

The lime-stone formation, so prevalent in Jamaica, furnishes many caverns and sink holes of great size and grandeur, the chief of which is the beautiful cave at the place called Cave Hall Pen, two miles east of Dry Harbour, near the main road. This cave is of great length and has two branches; the various apartments are designated grottoes, halls, domes and galleries; and the stalactites and stalagmites, formed by the dripping of calcareous water, glittering in the torch light, impart a magical effect to the scene.

The Grand Cave at River Head in St. Thomas-in-the-Vale is a very remarkable place. The Rio Cobre, after sinking at Worthy Park, emerges from this cave. It is of great dimensions and in former years was a favorite resort for picnics; it is traversable, with the assistance of a raft to cross some deep water, for a distance of over a quarter of a mile, until the "flood-gate" is reached where the water gushes from the rock.

The cave at Mexico in St. Elizabeth is probably the longest in the island; it is nearly a mile from the One Eye Gulf to Mexico Gulf (the mouth of the cave). The One Eye or Black River passes through this cave.

It has been explored for some distance in, but, in consequence of some deep bodies of water obstructing the passage, less is known of it than of the Rio Cobre Cave. A thorough exploration of this cave would be most interesting.

The Peru Cave, also in St. Elizabeth, is very beautiful, and the stalactites and stalagmites here show to great effect. There is also a very fine cave at Mount Plenty in St. Ann, which can be traversed for a distance of ten chains; it has two branches and the vaulted chambers are particularly fine. At some distance from the mouth it is illuminated by a sink hole from the top.

Another very fine cave is that from which the Mouth River flows in the black grounds of the Parish of Trelawny. There is also a remarkable cave

near this at Spring Garden. The cave at Portland, in Vero, is very fine, and used formerly to be a great place for picnics.

There are numerous other caves of smaller dimensions throughout the island. Sink holes, as already stated, are also very numerous. The Light Hole at Tingley's in St. Ann is a sink hole on a large scale. This is a great arena of vertical rocks some three or four chains in diameter and of considerable depth, with large trees growing at the bottom.

Many of the sink holes and caves throughout the island have springs at the bottom, such as the Governor's Cave at Healthshire; a sink hole near Fort Clarence opposite Port Royal; a cave near Salt River; one at Swansea in Luidas Vale, &c.

MINERAL SPRINGS.

There are many mineral springs in Jamaica, most of them possessing valuable qualities for the cure of various diseases and infirmities of the body.

Two of these are particularly famed, namely, the hot sulphurous spring at Bath and the warm salt spring at Milk River.

There are public institutions maintained at both these springs for the benefit of those unfortunately requiring relief. The spring at Bath in the Parish of St. Thomas is the hottest in the island; the temperature at the fountain head is 126° to 128° F., but the water loses about 9 degrees of heat in its transit to the baths. These waters are sulphuric and contain a large proportion of hydro-sulphate of lime; they are not purgative and are beneficial in gout, rheumatism, gravelly complaints, cutaneous affections and fevers. Some new buildings have lately been erected for the accommodation of visitors, and the management is creditable. It is remarkable that a cold spring flows from the same hill-side, near the hot spring, so that cold and hot water are delivered alongside of each other at the bath.

The bath at Milk River in the district of Vero is one of the most remarkable in the world. It is a warm, saline, purgative bath; the temperature is 92° F. It is particularly efficacious in the cure of gout, rheumatism, paralysis and neuralgia; also in cases of disordered liver and spleen. Some wonderful results are on record, and it is believed that if the beneficial effects of these waters were more generally known in Europe and America a large number of sufferers would be attracted to them. The buildings are extensive; they have lately been repaired and improved, and comfortable accommodation at a moderate charge can now be obtained by visitors.

The Spa Spring, or Jamaica Spa, as it is called, at Silver Hill in St. Andrew, was formerly maintained as a Government Institution and extensive buildings once existed there, but they have long gone to decay and the spring is neglected. These waters are chalybeate, aerated, cold, tonic; beneficial in most cases of debility, particularly after fever, in dropsy and stomach complaints.

Another similar spring, but not so strong a chalybeate, exists at St. Faith in the district of St. John.

There is also a remarkable spring at Moffat, on the White River, a tributary of the Negro River in the Blue Mountain Valley. These waters are sulphuric, cold and purgative, useful in itch and all cutaneous diseases. A similar spring exists near the source of the Cabaritta River in Hanover.

The spring at Windsor, near St. Ann's Bay, was lately brought into considerable prominence in consequence of some remarkable cures effected by its use. People from all parts of the island visited it and the water was carried away to great distances. It is still a favorite among the peasantry, and it is said to possess wonderful powers in healing ulcers, &c.

There are warm springs at Garbrand Hall on the east branch of the Morant River, and on the Adam's River, near the Blue Mountain Ridge in the Parish of St. Thomas.

The well known spring at New Brighton, in St. Catherine, is the favourite bath of the inhabitants of Spanish Town.

A mineral spring also occurs on the sea edge at Manatee Bay, also in St. Catherine.

Another possessing some qualities of importance is to be found at Golden Vale in Portland; and there are salt springs near the Ferry on the Kingston and Spanish Town road, and at Salt River in Vere; and in many other localities salt-water springs are found and some impregnated with soda or other alkalis.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF JAMAICA.

JAMAICA was discovered by Christopher Columbus on the 3rd May, 1494, during his second voyage to the new world; and after remaining in Spanish occupation for 161 years was surrendered to an English Expedition under Admiral Penn and General Venables on the 11th May, 1655.* The island was placed under military jurisdiction and the Leaders of the Expedition returned to England leaving General Fortescue in charge of the Land Force and Admiral Goodson in charge of the Sea Force. Penn and Venables were committed to the Tower "for having deserted the forces committed to their charge," and Major-General Sedgewick was sent by Cromwell as a Commissioner to conduct the civil affairs of the colony. On his arrival in October, 1655, he established a Council, of which Colonel Edward D'Oyley, who succeeded to the command of the troops on the death of General Fortescue, was appointed President. In the following month Sedgewick informed the Protector that the soldiers had destroyed all sorts of provisions and cattle and that nothing but ruin attended them wherever they went. "Dig or plant, they neither will nor can, but are determined rather to starve than work." The result was a scarcity, approaching a famine, with its usual attendants, disease and contagion. "Such was the want of food that snakes, lizards, and other vermin were eagerly eaten, together with unripe fruits and noxious vegetables. This unwholesome diet concurred with other circumstances to produce an epidemic dysentery, which raged like the plague. For a considerable time 140 men died weekly, and Sedgewick himself at length perished in the general carnage."†

In June, 1656, Colonel William Brayne arrived as Commander-in-Chief, bringing with him a reinforcement of a thousand recruits and four months provisions for 3,000 men. He was soon followed by 1,500 settlers from Nevis, Bermuda, Barbados and New England. One thousand girls and as many youngmen were "listed" in Ireland and sent to the colony. Brayne died in September, 1657, and the government again fell to D'Oyley. In the following year Don Arnold Sasi, the old Spanish Governor, landed at the north-side with about 500 of the former inhabitants and 1,000 troops from Spain and built a fort at Rio Nuevo, in the present Parish of St. Mary. On the 24th June D'Oyley, with 500 picked men, attacked the Fort and completely routed the Spanish army,—Don Sasi subsequently escaping to Cuba in a canoe, from the Bay now called Runaway Bay in memory of the event.

In August, 1660, a vessel-of-war arrived with intelligence of the restoration of Charles II., and in May of the following year the "Diamond" Frigate brought Colonel (then General) D'Oyley's commission as Governor of Jamaica. The commission required him to proceed to the selection of a Council of twelve person (of whom one was to be the Island Secretary) and empowered him, with the advice of any five of them, to constitute civil judicatures and to pass Acts "tending to the security and prosperity" of the island. Courts of Justice were established at Port Morant, Point Cagua (Port Royal) and St. Jago de la Vega; and the members of Council were declared Justices of the Peace and empowered to choose three or more Constables for

* The transactions of the Spaniards during a century and-a-half, in the settlement of Jamaica, have scarcely obtained the notice of history.—*Bryan Edwards*.

† *Bryan Edwards' History of the West Indies.*

their respective districts. In December of the same year the King, by a Royal Proclamation, declared that "children born in Jamaica of His Majesty's natural born subjects of England shall be free denizens of England."

In August, 1662, Lord Windsor arrived as the successor of General D'Oyley and brought with him a seal and mace for the island. His instructions from the King required him "to constitute a Council and to call Assemblies, and to make laws and levy moneys, such laws to be only in force for two years unless confirmed by the King." "All planters and christian servants" were also required "to be provided with arms, mustered and trained, with power, in case of insurrection or invasion, to proclaim martial law." The late army was disbanded and the men were divided into five Regiments of Militia,—Lord Windsor himself becoming Colonel of the Port Royal Regiment.

On Lord Windsor's retiring Sir Charles Lyttleton assumed the government as Deputy Governor. He granted plots of land to Juan de Bolas and other Maroons (the name given to the slaves left by the Spaniards in the interior) on account of their submission and services to the English, and by proclamation declared that they should enjoy all the liberties and privileges of Englishmen. De Bolas was appointed Colonel of a Black Regiment of Militia and a Magistrate over negroes, to decide all cases except those of life and death.* The instruction of Lord Windsor with regard to the calling of Assemblies was acted upon by Sir Charles Lyttleton, who issued the writs for the first General Assembly held in the island. The members were returned for the following districts: Yakalla, St. Jago, Old Harbour, Angels, Cagua, Seven Plantations, Guanaboa, Withywood, Morant, Liguanea, Dry River, Northside. All the districts returned two members except Morant and Northside which had but one each. The Assembly met at St. Jago de la Vega† on the 20th January, 1664, and selected Robert Freeman as their Speaker; it sat until the 12th February, and passed 45 Acts. Beeston states in his Journals that "the Assembly was very unanimous and parted with all kindness and feastings, having passed as good a body of laws as could be expected from such young Statesmen." Sir Charles Lyttleton having obtained permission to return to England on account of his health, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Lynch assumed the Government as President of the Council. He was soon displaced by Colonel Edward Morgan, who arrived on the 19th May, 1664, as Deputy Governor. He dissolved the Assembly, preferring the assistance of his Council alone in the administration of affairs. In the following month Sir Thomas Modyford arrived from Barbados as Governor, bringing with him a thousand settlers. He transferred the residence of the Governor from the "Point" (Port Royal) to St. Jago de la Vega and had a census taken which showed the population to be 4,205. In his first report on the condition of the island he informed the King that "sugar, ginger, indigo, cotton, tobacco, dyeing woods and cocoa may be and are produced as well as anywhere; but pimento, chinarroots, aloes, rhubarb, sarsaparilla, tamarinds, cassia, vaignillios, hides and tallow are the proper commodities. There is the best building timber and stone in the whole world and great plenty of corn, cassada, potatoes, yams, plantains, bananas, peas, hogs, fowls, cattle, horses, asincoes, sheep, fish and turtle and pasturage. In fine nothing wanting, but more hands and cows. The low valley grounds are feverish and aguish from June to Christmas, the rainy weather; but the uplands and hills are as healthful as Costall in England."

Sir Thomas Modyford issued writs for the election of a General Assembly, the number of districts being reduced to nine, namely, St. Andrew, Port Royal, Northside, St. John, St. David, St. Catherine, Clarendon, Blewfields and St. Thomas. The deliberations of the new Assembly were not as harmonious as those of the first Assembly and one of the results was that Captain Butler of the Assembly was killed at a state dinner by Major Joy of the Council. Mr. Beeston (afterwards Sir William Beeston) was imprisoned for not returning to the House when directed by the Speaker. Articles of impeachment were in the same sitting preferred by Sir Thomas Whetstone against Colonel Samuel Long (afterwards Chief Justice) and a warrant was issued for his arrest. The charge preferred against him was that "he had caused himself to be

* As the proclamation issued by Sir Charles Lyttleton had no substantial effect with the Maroons as a body Juan de Bolas was sent in 1664 to effect their reduction; but in the prosecution of this service he fell into an ambuscade and was cut to pieces.

† St. Jago de la Vega (now Spanish Town) was founded as the capital by Diego Columbus while he personally governed the island.

elected Speaker at a meeting at Port Royal of members of Assembly, whose authority, by the departure of Sir Charles Lyttleton, had ceased, and passed certain orders and votes, with intention to grasp the legislative power into his own hands, and traitorously and impudently refused to take notice of the Deputy-Governor, Colonel Edward Morgan's dissolution of the meeting, &c. On his being brought before the House in custody the charges were remitted to the next general session, but the Assembly never again met during the administration of Sir Thomas Modyford, the then Governor. The subject of contention was the desire of the Assembly to exclude the King's name from the money bills.

While these dissensions were embittering the feelings of politicians Sir Thomas Modyford, on his own responsibility, commissioned the Privateers who at that time swarmed the Caribbean Sea to act on behalf of the King of England, and declared war against Spain and other nationalities. The Privateers took Tobago from the Dutch and plundered Tobascoe and Villa de Mors in the Bay of Mexico and Saint Spiritus and Providence in Cuba. Captain Henry Morgan, acting under a similar commission, captured and pillaged Panama and Porto Bello. On intelligence of these depredations reaching England Sir Thomas Lynch was ordered to return to the colony as Lieutenant-Governor and to send home Sir Thomas Modyford to answer for his assumption of authority. Sir Thomas Modyford sailed for the Thames as a prisoner, and six years after Sir Henry Morgan arrived as Lieutenant-Governor and assumed the government in succession to Sir Thomas Lynch. Morgan had been knighted for his brave attack on Panama.†

In March, 1675, Lord Vaughan arrived as Governor. Twelve hundred of the inhabitants of Surinam, which had been ceded to the Dutch in exchange for New Amsterdam (New York) arrived in the same year and settled for the most part in the present Parish of Westmoreland. "The poverty of these people inspired them with the resolution to labour. Their example excited emulation and in a short time the face of things was wholly changed. Jamaica soon exported vast quantities of sugar, superior to that of the other English islands."‡ But while the colony was being thus improved the Governor and Assembly were in fierce opposition. The Assembly desired to bring on a new trial before the Chief Justice of a man who had been condemned by the Admiralty Court to be hanged as a pirate, and was dissolved, and the new Assembly passed a revenue bill which was unconstitutional in its character. By the refusal of Lord Vaughan to assent to this measure the island was left without a revenue. In March, 1678, he sailed for England and Sir Henry Morgan resumed the government. He continued in office for four months during the greater part of which time martial law existed; first, an account of an apprehended attack from France, and, secondly, in consequence of a mutiny among the slaves.

On the 19th July the Earl of Carlisle arrived as Governor and soon after summoned a new Assembly. He informed them that he had been instructed by the King to change the mode of passing the laws of the colony by introducing the system then existing in Ireland under Poyning's Act and presented 40 Acts (among them a law to grant a perpetual revenue to the crown) engrossed on parchment and attested under the Great Seal of England for their acceptance. The Assembly rejected the laws on the ground that this system of legislation was "contrary to the government of England, of which country we were."§ As they were no revenue the Governor assented to a revenue Bill for one year and then dissolved the Assembly. Other dissolutions followed but the Assembly remained unchanged in their determination. The Chief Justice of the island, Colonel Samuel Long, was arrested and sent under bail to England to answer to the King for advising the resistance of the Assembly. He was followed by Colonel Beeston, the Speaker of the Assembly; and they both appeared before the King in Council and so ably supported their views that the instructions to the Earl of Carlisle were annulled and the old form of government continued.¶ Long and Beeston returned in triumph, and Sir Thomas Lynch was for the second time appointed to govern the colony. On meeting the Assembly he informed them

† Sir Henry Morgan was in 1683 sent to England by order of the Secretary of State as a prisoner "for breaking the peace with the Spaniards contrary to His Majesty's express orders." After remaining there for three years without a hearing he was released.

‡ Garduer's History of Jamaica. § See article on Political Constitution.

that "His Majesty, upon the Assembly's humble address, was pleased to restore us to our beloved form of making laws, wherein we enjoy, beyond dispute, all deliberative powers in our Assembly that the House of Commons enjoy in their House."* After administering the government for over two years Sir Thomas Lynch died, and Colonel Hender Molesworth (afterwards Baronet) became Lieutenant-Governor. For two years there was harmony between himself and the Assembly, but at the end of that time he found himself compelled to reject the Poll Tax Bill and to dissolve the Assembly on account of "its partial and unjust proceedings."

In December, 1687, the Duke of Abermarle arrived as Governor, bringing with him Father Churchill, a Romish Priest, to convert the inhabitants to Roman Catholicism, and Dr. Hans Sloane, the Great Naturalist, as his Medical Attendant. It was not long before this Nobleman and the Assembly were in open antagonism. He dissolved the House suddenly, because one of the members in a debate repeated the old adage, *salus populi suprema lex*, and had the offender taken into custody and fined £600. Writs were issued for another Assembly. "The freedom of election was grossly violated by the Duke, who admitted hosts of servants and discharged seamen to the poll, and actually imprisoned many legal voters of wealth and consideration. He imposed fines on the latter to a large amount and threatened to whip two gentlemen for requesting a *habeas corpus* for their friends."† The Assembly thus elected met and while in session the Duke died, and Sir Francis Watson, as President of the Council, assumed the government. Soon after intelligence of the flight of James II. and the proclamation of William and Mary reached the island. The colonists thereupon petitioned the new sovereigns against the tyrannical acts of the late Governor, and the illegality of the Assembly that enacted the laws recommended by him. In response the King restored the dismissed members of Council and Public Officers to their places and trusts, remitted the fines imposed, and referred the laws to a new Assembly.

In May, 1690, the Earl of Inchiquin arrived as Governor, with instructions to ship to England the sufferers from the Field of Sedgmoor, and the whole body of the "sold-out rebels" arrived in England on the anniversary of the day on which they had been sent as convicts to Jamaica. The Earl very soon exhibited his natural petulance to the Assembly. Some discussion arose in the House on a bill for the defence of the island and the Earl, taking offence at the proceedings, rejected the congratulatory address to himself and "threw it to them with contempt."‡ War then existed between England and France and freebooters and other hostile cruisers were making depredations on the seaside plantations of Jamaica. In retaliation the Earl despatched the "Severn" and "Guernsey" men-of-war to attack the French settlement in Hispaniola, and just about the time of his death these vessels returned with valuable prizes, having been eminently successful in the enterprise. These were taken to Port Royal which was then the "finest town in the West Indies and the richest spot in the universe."§ On the 7th June, 1692, the great earthquake occurred which almost destroyed this opulent city. Whole streets with their inhabitants were swallowed up by the opening of the earth, which as it closed again squeezed the people to death, and in that manner several were left with their heads above ground. "It was a sad sight," wrote the Rector of the Parish, "to see the harbour covered with dead bodies of people of all conditions, floating up and down without burial, for the burying place was destroyed by the earthquake, which dashed to pieces tombs, and the sea washed the carcasses of those who had been buried out of their graves."§ Of the 3,000 houses but about 200, with Fort Charles, remained uninjured. "The whole island felt the shock. Chains of hills were riven asunder, new channels formed for the rivers, mountains dissolved with a mighty crash, burying alive the people of the adjacent valleys, whole settlements sunk into the bowels of the earth, plantations were removed *en masse* and all the sugar works destroyed. In fact the whole outline was drawn afresh and the elevation of the surface was considerably diminished. The sentence of desolation was thus, however, but partially fulfilled; a noxious miasma, generated by the shoals of putrefying bodies that floated about the harbour of Port Royal, or lay in heaps in the suburbs, slew thousands of the survivors."|| President White (who succeeded to the government on the death of the Earl of Inchiquin) was among those who died from injuries re-

* See article on Political Constitution.

† Bridges' Annals of Jamaica.

‡ New History of Jamaica.

§ Narrative of the Rector of Port Royal.

|| Cruise of the "St. George."

ceived at Port Royal during the earthquake. The destruction of Port Royal led to the settlement of Kingston. Many of the survivors removed to the lower part of Liguanea in St. Andrew, then the property of Colonel Beeston, and formed themselves into a community. They procured for their settlement the status of a town and had it laid out by Colonel Christian Lilly of the Royal Engineers.

In the following year (1693) Sir William Beeston, Knt., formerly Colonel Beeston, arrived as Lieutenant-Governor and assumed the Government. In May, 1694, intelligence of a projected invasion of the island, in the interest of the fugitive King, was communicated to him and on the 17th June a French fleet, commanded by Admiral DuCasse, came in sight. They landed detachments of men at Cow Bay and Port Morant, who penetrated the interior and destroyed fifty plantations. By horrid atrocities they secured a large amount of money and other valuables. Both men and women were murdered. The squadron took several merchant ships and carried off one thousand three hundred slaves. When they had accomplished their depredations on the north and east sides of the island they sailed for Carlisle Bay on the south, but there they were met by the Colonial Militia who bravely encountered and eventually defeated them, driving them back to their ships with the loss of 700 men. The sale of the negroes kidnapped realized £65,000 to the captors. In July, 1702, war was again declared by England against France, and Admiral Benbow sailed from Port Royal in search of the French fleet under DuCasse, and on the 19th August fell in with it off Santa Martha. Benbow was defeated and taken to Kingston where he died from the effects of a wound on his leg.

In the following January Colonel Thomas Handesyd (afterwards Major-General) was appointed Governor. There were eight Assemblies and fifteen sessions within the eight years of his administration. The Governor in proroguing the last of these Assemblies declared that their conduct reminded him of "a party of barbarous people who took off the head of Charles of ever blessed memory." Among the revenue bills of this period was one levying a poll tax of 10/ on every white person above the age of 15.

In July, 1711, Admiral Lord Archibald Hamilton arrived as Governor. He was directed in the Royal Instructions not to pass any law for a shorter period than 12 months. This was in consequence of the habit of the Assembly to limit their money bills to three months, "under a jealous apprehension of the Council's interference or the Governor's intemperance."* The differences between the Governor and the Assembly were as fierce during this administration as during that of Colonel Handesyd and culminated in the Governor's refusing to receive any more messages from the House. Lord Hamilton was recalled and Mr. Peter Heywood, a planter, succeeded to the government. He was directed not to pass any law that should repeal a law confirmed by the Crown, without a suspension clause, or first transmitting the draft of the bill to the Secretary of State. In April, 1718, Sir Nicholas Lawes, another planter, became Governor. He endeavoured to conciliate all parties, but the publication of a libel by Mr. James Wood, the Clerk of the Council, on the Assembly, led to the renewal of the political conflicts. The libel was in defence of Lord Hamilton. An interchange of intemperate messages between the Council and the Assembly ended in the determination of each party to have no further communication with the other,—the last message from the Assembly being thrown off the Council table by one of the members of the Board and trampled beneath his feet. This led to a dissolution of the Assembly. In the following year the legislative brawls were continued and five members were expelled by the Assembly "for having urged that the House had fallen by the Speaker remaining in the Chair without a quorum." The House was again dissolved. The interruption to the progress of public business involved the Government so much in debt that its bills were at a discount of fifty per cent., and even the expenses incident on the trial of some pirates could not be defrayed. The rebellious negroes also harassed the country and appeared in such force that it became necessary to summon the aid of the Mosquito Indians. A party of them arrived under the conduct of their King but the want of money obstructed even that important service. The "Picaroons" from Cuba also made frequent invasions on the unprotected coasts. The house of the proprietor of a considerable settlement on the beach

* Bridges' Annals of Jamaica.

of St. Ann was one night surrounded and set on fire in all directions and in the morning nothing was seen but the smoking ruins of the building and the ashes of sixteen human beings. Under these circumstances a new Assembly was called; but on their meeting instead of proceeding with the revenue bills they resumed a former contest with the Attorney-General, who had been expelled from the House for being a "Papist." Another dissolution ensued.

While the colony was suffering from these political dissensions a dreadful hurricane occurred which ruined so many properties, destroyed so many lives and reduced the survivors to such disasters that Sir Nicholas Lawes had to convene a new Assembly that some relief might be administered to the unfortunate sufferers. "Yet so inadequate was the revenue to meet even the ordinary exigencies of the government that the patriotic Governor literally sold his house and lands to discharge the debts contracted by his official establishment."*

The Duke of Portland arrived as Governor, in December, 1722, and endeavoured, without success, to secure a permanent revenue bill. Pending the settlement of this question for four years the revenue of the island was granted under provisional enactments. During the controversies that distracted the community the Assembly expelled another Attorney-General, Mr. Monk, for "an infringement of the liberties of the people."

The Duke of Portland died in July, 1726, and was succeeded by Major-General Robert Hunter as Governor. Before his arrival he had made himself acquainted with the state of the colony and urged its distress on the attention of His Majesty's Ministers. In recompense for these early services the Assembly increased his salary from the £5,000 paid to the Duke of Portland to £6,000 per annum. The long agitated revenue bill was passed, under which a permanent revenue of £8,000 per annum was granted to the Crown. In return the King confirmed all the laws which up to that time remained unassented to, and decreed that "all such laws and statutes of England as have been at any time esteemed, introduced, used, accepted or received as laws in this island shall and are hereby declared to be and continue laws of this His Majesty's Island of Jamaica for ever."

During the legislative dissensions above referred to the Maroons had grown so formidable, under a very able Leader named "Cudjoe," that it became necessary to increase the military strength of the colony and to erect extra barracks. Every barrack was provided with a pack of dogs by the Churchwardens of the parish to guard against surprises at night and for tracking the enemy in the mountain fastnesses. In 1734 Captain Stoddart attacked the Maroons at their windward town called "Nanny," situated on one of the highest points of the Blue Mountains, and completely destroyed or routed the whole body. Many were killed in their habitations and several threw themselves headlong down the precipice. But the Maroons rallied and were soon again prepared for battle. Two hundred seamen and three or four hundred of the Militia reinforced the Military and penetrated almost to the new Maroon settlement. The insurgents attacked the Troops on all sides and for a time both advance and retreat for the latter seemed equally impossible. At length they effected their escape, leaving behind a number of killed and wounded. This greatly increased the alarm and insecurity that everywhere prevailed. Governor Trelawny arrived on the 30th April, 1738, and his first act was to conciliate the Mountaineers. He commissioned Colonel John Guthrie (late of the Darien Expedition) to meet the Chiefs of the Maroons and negotiate with them a treaty of peace. Two thousand five hundred acres of land were assigned them in different parts of the island and perfect freedom was granted them and their successors. They were required to aid the Government in repelling invasions and in suppressing internal rebellion. Two European Superintendents were appointed to reside amongst them and "Captain Cudjoe" was confirmed as Chief Commander.

War was declared by England against Spain in October, 1739, in consequence of the "unjust seizures and depredations that had been carried on in the West Indies by the Spanish guarda-costas," and Jamaica furnished contingents of Volunteers to assist in the operations against the Spanish American possessions. Porto Bello and Chagres were successively attacked and surrendered but every other attempt at subjugation resulted in utter failure. The British Commanders returned to England and the expedition was abandoned.

* Bridges' Annals of Jamaica.

In the October following a dreadful storm and earthquake occurred. Port Royal again suffered. All the fortifications were injured and that at Mosquito Point was destroyed. The streets were deluged with water and the inhabitants all through the dreary night were looking for instant death. But the greatest injuries occurred at Savanna-la-Mar. "The sea bursting its ancient limits overwhelmed that unhappy town and swept it to instant destruction, leaving not a vestige of man, beast or habitation behind."*

Governor Trelawny retired from the government in November, 1751, and Vice-Admiral Knowles (afterwards Baronet) was sworn into office as Governor. During the early part of his administration the Assembly claimed the right of appointing their own officers to administer the duties of the Public Treasury and of the passing of all laws without suspension clauses whether they affected the prerogative of the Crown or not. These demands led to a protracted and bitter disagreement between the Executive and the Assembly and to the ultimate decision of the House of Commons "that the resolution of the Assembly was illegal, repugnant to the terms of the King's Commission to his Governor and derogatory of the rights of the Crown and people of Great Britain." The Assembly was dissolved and the new House was directed by the Governor to meet him in Kingston. The summons was complied with but the Assembly refused to pass a bill for transferring the seat of government to Kingston and was again dissolved. Other dissolutions ensued, but the required measure was at length passed and assented to by the Governor. It was subsequently disallowed by the King and Governor Knowles was burnt in effigy.

Just before the Easter of 1760 a formidable rebellion broke out amongst the slaves in the Parish of St. Mary. They seized the fort at Port Maria and possessed themselves of the arms, ammunition and other stores. The white inhabitants of the neighbouring properties were all butchered and the insurgents retired to Ballard's Valley, where, however, they were met by a body of Volunteers and driven into the woods. Martial Law was proclaimed and two Regiments of Regulars and a large body of Militia were ordered to the scene of action. The insurgents fought with desperate fury and were at first successful; but they were ultimately surrounded and overpowered. More than 400 were killed in the field; one of the ringleaders was burnt and two were hung in chains. About 600 were transported to the Bay of Honduras.

Two years after (1762) Governor William Henry Lyttleton arrived from South Carolina and assumed the government in succession to Lieutenant-Governor Moore. Governor Lyttleton brought with him intelligence of the declaration of war between England and Spain and shortly after an expedition sailed from Port Royal against Havannah, which was besieged and captured. Jamaica contributed a subsidiary force. Booty to the value of two millions sterling, exclusive of an immense artillery with twelve sail-of-the-line and a fleet of merchantmen, rewarded the gallant exploit. The wealth of the colony was hourly increased by the rich prizes which again poured their glittering treasures on its shores.

In October peace was proclaimed and the Assembly resumed their political discords. The Governor as Chancellor granted a writ of *habeas corpus* and released from prison one Wilson, a Marshall's Deputy, who had been committed to gaol by the Assembly for a breach of privilege in levying on the carriage horses of Mr. Oliphant, a member, for debt. The house refused to grant the supplies until reparation was made. Three dissolutions ensued but the House adhered to their determination. Eventually Governor Lyttleton applied to the Imperial Government for power to draw upon the British Treasury for the subsistence of the Troops so as to be relieved of the necessity for supplies from the Assembly. The application was granted but the Governor was recalled and Rodger Hope Elletson appointed Lieutenant-Governor. By command of the King, in Council, and in presence of the Council and Assembly, he caused a *vacatur* to be entered on the margin of the proceedings in the case of Wilson. Four years after an application was made by the Imperial Government for the refunding of the thirty thousand pounds which Governor Lyttleton had drawn from the British Treasury to pay the Troops. The Assembly refused payment, and, in an Address to the Throne, urged that compliance on their part "would enable the Governor of Jamaica, in concert with any future wicked or despotic administration in Great

* Bryan Edwards' History of the West Indies.

Britain, to intermit Assemblies at pleasure; to suspend their legislative rights; and to burden the people of the island to their latest posterity in the most grievous, arbitrary and oppressive manner without bounds and without remedy." The objections of the Assembly prevailed and the claim was abandoned by the Imperial Government.

In 1777 another outbreak among the slaves disturbed the tranquillity of the island. A conspiracy to murder all the white colonists was discovered in the Parishes of Hanover and Westmoreland just as it was about to be put into execution. So great was the consternation that a homeward bound fleet of more than one hundred ships was detained for some days. The ready assistance offered by the navy, with the active support of the Militia, restored peace; and the ringleaders of the conspiracy, thirty in number, were executed.

In March of the following year the French recognized the independence of the "United States" and war was declared by England. D'Estaing, with a fleet of thirty-six ships of the line, sailed for the West Indies. Martial Law was proclaimed in Jamaica and additional fortifications were thrown up on all sides. A Militia trained and armed started into existence, which the ordinary laws had never been able to collect. The capital was guarded by the St. Catherine's Regiment, while the Regular Troops were reserved for more important duties, and everywhere the Colonial Corps displayed great enthusiasm. Dominica, St. Lucia, Grenada and St. Vincent fell into the hands of the French, but no attack was made on Jamaica and the hostile fleet was ultimately withdrawn. But Spain having in the meantime joined France in her conflict with England, Governor Dalling despatched an expedition against San Juan de Nicaragua, to which Jamaica supplied a contingent of 1,379 men. Nelson (afterwards the renowned Hero of Trafalgar) who was then Governor of Fort Charles, left his post and accepted a subordinate command. The castle was captured but disease made sad havoc of the besiegers. More than two-thirds perished in the swamps and the remnant returned to Port Royal broken in spirits and in health. Nelson was carried ashore prostrated by malarial fever and narrowly escaped death.

In April, 1782, occurred the great victory of Rodney over the French fleet under Count de Grasse, while on its way to effect a junction with the Spanish fleet preparatory to the invasion of Jamaica. "From all quarters the people assembled for the defence of their capital; the largest trees of the forest were thrown across the roads and the soldiers were relieved by the diligence of the people, who watched while they slept and laboured while they reposed."* When, therefore, news of the victory of Rodney was received, the entire population joined in the most extravagant manifestations of joy, and throughout the island the people once more breathed freely. The Militia were relieved from active service and the King thanked them for their spirited exertions in the defence of "his valued and important colony." Rodney was raised to the peerage and a marble statue by Bacon was erected in the square of Spanish Town to perpetuate his name. Peace between Great Britain, France, Spain and the thirteen United States of North America was proclaimed in the following year.

Three years later the last of five destructive hurricanes occurred. The number of negroes who perished by famine, in consequence of this succession of hurricanes and the restriction of trade with the United States, was estimated at 15,000.

In November, 1789, the Council and Assembly met in conference for the purpose of protesting against Mr. Wilberforce's scheme for the suppression of the slave trade. Their joint claim for compensation was embodied in a memorial which was presented to the British Parliament. The value of the island, considered as British property was then estimated at thirty-nine millions sterling, of which twelve millions and a half was the value of the 250,000 slaves then working as agricultural labourers and otherwise.

The democratic doctrines which had for some time been manifesting themselves in France, eventually extended to St. Domingo and a sanguinary revolution broke out there in the fall of 1789. Jamaica from its proximity to that island became the resort of many of the proprietors who had to flee with their devoted slaves from the barbarity of the Revolutionists and the treachery of the French Commissioners. This emigration was perilous to the contentment and good order of the Jamaica Slaves;†

* Bridges' Annals of Jamaica.

† In December, 1790, a conspiracy among the negroes who came from St. Domingo with their masters was discovered. A spy named Joseph San Portas was hanged and upwards of 1,000 of the negroes were transported.

besides which there were strong reasons for believing that revolutionary action was meditated by the Republicans on this island. In this state of alarm protective measures were demanded by the colonist and adopted by the Local Government. Admiral Affleck stationed ships of war along the coast nearest the expected scene of action; a military force was quartered upon each vessel, and the island was guarded by its Militia to the water's edge. While these precautions against rebellion and invasion were being maintained Lieutenant-Governor Williamson received orders from the King's Ministers to send a military force to St. Domingo, to "accept terms of capitulation from the inhabitants of such parts of the island as solicited the protection of the British Government." The command was quickly acted upon, but the British, instead of being received with acclamation, as they anticipated, met with opposition and hostility in every quarter. They captured Jeremie, Mole St. Nicholas, Tiburon, St. Marc and Port-au-Prince, but their victory was death to the victors. Yellow fever, in its most malignant form, appeared in the ranks of the invading army and more than decimated it. In this state of things Lieutenant-Governor Williamson organized in Jamaica large bodies of negro troops, who it was supposed would successfully withstand the unhealthy climate of Port-au-Prince and the other conquered towns. With these new levies he himself proceeded to St. Domingo, with the title of "Governor-General," but all was in vain. Treachery, disappointment, disease and death had done their baneful work and at the close of 1798 General Maitland, who had succeeded to the command, entered into a treaty with Toussaint l'Ouverture and left the island with the perishing remnant of the British army. Williamson's negro regiments were disbanded in St. Domingo and numbers of them joined the Revolutionists.

While these operations were proceeding in the neighbouring island a second Maroon War was exciting the fears of the colonists of Jamaica. The Trelawny Town Maroons had expelled an obnoxious Superintendent from their settlement and the Earl of Balcarres had marched fifteen hundred chosen European soldiers and three thousand of the Colonial Militia to subdue them. On the 12th of August, 1795, a detachment of 400 men, under the command of Colonel Sandford, was despatched to destroy some of their provision grounds but they found everything already uprooted. The detachment thereupon attempted to rejoin the main body by traversing a defile but they were met by volley after volley from unseen hands. Colonel Sandford, Quartermaster McBride, and a number of non-commissioned officers and privates of the 18th Dragoons and the 20th Regiment of Foot, and Colonel Gallimore and "a number of respectable gentlemen of the Militia" were killed, while scores of others were wounded. The forests which skirted Trelawny Town were then cleared by a thousand slaves and the artillery shelled the interior. The Maroons withdrew to their subterranean retreats and re-appeared higher up the hills. Colonel Fitch with a party of the 83rd Regiment attempted to penetrate the forests for the purpose of extending their posts, and were accompanied by a body of Accompong Maroons who remained faithful to the Government. The Troops again fell into ambuscade and Colonel Fitch and Captain Brissett of Fort Charlotte and a number of the rank and file of the 83rd Regiment were killed. Captains Leigh and Burnt of the same Regiment, the Superintendent of the Accompong Maroons, and several others were wounded. In the third important encounter of the Government Troops with the Mountaineers the Militia took the leading part and Captain Dunbar and several of the Colonial Corps were killed. In the dark recesses of the woods the Maroons kept up their fire and as night was coming on the Militia had to retire. These successes of the Maroons created anxieties and perplexities on the part of the colonists, during which it was suggested to resort to the use of blood-hounds to hunt down the fugitives. Colonel Quarrel of the Militia was commissioned to obtain a supply from Cuba and on the 14th December he landed at Montego Bay with 40 Chasseurs and a hundred dogs. These strange auxiliaries were at once marched to the scene of rebellion where an accident demonstrated the ferocity of their nature. "One of the hounds was unmuzzled by his Chasseur-master to allow him to drink. A woman, a sutler of the camp, who was then preparing a mess for the escort, menaced the dog off with a stick as he passed near by. Instantly the dog seized her by the throat and so tore her that she died,—the dog being disengaged from his hold only by cutting off his head."* The story

* HULL'S Lights and Shadows of Jamaica History.

of this incident soon found its way into the mountain fastnesses and inspired the warriors with more alarm than did the cannon and musketry of the soldiery. The Maroons hastened to capitulate, and in June, 1796, upwards of five hundred men, women and children were transported to Nova Scotia. From thence they were sent to Seirra Leone where they form the nucleus of that thriving colony.

Two years later another disturbance broke out in the vicinity of the last rebellion—the insurgents being the runaway slaves who infested the lower regions of the Trelawny mountains. They rushed upon the neighbouring settlements, burnt down houses, murdered the inhabitants and committed other excesses. Two thousand Soldiers and six thousand Militia, besides a party of Accompong Maroons, marched against the rebels and they were soon hunted down and defeated.

Notwithstanding these occurrences the colonists raised by voluntary subscription amongst themselves the sum of one million pounds sterling to aid the mother country in its war against revolutionary France. Yet three years after (1801) the Imperial Government demanded of the Assembly the maintenance of a military force of 5,000 men (afterwards reduced to 3,000) on the ground that the colony "had not yet contributed its full proportion to the general expenses of the Empire." The Assembly refused, "on the constitutional principle that the right of the colony to protection was at least as great as that of any other portion of the British Empire." It was not long, however, before the colony had again to make extensive provision for its protection against invasion. War was in 1804 proclaimed against France and Spain and the bravest Admirals of Europe displayed their flags amidst the islands of the Caribbean Sea. On the 1st April, 1805, intelligence was received that a French squadron was on its way to Jamaica and Martial Law was at once proclaimed. All the public records were removed to the Church in St. Thomas-in-the-Vale and deposited there under a Militia Guard. The French fleet having been closely pursued by the British squadron withdrew, after an attack on Dominica, but on the 25th May the combined fleets of France and Spain arrived at Martinique. They were closely pursued by Lord Nelson with ten sail-of-the-line and three frigates and chased out of these waters. Early in the following year (1806) the British had a brilliant victory over the French off St. Domingo and the captured prizes were brought into Port Royal. The Assembly voted £3,000 to Sir J. T. Duckworth, the successful Admiral, for the purchase of a service of plate, in addition to a thousand pounds which had already been granted to him for the purchase of a sword. The citizens of Kingston, in public meeting, protested against this wanton and improvident expenditure of the public money, and the Editors of the Newspapers in which the resolution was published were taken into custody for a breach of the privileges of the House. They were subsequently discharged on giving excuses which were accepted as satisfactory.

In the following year Lieutenant-General Sir Eyre Coote became Lieutenant-Governor. He brought with him the announcement that the Imperial Parliament had passed a Law withdrawing the rescription of trade between Jamaica and the other British West India Islands and the United States of America, and had abolished the African slave trade without compensation to the planters. There were then in Jamaica 319,351 slaves.

On the 26th March, 1808, the Duke of Manchester arrived as Governor. His administration continued for 19 years and was distinguished by the novelty of an Assembly having existed for the full term of seven years. "This was the first time that any Governor had beheld the natural death of his own House."* Nevertheless many questions of privilege engaged the attention of the Assembly. General Carmichael, the Commander of the Forces, was brought to the bar for a contempt of the privileges of the House in having prohibited his officers answering questions before a Committee relative to a mutiny among the soldiers of the 2nd West India Regiment stationed at Fort Augusta. The General having been subsequently ordered by the King to withdraw the prohibition, he submitted himself to the House and was excused, Chief Justice Jackson was summoned to the bar for refusing to give evidence before a Committee appointed to inquire into an appeal made to the House by one of its members against a decision of the Judge in a case in which the member was a party.

The Chief Justice declared that he could not take the oath as a witness "without

* Bridges' Annals of Jamaica.

compromising his conscience as a man and making a deliberate surrender of his independence as a Judge." The House on re-consideration discharged the Chief Justice from custody.

In the mutiny above referred to the Adjutant and Major of the Regiment were killed on parade and in retaliation nine of the mutineers were instantly shot by the Grenadier Company, which remained loyal. Six others were subsequently shot by sentences of Courts-Martial. An inquiry by a Committee of the Assembly into the circumstances of this dissatisfaction terminated without any important result. There were also during the Duke's administration some conspiracies at rebellion and some actual outbreaks of a minor character which were all discovered and suppressed without any serious occurrences. One case had an enduring importance. Messrs. Lescene and Escoffery, two coloured gentlemen, were transported for an alleged "attempt to revolutionize the island;" they had previously been discharged from gaol under *habeas corpus* by Chief Justice Scarlett. They proceeded to England, had their complaint brought before Parliament, and were compensated by a gratuity from the Imperial Exchequer.

The wars which proceeded during the great part of the Duke of Manchester's administration between England and France and England and the United States of America closed the European markets against the produce of the planters and led to great distress. The depreciation of British bills of exchange also created the want of a sufficient circulating medium. The Assembly was in consequence compelled to authorize the cutting from the centre of the current coin a piece equal to 12½ per cent., which was put into circulation under the denomination of a "bit." Nature, also, contributed to the misfortunes of the colonists. In October, 1812, a severe storm occurred which destroyed the growing food of the people and threatened a famine, and in the following November four severe shocks of earthquake considerably damaged a number of buildings throughout the island. In August, 1813, another severe storm swept over the island, and, in October, 1815, the County of Surrey was materially injured by a similar catastrophe. Many of the works of the sugar and coffee plantations in St. George, St. David and the upper part of Port Royal were destroyed and great portions of the soil were carried away by the overwhelming rapidity of the rivers. A number of lives were lost by these calamities and by vessels being wrecked on the coasts and in the harbours. In November, 1818, portions of the County of Cornwall also sustained great injury by a storm which lasted, with intermissions, during three days.

But the most prominent occurrence during the Duke of Manchester's administration was the beginning of the controversy between the Imperial Government and the Assembly on the subject of the slave code. In the session of 1823 the Assembly was called upon to give effect to Mr. Canning's resolutions for "the adoption of effectual and decisive measures for ameliorating the condition of the slave population of His Majesty's colonies, and preparing them for a participation in those civil rights and privileges which were enjoyed by other classes of His Majesty's subjects." Among the measures indicated were the abolition of Sunday markets, the cessation of the practice of carrying a whip in the field and the exemption of women from corporal punishment under any circumstances whatever. The Assembly refused to entertain these recommendations on the ground that the slave code "was as complete in all its enactments as the nature of circumstances would admit." They also repudiated the right of the Imperial Parliament to interfere in the internal affairs of the island.

The agitation arising out of these contentions was at its height when the Duke of Manchester relinquished the government and Sir John Keane became Lieutenant-Governor. One of his first acts was to announce to the Assembly the disallowance of the law passed in December, 1826, prohibiting Dissenting Ministers and others from "demanding or receiving any moneys or other chattel whatever for affording instruction to slaves." The disallowance was accompanied by an order from the Imperial Government prohibiting the Governor's assenting to any measure curtailing the religious liberty of any class of His Majesty's subjects unless it contained a suspension clause.

The Earl of Belmore succeeded to the government in June, 1829, and repeated the demand of the Imperial Government for the amendment of the slave code. After

some Acts in this direction which had been passed by the Assembly had been rejected by the King, in consequence of the inclusion of clauses affecting the Dissenting Ministers, an Act was eventually passed from which the obnoxious clauses were excluded, and which enabled slaves to give evidence in Courts of Justice, and this Act was left to its operation. Proposals were, however, subsequently made by the British Government for the further amelioration of the condition of the slaves; and Mr. Curtis Philip Berry (a member of the Assembly) moved that the despatch containing these proposals be carried into the public square in front of the House and burned by the common hangman, while Mr. Stamp (another Member) suggested the utter disregard of the recommendations, basing his suggestion on the ability of the Colonial Militia to resist the Forces of England. The House declined to consider any measures not emanating from themselves and rejected the recommendations.

The hostility of a majority of the Assembly and of the slave-owners to the Imperial Government was so intense as to cause them "to threaten the transfer of their allegiance to the United States, or even to assert their independence after the manner of their continental neighbours."* The excitement which these proceedings produced extended itself to the slave population and resulted in an outbreak on the 28th December, 1831. The mansions and sugar works of Kensington Estate in the Parish of St. James were first set on fire by the slaves and by midnight sixteen incendiary fires were destroying the properties in the neighbourhood. The Militia Regiments of the various parishes were, for the most part, already on duty, keeping guard, as was customary, during the Christmas holidays; but now all persons capable of bearing arms were required to render assistance. The Western Interior Regiment, under the command of Colonel Grignon, was reinforced by the 7th Company of the St. James's Regiment and marched to Old Montpelier Estate where they were met by two parties of the rebels under the command of self-constituted "Colonels" and "Captains." The volleys of the Militia soon put the insurgents to flight—their principal Leaders and many others being killed. The casualties on the part of the Colonial Corps were one man killed and four wounded. By that time the slaves in all the parishes of the County of Cornwall were in rebellion. Those on "Y.S." Estate in St. Elizabeth made a stand against the Militia but the latter were victorious and many of the insurgents were killed and a great number taken prisoners. In Manchester there was also a fight between some of the slaves and the Militia, in which the insurgents lost six of their number. In the meantime Martial Law was proclaimed throughout the island and General Sir Willoughby Cotton and detachments of the 77th and the 84th Regiments proceeded to the disaffected districts. The General made a disposition of his forces (including the Militia) and himself took the field. Several skirmishes occurred between the insurgents and the Troops, in which many of the former were killed and wounded and a few of the latter were injured. Under the judicious and skilful arrangements of the General the insurgents were separated, some quickly betaking themselves to the woods and mountain fastnesses but most of them returning to the estates and giving themselves up to the authorities and to their masters. A great number expiated their offences by death and others were flogged. Property to the value of £666,977 sterling was destroyed by the insurgents; and the British Government, in commiseration of the deplorable state to which the proprietors were reduced, extended to them a loan of £200,000 to replenish their plantations.

The Rev. William Knibb and the other Dissenting Ministers who were arrested during Martial Law for inciting the slaves to rebellion were indicted and acquitted; † a number of the leading slave-holders and their sympathisers, however, formed themselves into an Association, designated the Colonial Church Union, for the avowed purpose of exterminating the Sectarians. The Wesleyan and Baptist Chapels in St. Ann, Trelawny, St. James and other parishes were destroyed and personal indignities were shown to many of the pastors. At length a Royal Proclamation was issued declaring the Colonial Church Union an illegal Association and a circular was issued by the Governor (the Earl of Mulgrave) to the Custodes, informing them of his determination to deprive

* Life of J. M. Phillippo by Dr. Underhill.

† Mr. Edward Jordon (afterwards President of the Privy Council and Companion of the Bath) was also tried in 1837 on a charge of constructive treason in publishing an article in the Watchman Newspaper and acquitted.

all who continued to adhere to the Union of all appointments held by them under the Crown. Accordingly, Colonel Hamilton Brown of the St. Ann Interior Regiment of Militia was cashiered on parade at Huntley Pasture by the Governor in person, and a number of other gentlemen were deprived of their commissions as Magistrates and Officers of Militia for their connection with the Union. This action on the part of the Governor was the death-blow of the illegal organization.

While these measures were being adopted against the Colonial Unionists the Assembly were again repudiating the right of the Imperial Parliament to legislate for Jamaica. This was in consequence of the Earl of Mulgrave's insisting on the immediate passing of the laws indicated in Mr. Canning's Resolutions in 1823. In reply the Governor informed them that he could not listen to their denial of the right of the Imperial Parliament to legislate on the internal affairs of the Colony "without asserting, in the most unequivocal terms, the transcendent powers of the Imperial Parliament, regulated only by its own discretion, and limited only by such restrictions as itself may have imposed." The Assembly thereupon passed a resolution in which the announcement of the Governor was declared to be "subversive of the common rights and dangerous to the lives and liberties of the colonists." They acknowledged the supremacy of the Sovereign, but "could not admit the supremacy of a portion of His Majesty's subjects in the Parent State over another portion of these subjects in Jamaica." This action on the part of the Assembly led up to the passing of the Imperial Act which declared that from and after the 1st August, 1834, all the slaves in the colonial possessions of Great Britain should be forever free, but subject to an intermediate state of six years' apprenticeship for prædials and four years for domestics. Twenty millions of pounds sterling were awarded as compensation to the slave-owners.

On the 8th October, 1833, a new Assembly met and the Emancipation Law of the Imperial Parliament was laid before them. The Assembly had now no alternative but to accept the Imperial decree; but before they separated they placed a strong protest against the Act on their journals. They declared the action of the Imperial Parliament unconstitutional, and designated it as one of spoliation, which could produce nothing but clamour, discontent and rebellion. The Earl of Mulgrave having achieved the object of his mission retired and was succeeded by Lord Sligo, who was appointed with the especial view of carrying out the scheme of emancipation. He brought with him a number of Stipendiary Magistrates to administer the Act.

On the 1st of August, 1834, slavery was abolished and the apprenticeship system established. The number of apprentices in Jamaica for whom pecuniary compensation was paid by the British Government was 255,290, and the number of aged persons, children, and "runaways" who were excluded from the valuation was 55,780, making a total of 311,070 emancipated bondsmen. The amount of compensation awarded was £5,853,975 sterling.

Lord Sligo convened the Legislature in August, 1835, for the purpose of enabling them to pass a Police Law and other measures that had become necessary by the altered state of things in the colony; but the bills were so modified and amended in their progress through the House as not to contain any of the essential recommendations of the Secretary of State. This was pointed out in a message from the Governor which was voted a breach of privilege and led to two prorogations. On the re-assembling of the House in May, 1836, the Governor stated that "he had been informed by an authority of more experience than his own, and to which it was his duty to submit, that the delivery of the message relative to the Bill in aid of the Abolition Act involved a breach of their privileges (although not intended) and he had to express his regret at the occurrence." The House thereupon proceeded to business and soon after the close of the session the Marquis of Sligo retired from the government. As the Assembly would not pass the required law in aid of the Abolition Act the Imperial Parliament legislated on the subject and the Act in Aid was proclaimed in the colony.

On the 22nd May, 1838, the House of Commons acting on a demand from the British people, passed a resolution declaring "that negro apprenticeship in the British colonies should at once cease and determine." The Local Legislature met on the 5th June and Sir Lionel Smith, the then Governor, called their attention to the uncontrollable agitation existing in the mother-country and the excitement in the colony

on the apprenticeship question. "Thus pressed, the House, on the third day of their sitting, read for the first time a bill to terminate the apprenticeship on the 1st of August. After a brief adjournment it was read a second time, and on the next day, a few amendments being made in Committee, a third time and was passed. It quietly ran its course through the Council and on the 16th June it received the Governor's assent."* But the Assembly protested "before God and man" against the interference of the British Parliament with the internal affairs of Jamaica, and especially against the Imperial Act to amend the Abolition Law and its proclamation in the colony. On the 1st August the apprenticeship system was abolished and absolute freedom conferred upon the whole negro population. The emancipated people and their friends devoted three entire days to rejoicing but all the festivities terminated peaceably.

Concurrently with the passing of the total Emancipation Act by the Imperial Parliament they passed a law for the better government of prisons in the West Indies. The Assembly protested against this "infringement on the inherent rights of the Legislature of the colony," and resolved on abstaining from the "exercise of any legislative functions, except such as might be necessary to preserve inviolate the faith of the island with the public creditor, until they shall be left to the free exercise of their inherent rights as British subjects." The House was prorogued and subsequently dissolved. On the assembling of the new House it adhered to the previous resolution and was prorogued. Seventeen annual laws were left to expire at the end of the year, among which were Acts providing for a Police and to a great extent for the public revenue.

This dead-lock in legislation having been reported to the Home Authorities a law was passed by the Imperial Parliament, in which it was provided that in case of the refusal of the Assembly to resume this work of legislation within a given time the Governor and Council should have power to pass revenue laws and to re-enact expiring and expired laws for a limited period. Sir Charles (afterwards Lord) Metcalfe was sent to Jamaica as Governor with instructions to endeavour to effect a reconciliation between the contending parties without reference to the special enactment, but if this became impossible then to govern the colony according to the Imperial Act. Sir Charles Metcalfe met the Legislature for the first time on the 22nd October, 1839, and delivered a conciliatory speech. In their reply the Assembly justified their past conduct, but receded from their previous resolution and then proceeded to business. Among the measures recommended by the Governor and passed by the Legislature was one for establishing a new judicial system, under which provision was made for a Vice-Chancellor, Chief Justice, two Assistant Judges and nine Chairmen of Quarter Sessions,—all to be legally trained. Laws were also passed for abolishing the sentence of death in all cases except such as were similarly punished in England and for legalizing marriages by Dissenting Ministers. The currency was assimilated to that of the United Kingdom and a number of white immigrants from Scotland and Ireland were introduced. Many of the descendants of the Maroons who were transported in 1796 returned to the colony and resumed their residence here. Sir Charles Metcalfe left the island on the 21st May, 1842, amidst the regrets of the inhabitants. "He had reconciled the colony with the mother country; he had reconciled all classes of colonial society; and whilst he had won the approbation of his Sovereign, he had carried with him also the hearts of the people."† The Assembly subsequently voted the sum of £3,000 for the erection of a monument to perpetuate his memory.

Lord Elgin assumed the government. During two years and a half there was a gloom over the island in consequence of a succession of earthquakes, storms and floods;‡ but his Lordship ultimately distinguished his government by his efforts to improve the social condition of the colony and develop its varied industrial resources. The Royal Agricultural Society and several parochial associations of a similar kind were established under his presidency and a variety of improvements in modes of cultivation, machinery, &c., were introduced through his instrumentality. Immigration from India was authorized by the Imperial Government, and the first batch

* Life of J. M. Phillippo by Dr. Underhill.

† Kaye's Life of Lord Metcalfe.

‡ See Handbook of 1882, pages 124 and 125.

of Coolies arrived in 1845. New breeds of cattle were also brought to the island. The Jamaica Railway was opened for traffic and the foundation stone of the General Penitentiary was laid. But the beneficial effect of these important improvements were soon to be displaced by despondency and retrogression. In August, 1846, the Imperial Parliament passed an Act for the gradual equalization of the sugar duties on British and foreign productions, and the Assembly in the succeeding November declared that they were in consequence unable to continue the institutions of the colony on their present scale or to defray the future expense of Coolie immigration. Just about that time Sir Charles Edward Grey arrived as Governor. The Legislature met (according to adjournment) on the 15th February, 1847, and Petitions were presented from all parts of the island praying for a reduction of the salaries of the public officers and the curtailment of the expenditure of all public institutions. Thereupon the "War of Retrenchment" began. Bill after bill embodying the Retrenchment Scheme was passed, session after session, by the Assembly, but rejected by the Council. Mr. Justice Stevenson (afterwards Sir William Stevenson) protested in a letter published in the Morning Journal newspaper against this continued endeavour of the Assembly "to violate public faith and confiscate the property of public men" and he was committed to goal for a breach of the privileges of the House. A few days after this incident (which caused the retirement of Mr. Stevenson from the Judicial Bench of the colony) the Legislature was prorogued to enable them again to deal with the revenue bills which were about to expire. (Continuing bills had been rejected by the Council on account of the revenue having been appropriated to the payment of certain items of expenditure only.) On their re-assembling the rejected measures were again passed by the Assembly and sent to the Council, where they were again summarily rejected. On the 30th April, 1853, the annual laws levying the import and rum duties expired and on the following day Jamaica was a free port. "The Treasury was then in utter bankruptcy and the island notes issued by the Commissioners of Accounts to meet pressing and unavoidable expenses were at a discount of from 30 to 40 per cent.)* The loss of revenue arising out of the failure of the revenue bills amounted to £130,000.

Every effort made by Sir Charles Grey to reconcile the differences between the Council and the Assembly utterly failed; and at length the disagreement became one of a personal character between the Executive and the Assembly. Sir Charles Grey was charged by the Assembly with unduly influencing and supporting the Council, which was then almost entirely composed of office holders, in their opposition to a reduction of the salaries of themselves and the other officials of the island, and with invasions of the rights and privileges of the Assembly with regard to the raising and appropriating of public moneys. His Excellency in reply informed the House that the "pleasure, or the pain, or the indifference, with which he heard remarks upon his public conduct depended mainly upon the estimation in which he held those by whom they were made." This infuriated the opposition and the following resolution was on the 20th May, 1853, agreed to by a majority of ten:—"That in consequence of the rejection of the revenue bills by the second Branch of the Legislature during the last session, and the recklessness and utter disregard of the interests of the colony thereby displayed, and this House having failed in their endeavours made at the opening of the present session to obtain any assurance that the honorable the Board of Council will make any concession, however reasonable, the House feels that it cannot, with any confidence, continue to originate legislative measures for the benefit of its constituents, and in self-respect and in vindication of the rights of the people, it declines to do any business with the honorable Board of Council." On the passing of this resolution the House adjourned and the "dead-lock" continued. The whole question was in the meantime brought under the consideration of the Imperial Government, and the period of Sir Charles Grey's administration having, fortunately for the Colonial Secretary, about then expired, Sir Henry Barkly was commissioned as Governor of Jamaica. "Sir Henry had been a sugar planter in Demerara, and had been sent to that colony to settle the Retrenchment Question there and had done so to the satisfaction of all parties. The Retrenchment Party therefore saw in him a sympathiser

and a deliverer, and he was heartily welcomed by them and, indeed, by the entire community. The members of Assembly transformed their Legislative Hall into a Ball Room and subscribed liberally to a magnificent entertainment to Sir Henry and Lady Barkly.*

Sir Henry Barkly called the Legislature together for a new session at the earliest opportunity after his arrival, and in his opening speech he fully expressed himself on the questions at issue. "What Jamaica stands pre-eminently in need of at the present stage of her political progress," said His Excellency, "is a strong Executive Administration, consisting of upright and intelligent men, chosen from among her own citizens, to devote themselves to the exclusive study of her condition—charged with the sole responsibility, in all matters of finance, and serving as an acknowledged medium of communication between the Representative of the Crown, the Council and the House of Assembly." The recommendation was adopted and the Act for the better government of the island was passed, under which the Governor was authorized to appoint an Executive Committee to consist of not more than four members of the Legislature. In consideration of the adoption of this measure and the provision of a permanent revenue of £25,000 per annum, to be appropriated in payment of the salaries of the Judges, the Executive Committee, the Receiver-General and several other public officers, the Imperial Government guaranteed a loan of £500,000 at 4 per cent. to pay off the debts of the colony. At the same time the Legislative Council was deprived of its functions as a Privy Council and the number was increased to seventeen members. A new Privy Council was formed consisting of sixteen members. Sir Henry Barkly was sworn in as Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief under the new Constitution and the first Executive Committee was appointed: these were Mr. (afterwards Sir) Bryan Edwards in the Legislative Council and Mr. Edward Jordon and Mr. Henry Westmorland in the Assembly.

While these political questions were agitating the country considerable alarm was created by rumours of an approaching rebellion of the negroes. "The ground-work of the whole matter" was declared to be "the belief of the peasantry that the United States of America were likely to take possession of the island and to reduce them (the negroes) to slavery. This belief, it was supposed, had originated from the mention which had been made in some of the American papers of the distressed state of the island, and the good which would result from its annexation, with Cuba, to the United States;" and what the planters had said "on the subject of relief from Great Britain, as well as other persons, some very influential."† The Governor made arrangements to have a sufficient force available if any disturbance should occur in the districts where it was apprehended, and issued a Proclamation to quiet the minds of the peasantry by assuring them that there was no danger that any attempt would again be made to reduce them to slavery. These measures were successful and all cause for alarm soon passed away.

In the year 1850 Asiatic Cholera had made its appearance, for the first time, in Jamaica. It first occurred at Port Royal and afterwards severely scourged nearly every parish in the island. The mortality was estimated at 32,000 persons or about one in 13 of the population at the time. A second visitation of this disease occurred three years later but its ravages and duration were not as great as was the case in 1850.

The first session of the Legislature under the new Constitution was devoted to the passing of laws for effecting financial reforms and restoring public credit; but there was still an empty Treasury and heavy arrears were outstanding. For five years the Receiver-General was unable to pay in full all claims against the Treasury and the cry for retrenchment still prevailed. This was effected in the second session under the new constitution, when the judicial, clergy and other establishments were reduced on equitable terms and the holders of abolished offices were placed on the pension list which was then created. Sir Henry Barkly having effected these objects was transferred on promotion to Victoria and Mr. (afterwards Sir) C. H. Darling appointed Governor.

Governor Darling, after "a careful consideration of the relative bearing of the several clauses of the Act for the better government of the island," informed the Executive

* Political Life of C. H. Jackson.

† Letter of Archdeacon Williams to Bishop Spencer,

Committee that he had arrived at the conclusion that "it was the intention of the Legislature to establish in Jamaica the main principle, at least, upon which Responsible Government in other colonies rests, namely, that in all important questions, which are of a purely domestic nature, the colony should be governed according to the well understood views and wishes of the constituencies (assumed to be the people) as expressed by their representatives in the Legislature."* Messrs. Jordon, Hosack and Price, the then members of the Executive Committee, contended that "the theory of the government established by the Act for the better government of the island made the Governor for the time being alone responsible for the acts of the Government;" and that "Responsible Government, which was what the Governor sought to establish, was unsuited to this country." Mr. Darling differed from the members of the Committee and they submitted their resignations. Messrs. R. W. Smith, Geo. Solomon and the Baron Von Ketelhodt were thereupon appointed to office on the principle of ministerial responsibility. Mr. Solomon on entering on his duties as Financial Minister presented a statement to the Assembly showing a deficit in the Treasury of £58,060 18s. 3d., and obtained a law providing for the issue, if necessary, of £20,000 of Treasury Bonds to meet immediate claims. Soon after Governor Darling left the island on leave and Mr. Edward John Eyre was appointed Lieutenant-Governor.

The Assembly met in November, 1862, and the intensity of former political struggles soon manifested itself in opposition to the Executive Committee. Early in the following year it became necessary to dissolve the House and on the meeting of the new Assembly Mr. Westmorland moved an Address to the Lieutenant-Governor, declaring "that having regard to the mal-administration of the financial affairs of the colony, the continuance in office of His Excellency's present Constitutional Advisers is incompatible with the due progress of the public business and the welfare of the island." The Address was passed by a majority of one and Mr. Smith and his colleagues resigned. Messrs. Jordon, Westmorland and Phillips (the latter being subsequently replaced by Mr. Price) were appointed their successors. This did not secure political tranquillity and it was not long before the Lieutenant-Governor and the Assembly came into direct collision and the Assembly (or rather thirteen members of that Body acting as a quorum) "declined to proceed to any further business with His Excellency." This determination was the result of Mr. Eyre's having instructed the Attorney-General "to adopt proceedings, by way of *habeas corpus*, to impeach the right of the Assembly to imprison persons for contempt." (Mr. Ewart the Agent-General of Immigration, had been imprisoned by the House for declining to reply to certain questions concerning his office, which had been submitted to him by a Committee of the Assembly, on the ground that the information he possessed was "privileged.") Just about this time Mr. Darling was transferred to Victoria and Mr. Eyre appointed Governor-in-Chief—the Secretary of State (the Duke of Newcastle) having promoted him in testimony of his approval of the course he had adopted in the recent conflict with the Assembly.

Whilst these political questions were agitating the country "a drought had desolated the provision grounds and deprived the peasantry of their usual food. The American war and increased taxation on imports had also made costly the supply of breadstuffs."† Agitators availed themselves of these calamities to excite the public mind. A public meeting was held in Kingston under the Presidency of Mr. George William Gordon, at which a resolution was passed, "calling upon all the descendants of Africa in every parish throughout the island, to form themselves into societies and hold public meetings, and co-operate, for the purpose of setting forth their grievances." The greater number of the speeches delivered at these meetings were of a seditious character, and a Committee, designated "The Central Communicating Committee," was formed with its head quarters in St. David.

The movement thus inaugurated soon had its natural effect. On the 11th October, 1865, the Vestry of St. Thomas-in-the-East met for the transaction of their ordinary business. At about three o'clock some hundreds of people armed with cutlasses, sticks, muskets and bayonets, entered the square in front of the Court House at Morant Bay and declared for "war." They were all blacks and their cry was "color for color, blood for blood." They began their overt acts by stoning the Volunteers who were

* Jamaica Parliamentary Debates, 1860-61.

† Dr. Underhill on Jamaica.

drawn up in front of the Court House (a disturbance having been anticipated) and Captain Hitchins was struck on the forehead. The Riot Act was read and the Volunteers fired, but they were soon overpowered. A hand-to-hand struggle ensued during which Captain Hitchins, faint from the loss of blood, rested on the knee of a Volunteer the rifle he had taken from a murdered comrade and fired his two remaining rounds of ammunition. He was then surrounded and hacked to death. All the officers and many of the members of the Volunteer Corps "nobly died at their post, gallantly doing their duty."* The Custos of the Parish, the Curate of Bath, the Inspector of Police, and a number of Magistrates and other personages were also murdered.

On intelligence of the outbreak reaching the seat of government troops were immediately despatched to the disaffected district and Martial Law was proclaimed. The Maroons of Scot's Hall and Moore Town were called out and headed by their veteran chief, Colonel Fyfe, took the field and did good service in arresting the fugitive rebels. The Pensioners of the West India Regiments residing in Jamaica were called to their colors and responded with alacrity. In Kingston the number of Volunteers increased within three days from one hundred and fifty rank and file to over five hundred, and additional Volunteer Companies were improvised in every parish of the island. "Within three days from the first intelligence of the rebellion reaching Kingston it was headed, checked and hemmed in, and within a week it was fairly crushed."† The Military and Volunteers however remained on guard and transport duty during the entire month of Martial Law and their services were appreciatively acknowledged by the Governor in his opening speech to the Legislature, and they received the thanks of the Legislative Council and the Assembly. The relatives dependent upon those who fell in the engagement of the 11th October were pensioned by the Legislature. Mr. Gordon was arrested, tried by Court Martial and hanged, and a number of the actual ringleaders among the insurgents were similarly dealt with.

On intelligence of the outbreak reaching England Sir Henry Knight Storks was despatched to Jamaica to assume the government and to act as President of a Royal Commission of Inquiry. He was associated with Mr. Russell Gurney, the Recorder of London, and Mr. J. B. Maule, the Recorder of Leeds. The conclusions arrived at by them were - "(1) That the punishments inflicted during Martial Law were excessive; (2) that the punishment of death was unnecessarily frequent; (3) that the floggings were reckless and at Bath positively barbarous; (4) that the burning of one thousand houses was wanton and cruel." The Commissioners also reported that the "disturbances had their immediate origin in a plan resistance to lawful authority," and that "a principal object of the disturbers of order was the obtaining of land free from the payment of rent." Her Majesty's Government while giving Governor Eyre "full credit for those portions of his conduct to which credit was justly due, felt compelled by the result of the enquiry to disapprove of other portions of his conduct" and declined to replace him in the government of the colony. Mr. Eyre thereupon left Jamaica.

The Legislature had previously, at the instance of Governor Eyre, passed a law to abolish the then existing Constitution, and to empower Her Majesty the Queen "to create and constitute a government for this island in such form and with such powers as to Her Majesty may best seem fitting," and the Act had received the assent of the Crown. Thus was brought to a close a Representative Institution which had existed for 202 years, and which had exercised powers, in some respects, in excess of those of the British House of Commons itself.

* Governor Eyre's Report to Mr. Secretary Cardwell.

† Governor Eyre's Speech to the Legislature.

CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY.

(FROM THE INAUGURATION OF THE NEW FORM OF GOVERNMENT IN 1866 TO THE END OF 1885.)

1866. Aug. 5.—Arrival of Sir John Peter Grant, K.C.B., as Governor. Effect had been given to the Law passed by the Assembly to alter and amend the Constitution by an Act of the Imperial Parliament, 29th Vic., chap. 12, "to make provision for the government of Jamaica," and an Order in Council had been issued on the 11th of June establishing a new Legislative and a new Privy Council.

Sep. 30.—The crop of 1866 was above that of the preceding four years. Sir John Peter Grant reported to the Colonial Minister that "security and tranquillity were beginning to have their natural effect and in turning the attention of capitalists to a colony whose resources were unbounded."

Oct. 16.—Appointment of the Hon. L. F. McKinnon, the Hon Peter Moncrieffe, and the Hon. J. H. McDowell, as unofficial members of the Legislative Council, and the first Session of the Council was convened. Various important measures were passed providing for the internal government of the island.

Oct. 18.—A bill of indictment preferred at the St. Thomas-in-the-East Circuit Court against Gordon Duberry Ramsay, Provost-Marshal at Morant Bay during Martial Law, for the murder of one George Marshall who was hanged on the 18th October, 1865, was ignored by the Grand Jury. Bills against John Woodrow, Christopher Codrington and James Codrington for the unwarrantable flogging of certain women during Martial Law were also ignored at the same Assizes.

Sir John Peter Grant in forwarding the Blue Book of the year informed the British Government that "a state of contentment and of willing obedience to the Law in striking contrast with the state of feeling reported to have existed in 1865, has shown itself not only in an absence of all riotous spirit but in a great diminution of ordinary crime."

1867. Feb.—Brigadier-General Nelson, for ordering the trial of G. W. Gordon during Martial Law at Morant Bay, and Lieutenant Brand, R.N., for presiding at the trial, were indicted at the Central Criminal Court in London for the murder of G. W. Gordon. After a charge of nearly six hours duration from Lord Chief Justice Cockburn the Bill was ignored by the Grand Jury and the prisoners were released.

Feb. 2.—Ensign Cullen and Assistant Surgeon Morris were acquitted by a Court Martial convened to try them for wantonly and wrongfully causing several persons to be shot to death during Martial Law in St. Thomas-in-the-East.

March.—Mr. Eyre was prosecuted before the Magistrates at Market Drayton in Shropshire for being an accessory before the fact to the murder of G. W. Gordon and discharged by the Bench on the ground that there was no evidence to go before a Grand Jury.

April 1.—Organization of a Semi-Military Constabulary Force to replace the old Police Force which had become inefficient and to a considerable extent superannuated.

Oct. 1.—Abolition of the *ad valorem* duty on mills, sugar pans, pipes, ploughs, stills, steam engines, and other agricultural implements.

1868.—The Volunteer Force (which since the termination of Martial Law had been gradually falling off in numbers and efficiency) was disbanded and its arms and accoutrements returned into store.

Jan.—Organization of the Public Works Department under Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. Mann, R.E., as Director of Roads, Superintendent of Public Works and Surveyor-General.

Feb.—Criminal proceedings against Mr. Eyre before Sir Thomas Henry, at Bow Street, on a charge of being accessory to murder in the cases of Gordon, McLaren and Lawrence, who were tried and executed during Martial Law in 1865. Sir Thomas Henry dismissed the case on the ground that the alleged principals, General Nelson and Lieutenant Brand, having been acquitted there could be no accessory.

A criminal indictment was then preferred before the Grand Jury of the Court of Queen's Bench, charging various high crimes and misdemeanors against Mr. Eyre. The Grand Jury was charged by Mr. Justice Blackburn; bill ignored.

April.—Reduction of the number of parishes from 22 to 14, the abolished parishes being St. John, St. Dorothy, St. Thomas-in-the-Vale, Vere, Port Royal, St. David, St. George and Metcalfe. The parishes of the island were thus nearly equalized in size

and population and the annual expenditure for maintenance was reduced. "This saving was not the only or the most important advantage to be derived from the equalization of the parishes. It was a great object to make each parish a complete system in itself, in the judicial, revenue, police, immigration, pauper and medical departments, in its system of parochial roads, and eventually in its ecclesiastical establishment."*

April 13.—Repeal of the statute which empowered the Governor for the time being, with the advice of a "Council of War," to declare Martial Law in times of disturbance.

July.—Introduction of the new system of grants in aid of Elementary Schools.

After an interval of four years Cooly Immigration resumed.

Yellow fever prevailed in Kingston, Port Royal and Newcastle where newly-arrived Europeans were congregated in large numbers ; but several cases also occurred amongst the natives.

Introduction of Posts three times a week, instead of the Post twice a week formerly in operation.

Introduction of District Courts framed on the model of the English County Courts.

Cinchona first permanently planted at "Bellevue," on the Blue Mountain range, by Government.

Nov.—Splendid meteoric showers from 10 o'clock, p.m., till dawn next morning.

Floods in north-eastern parishes, contemporary with the great earthquake and sea-rollers at the Island of St. Thomas ; they did great damage to property in this island.

Starting of the fruit trade. The value of the exportation in 1867 was £728.

Dec.—Organisation of the Government Medical Department for the purpose of providing the inhabitants, and especially those in the rural districts, with medical attendance and medicines.

For the first time in many years the finances of the colony showed a surplus of revenue over expenditure. "This gratifying result was attained by a reduction of avoidable expenditure, by a slight increase of indirect taxation, by the increased productiveness of the rum duty, and in some degree by the partial recovery of trade from its most extreme state of prostration."*

1869. Jan. 7.—Opening of telegraphic communication between Havana and Jamaica, whereby the island was placed in telegraphic communication with Cuba, the United States and Europe. The cable was laid by the West India and Panama Telegraph Company.

Feb.—Organization of the Department of Customs, Excise and Internal Revenue under Mr. D. P. Trench, late Inspector of Revenues.

July 1.—Opening of the Railway from Spanish Town to Old Harbour, a distance of 11 miles. This line is an extension of the Jamaica Railway from Kingston to Spanish Town.

The "La Have," with papers showing that Kingston was her destination, and with a cargo of guns and munitions of war, was captured on the high seas by a Spanish man-of-war and towed into Port Royal. The cargo was detained by order of Governor Sir J. P. Grant, on the advice of Mr. Attorney-General Heslop, under an Island Statute which declared that munitions of war shipped at a foreign port are forfeited to the Crown if imported into Jamaica. Actions for damages were filed by the owners of the vessel and cargo against Sir J. P. Grant ; the amount claimed being £33,000. After the first case had been heard and a verdict had been given against the defendant, a compromise was effected by the parties to the suits, the Governor giving his promissory note, payable in six months, for £7,920, with interest at 8 per cent. to the date of payment, and restoring the arms and munitions.

Aug. 30.—Issue of Proclamation cautioning persons against violating the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act, in reference to the Civil War in Cuba.

Sep. 30.—The largest surplus of revenue over expenditure occurred in this year, the amount being £58,896. There having been no increase of taxation the surplus was attributed to the increased yield of the ordinary imposts by means of better collection, &c. The exportation of wood during the year was 111,044 tons of the value of £272,067 ; the exportation of the article in 1839 was 895 tons of the value of £2,685.

Oct.—Appointment of a Commission to enquire into and report on the water supply of Kingston. The Commissioners reported that an abundant quantity of water

* Sir John Peter Grant's Report to Secretary of State.

was available at the source from which the Kingston Water Company took their supply, but that the Works of the Company were quite insufficient for the introduction and distribution of the quantity of water required for the city.

Oct. 4.—Collision on the Jamaica Railway by which Mr. A. W. Aikman, Crown Solicitor, was killed.

Dec.—The Judges of the Supreme Court were empowered by law to appoint Attorneys of not less than seven years standing to practise as Counsels in the several Courts, under the designation of "Advocates." Appointments were made accordingly.

Dec. 24.—Resignation by Sir Bryan Edwards of the office of Chief Justice and the appointment of Mr. John Lucie Smith, C.M.G., Attorney-General of British Guiana, who was subsequently knighted.

Dec. 31.—Abolition of the Established Church in Jamaica by the expiry of the Clergy Law.

1870. Jan.—First Synod of the Disestablished Church of England held in Kingston under the presidency of the Right Reverend Reginald Courtenay, D.D., Bishop of Kingston.

Reduction of the number of Puisne Judges from three to two. Appointment of two Assistants to the Attorney-General, who, in subordination to the Attorney-General, perform the duties of Public Prosecutors.

A Government Savings Bank (with branches in the several parishes) established in Kingston in place of the Private (or Trustee) Savings Banks which formerly existed.

April 1.—The Legislative Council passed a Vote for redeeming the promissory note given by Sir J. P. Grant in the case of the "La Have," but requested His Excellency "to urge upon the Secretary of State in as strong a manner as His Excellency might deem fit, the justice of the British Government refunding the amount to the colony, the seizure having been made for the purpose of carrying out Imperial Policy and International Law." (The amount was eventually refunded.)

Oct. 1.—Abolition of the tonnage duties and several other items of taxation.

Dec.—Heavy rains from October to the end of December which caused great damage to the roads generally. The rainfall in Manchester during the last three months of the year amounted to 62.5 inches, and at Bath in the Parish of St. Thomas it amounted to 88.5 inches. The average for the whole island gave 21.79 inches in October and 10.3 inches in November.

1871. Jan. 1.—Purchase by the Government of the Kingston and Liguanea Water Works. New Works commenced for the purpose of securing to the City of Kingston a large and continuous supply of water for all purposes of security, health and convenience.

July 1.—Abolition of Grand Juries. The Superior Courts of Law and Equity transferred from Spanish Town to Kingston.

July 29.—Abolition of imprisonment for debt.

Census of the population taken with the following result:—

Males	246,573	White	13,101
		Coloured	100,346
Females	259,581	Black	392,707
	506,154		506,154

showing an increase of 63,831 or 16.91 per cent. in the 17 years, from 1844 to 1861, and 64,890 or 14.7 per cent. in the last ten years, being a largely increased ratio.

July 17.—The Constabulary at Bath reinforced by a hundred men despatched from Kingston and the adjacent parishes, in consequence of an anticipated resistance to the Officers of the District Court in the execution of several writs of ejection. The journey was performed by forced marches and tranquility was fully maintained.

Small-pox introduced from Santiago de Cuba. Although several cases occurred in different parts of the island the disease nowhere assumed the character of an epidemic and most of the patients recovered.

Sep. 14.—A Commission consisting of Mr. Justice Ker and Mr. Attorney-General Schaleh was appointed to examine and report on the Statutes of the Island, with a view to the publication of a new and revised edition.

1872. Jan. 1.—Reduction of postage in the case of prepaid letters from threepence to twopence per half ounce to all parts of the island.

Jan. 5.—Assumption of the government by Lieutenant-Governor Rushworth during the absence of Sir J. P. Grant on an official visit to Turks Island.

Jan. 28.—Resumption of the Government by Sir J. P. Grant.

April.—The Legislative Council and Colonial Secretariat, as also the residence of the Governor, removed to Kingston, thus completing the final transfer of the seat of government from Spanish Town to Kingston.

May 7.—Reduction of the number of Puisne Judges on the death of Mr. Justice Cargill from two to one, and the consequent constitution of the Supreme Court by a Chief Justice and one Puisne Judge.

May 24.—The Victoria Market in Kingston opened by Sir J. P. Grant.

Sixty new varieties of the sugar cane received from Mauritius and planted at the Castleton Gardens.

Aug. 24.—Sir J. P. Grant having left the colony for England Lieutenant-Governor Rushworth assumed the government.

Sep. 30.—The surplus of the financial year amounted to £33,415. "This is a very satisfactory result (wrote Sir John Peter Grant to the Secretary of State) inasmuch as this continuing surplus accrues with no increase of taxation, and is in the face of large expenditure on public works of utility and importance; of a largely increasing expenditure on such departments as those of education and medicine, and of some increase of expenditure in those administrative and revenue departments which necessarily require development as the population and wealth of the colony become developed."

The fruit trade with the United States of America first assumed importance by the employment of regular trading vessels between the north-side ports and New York and Boston for the purpose of expeditiously conveying the fruit.*

1873. Jan. 23.—Resumption of the government by Sir J. P. Grant.

Feb. 8.—Assumption of the government by Lieutenant-Governor Rushworth during the absence of Sir J. P. Grant on a second official visit to Turks Island.

Feb. 21.—Resumption of the Government by Sir J. P. Grant.

Aug. 12.—Passing of a law for promoting the revision of the Statute Law by repealing certain acts and laws which had ceased to operate or had become unnecessary. The acts and laws repealed were those proposed for repeal by the Statute Law Commissioners appointed in 1871.

Yellow Fever appeared in Kingston and its vicinity towards the close of the year, and continued with some severity during the early month of the ensuing year. Among the victims was Mr. Attorney-General Schaleh.

Sep. 4.—Assumption of the government by the Hon. W. A. G. Young, as President of the Privy Council, during the absence of Sir J. P. Grant on an official visit to British Honduras.

Sep. 20.—Resumption of the government by Sir J. P. Grant.

1874. Jan. 1.—Annexation of the Turks and Caicos Islands to Jamaica.

Jan. 25.—Sir John Peter Grant retired from the government, which was thereupon administered by Mr. W. A. G. Young, the acting Colonial Secretary.

April 4.—Sir William Grey arrived and assumed the government of the colony.

Aug.—The Dry River or Rio Minho Bridge completed and opened for traffic.

Nov. 1.—A hurricane occurred by which many of the provision grounds of the peasantry were destroyed and other damage was sustained throughout the island. The import duties collected (£266,790) were, in consequence of the large importation of food, the largest in amount ever received in the colony.

Small-pox raged epidemically in some parts of the island, especially in the districts of Clarendon and Vere, and endemically in other parts.

1875.—Payment of £23,500 to the Immigration Fund from general revenues, being the amount of the expenses of past colonization. This amount absorbed the general surplus of the year.

1876. March.—A collection of Jamaica products exhibited with very satisfactory results at the International Exhibition held at Philadelphia during the year, thirty-one awards having been obtained by the island, of which nine were for coffee, six for rum, two for tobacco, two for vegetable fibres, &c. A special award was adjudged to the government for the collective display of these products.

June.—The Rio Cobre Irrigation Works completed. The cost of the works (with the interests of the moneys raised on loan during their construction) was £126,500.

July.—A terrible commercial panic in consequence of overtrading on fictitious capital. Two of the leading firms of Kingston failed for the large sum of £353,844 16s. 4d., and these failures caused several other bankruptcies. The reaction which followed upon this general collapse of trade had a very unfavourable effect on the import trade and on the revenue from stamps.

Nov. 13.—Street Cars first established in Kingston through the enterprise of a private company.

A drought prevailed in the northern portion of the island during the autumn and retarded to a considerable extent the growth of the canes; it was succeeded by heavy and continuous rains during the manufacturing season which caused a very low percentage of saccharine matter to be obtained.

1877. March 10.—Sir William Grey having relinquished the government its administration devolved on Lieutenant-Governor Rushworth, C.M.G.

April 1.—Admission of Jamaica into the Postal Union.

May 24.—The City of Kingston first lighted with gas, the Lieutenant-Governor being present at the inaugural ceremony.

June 5.—A Commission appointed to enquire into "the condition of the juvenile population of Jamaica."

August 10.—Lieutenant-Governor Rushworth died of yellow fever and the government was assumed by Major-General Mann, R.E., as President of the Privy Council.

Aug. 22.—The Schooner "Florence" arrived at Port Royal. She reported herself as being in distress, and, after landing her cargo of arms and ammunition at Fort Augusta, was permitted to enter the Kingston Harbour for repairs.

Aug. 24.—His Excellency Sir Anthony Musgrave, K.O.M.G., arrived and assumed the government as Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief.

Sept. 28.—The Schooner "Florence" having completed her repairs she was required by the Government, on the advice of Mr. Attorney-General O'Mally, to enter into security to proceed direct to St. Thomas, her reported place of destination, with her cargo of arms and ammunition. A thousand pounds was lodged in the Treasury by her consignees, which was repaid on the production of a certificate from the British Consul at St. Thomas as to the fulfilment of the contract.

Sept. 30.—Deficit of £1,752 caused by a falling-off in the receipts for imports and rum duties, consequent on excessive commercial failures during the year.

Nov. 22.—A Commission appointed to "enquire into and report upon the extent, composition and organization of the several public departments of the island."

1878. Jan.—A valuable collection of the products of the colony was sent to the Universal Exhibition at Paris, after having been exhibited in Kingston. A number of awards and "honorable mentions" were granted, there being among the former a gold medal to Mr. Miles of Stony Hope, Manchester, for coffee.

Cinchona grown on the Government Plantations first sold in the London Market.

March.—The Immigration debt of £35,000 assumed by the Government. New arrangements for carrying on Indian immigration promulgated, the principal financial features of which were that the payment of the whole of the immigration debt was transferred from the immigration fund to the general revenue; that the employers of immigrants were relieved of all hospital and medical expenses; and that no new loans should be contracted.

April 1.—Organization of a department for the registration of births and deaths.

Sept. 6.—Arrival of Mr. Edward Newton, C.M.G., as Lieutenant-Governor and Colonial Secretary in succession to the late Mr. Rushworth.

Dec. 31.—Publication of a notification from the Governor drawing attention to the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act, 1870, in consequence of a supposed insurrectionary movement by persons in Jamaica against the Haytian Government.

1879. March 15.—Passing of the New Marriage Law which provides for the appointment of Marriage Officers, and for purely civil marriages where the parties so desire. A Divorce Law was also passed.

Passing of a series of laws having for their object the improvement of the judicial system and the consolidation of the several Superior Courts into one Supreme Court of Judicature. A second Puisne Judge was added to the Bench.

April 1.—Purchase by the Government of the Jamaica Railway for the sum of £90,000. Surveys for the extension of the line from Old Harbour to Porus and from the Angels to Ewarton made by Mr. Valentine Bell, C.E. Extensions sanctioned by the Secretary of State.

April 21.—Retirement of Dr. Courtenay from the Bishopric of Kingston.

Aug. 7.—Sir Anthony Musgrave, K.C.M.G., left the island on leave of absence and the government devolved on Lieutenant-Governor Newton, C.M.G.

Sep. 3.—Proclamation prohibiting the exportation from Jamaica of gunpowder, fire arms, &c.

Oct. 8 to 13.—Heavy rains which caused great destruction of property and loss of life in and near Kingston.

Oct. 20.—Establishment of telegraphic communication throughout the island in connection with the Post Office Department.

Appointment of Dr. Tozer as Bishop of Jamaica; his arrival and installation.

Nov. 2.—Report of Commission on juvenile population presented to the Legislative Council; it recommended among other measures an Apprenticeship, a Bastardy, and a Maintenance Law, all of which were subsequently passed by the Legislature.

1880. March 6.—Arrival of their Royal Highnesses Princes Albert Victor and George, sons of the Prince of Wales, in H. M. Ship "Bacchante" and their entertainment by the Lieutenant-Governor.

April 20.—Sir Anthony Musgrave read a Paper entitled "Jamaica: Now and Fifteen Years Since" before the Royal Colonial Institute in London, in which he drew a comparison between the Jamaica of the present and the Jamaica of the past. His Grace the Duke of Manchester, K.P., presided.

June 3.—Address presented to Lieutenant-Governor Newton at the Town Hall in Kingston at the close of his temporary administration of the government, in which the citizens expressed "the feelings of respect and hearty good-will with which the ability, urbanity and liberality he had exercised in the discharge of his responsible duties had inspired them."

June 4.—Return to the colony of Sir Anthony Musgrave and his resumption of the government. An Address of Welcome was presented to His Excellency at the Town Hall in Kingston, in which the inhabitants expressed their obligation to him for "the institution of many enlightened measures—the promotion of higher education, the extension of railways, the electric telegraph and other kindred improvements."

July 15.—Election by the Synod of the Church of England in Jamaica of the Rev. Enos Nuttall, B.D., as Bishop of the Diocese in the room of Dr. Tozer resigned. The Rev. Mr. Nuttall subsequently proceeded to England and was created a Doctor of Divinity and consecrated by the Archbishop of Canterbury as Bishop of Jamaica. On his return he immediately assumed his episcopal duties.

July 16.—A double shock of earthquake was felt in Kingston, Falmouth and St. David; it lasted about three seconds.

Aug. 18.—A severe drought continued from June to the beginning of August, when ordinary rains fell. On the 18th a cyclone passed over the eastern half of the island which lasted for about five hours and did considerable damage to public and private property and to the growing crops of the peasantry. Nearly all the wharves in the Kingston harbour were destroyed and the shipping sustained much injury. But little rain fell in Kingston during the storm and there was moonlight throughout. Five persons were drowned and twenty-five died from the falling of houses, &c.

Dec.—£100,000 of the accumulations of the Government Savings Bank remitted to England for investment there.

Dec. 9.—Introduction of nickel coin of the value of a farthing, such coin being made a legal tender in any one payment to the amount of three-pence.

Dec. 30.—A double shock of earthquake, each consisting of a large number of tremors, lasting 7 or 8 seconds. It was felt throughout the island.

The severe drought from the time of the cyclone to the month of December exercised an unfavourable influence on agriculture, and especially on the production of

"ground provisions," but as the importation of food stuffs was regular and continuous no want was experienced and no increase of prices occurred. Towards the end of the year there were general and fertilizing rains throughout the island.

1881. Jan.—A series of lectures on the products and resources of the island was initiated by the Governors of the Jamaica Institute—the Rev. J. Radcliffe, the President of the year, delivering the inaugural lecture. His Excellency Sir Anthony Musgrave presided.

March.—The Atlas Steamship Company began their contract with the Government for a weekly steam communication round the island.

April 4.—A census was taken the population being—

Males	.	.	.	282,957
Females	.	.	.	297,847
				<u>580,804</u>

This gave an increase of 74,650 over the number returned by the census of 1871, which was 506,154.

April 13.—The Bishop of Jamaica issued a Circular "as to the prevalence and alleged serious increase of prædial larceny."

May 22.—A comet was discovered by Tebbut in New South Wales, which got brighter and brighter as it moved northward. It became visible in England as a fine comet on the night of June 22nd and remained visible to the naked eye for 15 weeks. It will long be remembered in Jamaica as the *circumpolar* comet on account of its near approach to the North Pole, round which it was carried night after night by the apparent rotation of the heavens. It had a bright nucleus and its tail was about 15° in length.

May 26.—Sir Anthony Musgrave left the island on vacation leave of absence and Lieutenant-Governor Newton assumed the government.

June 30.—Sir Anthony Musgrave returned to the island and resumed the government.

July 6 and 7.—A Floral and Horticultural Show was held in Kingston under the patronage of Lady Musgrave; it was eminently successful.

Two actions were tried in the Kingston Circuit Court at the suit of General Pulido of Venezuela against Governor Sir Anthony Musgrave and Mr. Richard Gillard, Collector of Customs, for the detention in 1877 of the Schooner "Florence" and her cargo of arms and ammunition. Damages were laid (in the two cases) at £18,000. Verdicts amounting to £6,700 were given.

July 13.—Another comet was discovered by Schäberle and was easily seen in Jamaica as a small nubulous patch with a tail 5° or 6° in length.

Oct. 10.—The Committee to whom were referred the replies to the Bishop's Circular as to prædial larceny presented a report, recommending that the Government be requested "to originate such legislation as may effectually check an evil so seriously affecting the interests of all engaged in agriculture, but particularly the honest, industrial classes of the island." The report and evidence having been forwarded to the Governor, His Excellency requested "the Committee to prepare a draft bill embodying the legislative provisions which they desired to have adopted." [No further action was taken.]

Nov. 8.—A Fire occurred in King Street, Kingston, by which property to the extent of £5,000 was destroyed.

Nov. 22.—The Legislative Council met, when the Governor announced a deficit of £44,446 on the accounts of the financial year. "This," His Excellency said, "ought not to be altogether surprising in a year which was admitted to have been one of severe distress to the masses of the people, almost all over the colony, in consequence of the protracted drought which succeeded the cyclone of August last year." An anticipated deficit of £16,702 on the ordinary requirements of the succeeding financial year was also announced. To meet the total deficit (£61,148) the Legislative Council, at the instance of the Government, increased the excise duty on rum from 5' to 8' per gallon and imposed an additional 10 per cent. on all Customs' duties.

Dec.—A Despatch from the Secretary of State directing the Governor to apply to the Legislative Council for a vote to cover the damages and costs in the suits for the detention of the "Florence" was laid before the Council and referred to a Select Committee. The Report of the Committee stated that "the Council would not be justifi-

fied in sanctioning the vote as the detention was made entirely to protect imperial interests and in no way could this island derive any benefit therefrom." The report was disagreed to by the Council and the further consideration of the question was postponed until after the Christmas recess. Public Meetings in support of the views of the Select Committee were held in Kingston and several other parishes.

1882. Jan. 10.—The Legislative Council again met. Petitions were presented from the several parishes against the passing of any vote of money for the damages and costs in the suits of the "Florence," and a resolution was carried by the votes of the unofficial members to the effect that the Board recorded its agreement with the prayers of these petitions.

Mr. George Solomon moved in the Legislative Council a series of resolutions of which one was carried by the votes of the unofficial members, which ran as follows:— "That the expenditure of the island during the fifteen years of Crown Government has been in excess in the aggregate to the extent of £2,000,000 over any similar period in the history of the colony, without, in the opinion of the Council, an adequate advantage being derived therefrom." The other resolutions were rejected by the Council. They were principally to the effect that the expenditure of the island during the above period had been regulated by temporary prosperity brought about by a number of fortuitous circumstances; that in fact there had been general impoverishment of the people, causing much discontent and an alarming increase of crime throughout the island; that the expenditure of the colony should be reduced, the salary of any new Governor to be £5,000 a year instead of £7,000; that the inhabitants of the island were greatly dissatisfied with the existing constitution, particularly with regard to the administration of its finances; that the Governor should not act as the President of the Legislative Council; and that the non-publication of the report of the Civil Service Commissioners had impressed the public mind and the Council with the unwillingness of the Government to make reforms needed by the depressed condition of the colony.

Jan. 31.—Despatches from the Secretary of State on the several portions of the Report of the Civil Service Commissioners were presented to the Legislative Council. The more important changes directed by the Secretary of State in consequence of the Report were, that the Head Quarters and residence of the Inspector-General of Police should be transferred to Kingston; that the other Law Officers should be made subordinate to the Attorney-General; that the office of Treasurer should be combined with that of Collector-General under the title of Receiver-General, this officer to be a member of the Legislative Council and the official exponent of the Estimates in Council; that the title Director of Public Works should be substituted for that of Director of Roads and Surveyor-General, and that the Director should have a professional subordinate at the head of each of the principal sub-divisions of his Department, namely, Railway, Roads and Bridges, and General; and that the Counterstamping Department of the Treasury should be abolished.

March 15.—Sir Anthony Musgrave left the island on a visit to Turks Island and the administration of the government was assumed by Mr. Edward Newton as Lieutenant-Governor.

March 23.—Sir Anthony Musgrave returned to the island.

May 9.—Proclamation issued by the Governor to the effect that from the 1st of June the Morant and Pedro Cays should be annexed to, and become dependencies of, Jamaica.

June 13.—Departure of Sir Anthony Musgrave on vacation leave of absence and the assumption of the government by Mr. Edward Newton as Lieutenant-Governor.

July 18.—Return to the island of Sir Anthony Musgrave.

July 19.—Presentation to Sir Anthony Musgrave of an Address signed by 415 leading citizens of Kingston, congratulating him on his return and recounting his services in establishing local telegraphs and the coastal steam service and promoting railway extension. His Excellency was at the same time requested to forward a memorial to the Secretary of State praying that his term of office as Governor of the colony might be extended.

Nov. 7.—Legislative Council met. The business was opened by an Address from the Governor, in which His Excellency reviewed the financial position of the colony at the beginning of the official year. His Excellency reported that the deficit on the annual accounts, which stood at £44,446 on the 1st of October, 1881, had been reduced

at the same date in 1882 to the sum of £20,226 which result had been obtained by a diminution of the amount of annual charges for debt to the extent of £12,429 and by a reduction of expenditure under votes granted to the extent of £18,935, amounting to a saving on expenditure of £31,354. The revenue had been aided to the extent of £15,161 by the sum of certain sinking funds set free by arrangements under Law 19 of 1880; and the sum of £9,700, consisting of the profits on the past transactions of the Savings Bank, were transferred in aid of the general revenue as the proceeds of a public institution. In view of the reduction of the deficit it was considered unnecessary to continue the additional 10 per cent. on the import duties imposed by Law 26 of 1881, but it was considered expedient to continue for another year the excise duty on rum at the rate of 8/ a gallon.

A Minute was read from the Governor laying before the Council a copy of a Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, stating that Her Majesty's Government were prepared to ask Parliament to consent to the payment of one-half of the amount of the damages and costs of the suits respecting the Schooner "Florence," on learning that the payment of the other half from colonial funds had been sanctioned by the Legislative Council, and directing the Governor to bring a vote for the amount before the Council. His Excellency accordingly requested the Council to pass the vote required. On the motion for the vote being put to the Council 8 official members and the Commander of the Forces voted in support of it and the 6 unofficial members present voted against it. At the meeting of the Council on the 11th November the Governor announced that since their last meeting he had received the resignation of the 6 unofficial members in question, namely, Messrs. McDowell, Gibb, Shirley, Michael Solomon, Kerr and Henderson. Mr. Sewell, who was in England, had tendered his resignation direct to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Dec. 10.—Departure of Lieutenant Governor Newton to England, on leave of absence, in consequence of ill-health.

Dec. 11.—Calamitous fire in Kingston, by which the greater part of the business portion of the town was destroyed, much valuable property consumed, and great distress occasioned to the poorer classes. The area over which the fire extended was about 40 acres, containing 589 houses. The market value of house property destroyed was estimated at between £150,000 and £200,000. An elaborate Paper was prepared by the Bishop of Jamaica, embodying suggestions as to the reconstruction of the burnt portions of the city. The two principal proposals advanced by the Bishop were (1) the creation of a Corporation or Trust to exercise functions "analogous to those exercised by the Peabody Trustees and some other public bodies and Corporations in England; and (2) the building of a sea-wall with wharves of a uniform design along the entire sea frontage of the city." The Paper was presented to the Governor by a deputation from the Fire Relief Committee.

Dec. 16.—Resignation of Mr. George Solomon (on his return to Jamaica) as an unofficial member of the Legislative Council.

1883. Jan. 5.—Arrival of Colonel William Crossman and Mr. G. S. Baden-Powell, the Royal Commissioners appointed to enquire into the public revenue, expenditure, debts and liabilities of the island.

Jan. 9.—A Public Meeting was held in Falmouth at which a scheme for remodeling the Legislative Council was proposed by Mr. Abraham Lindo and agreed to. This scheme proposed that the Council should consist of 8 members nominated by the Crown and 14 elected by the people—one for each parish. A Memorial to the Queen embodying this proposition was numerously signed throughout the island and forwarded to the Secretary of State.

Jan. 25.—Publication in Jamaica of Lord Kimberly's Despatch of 16th December, 1882, in which it was intimated, in connection with the resignation of their seats by the unofficial members of the Legislative Council, that Her Majesty's Government did not then propose to take any steps for filling the vacancies, as it would be convenient that no important legislation should be undertaken by the Council until the Report of the Royal Finance Commissioners had been received and considered. The Despatch further stated, in reference to the votes of the official members of the Council on the "Florence" question, that "in Jamaica, as in all other colonies and countries in which the Government is represented in the Legislature by its offi-

cers having seats and votes therein, it is essential that those officers, whatever proportion they may bear to the total number of the Chamber, shall vote together on all questions in respect of which the policy of the Government has been decided."

Feb. 8.—Issuing of a Proclamation constituting the Supreme Court of Judicature of Jamaica a Court of Appeal for hearing and determining appeals from the judgments, decrees, orders, sentences and decisions of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the Colony of British Honduras.

Feb. 25.—Departure of the Royal Finance Commissioners from Jamaica.

Mar. 1.—Notification by the Colonial Secretary of the intention of the Colonial Government to take steps for raising a loan to enable them to make advances for the purpose of re-building property in Kingston destroyed by the fire of the 11th December, 1882. Seven-eighths of the cost of a building would be advanced to the owner by the Government on the security of the premises.

Mar. 22.—Promulgation of an Order in Council dated at the Court of Windsor the 14th February, 1883, in amendment of the previous Orders in Council granting a Constitution to the island. The present Order declared that "any business may be transacted by the Legislative Council whenever there are present the number of members for the time being requisite to form a quorum, although from vacancies or other causes no unofficial member is present."

April 16.—Foundation Stone of the Jamaica High School laid at Hope, in St. Andrew's, by Sir Anthony Musgrave.

April 18.—Presentation of a Farewell Address by a number of the citizens of Kingston to Sir Anthony Musgrave. In his reply his Excellency said: "I have confidence in the future of this colony, of which the prosperity is now based, I am convinced, on sounder foundations than at any former time since the conquest from the Spaniards."

April 19.—Publication of a Proclamation by Governor Sir Anthony Musgrave declaring that the Maroons are not liable to perform military service, except such as might be required of any of Her Majesty's subjects within the island; and that they are entitled to all the rights, privileges and immunities of British subjects.

April 20.—Final departure of Sir Anthony Musgrave from Jamaica.

Assumption of the administration of the government by Colonel Wiseman-Clarke as Senior Member of the Privy Council.

May 4.—Arrival of Major-General D. J. Gamble to assume the administration of the government, pending the appointment of a successor to Sir Anthony Musgrave.

May 22.—A public meeting was held in Kingston for the purpose of expressing the thanks of the citizens to the generous people who in all parts of the Empire, in the United States, and in the neighbouring communities, had subscribed to the fund for the relief of the sufferers by the great Kingston Fire. The necessary resolutions were passed and the Custos was requested to transmit them to the parties concerned. The total amount received by the Relief Committee was £16,755 18s. 1½d., of which £11,945 16s. 6d. was obtained from abroad.

July 2.—Establishment of money order system between Jamaica and the Dominion of Canada, and Jamaica and the Island of Barbados.

Aug. 4.—Public meeting held in Falmouth to protest against the action of the Revenue Commissioner in increasing the poor rate of the parish in consequence of liabilities which accrued in previous years.

Aug. 27.—Information received by cable of the appointment of the honorable E. N. Walker to be Colonial Secretary of Jamaica.

Sep. 11.—Laying of the foundation stone of the side aisles of the Kingston Parish Church with masonic honors by Major-General Gamble, administering the government.

Oct. 11.—Publication of awards made to Jamaica exhibitors at the Amsterdam International Exhibition: they consisted of 71 medals—7 gold, 30 silver and 34 bronze—and 3 honorable mentions. The exhibits were handed over to the Colonial Museum of Amsterdam.

Oct. 17.—Intelligence received of the appointment of Sir Henry Wylie Norman, K.C.B., C.I.E., to be Governor of Jamaica.

Oct. 18.—Judgment in the Supreme Court on the Trelawny poor rate case to the effect that the increased rate was illegal.

Nov. 1.—Public meeting at the Court House, Kingston, to protest against the continuance of the "Official Legislative Council" and "taxation without representation."

Nov. 4.—Arrival of the Bishops of British Guiana, Trinidad, Barbados and Antigua (Coadjutor) to take part in the Conference of West India Bishops for the purpose of forming a Provincial Synod of the Bishops of the Dioceses of the West Indies.

Nov. 8.—A deputation of gentlemen interested in Jamaica waited upon the Earl of Derby (who was accompanied by Governor Sir Henry W. Norman) at the Colonial Office in London "to express their views regarding a desired improvement in the government and legislature of the island, by which a legitimate control over the expenditure should be exercised by the non-official body." The deputation was introduced in an explanatory speech by Captain Price, M. P. for Devonport. Addresses were also delivered by Mr. Richard Hill Jackson of Jamaica and Mr. James Ohlson, the Secretary of the West India Committee in England. Lord Derby in reply stated that Her Majesty's Government had "carefully considered the question of the Constitution of Jamaica and were prepared to take a new departure, and that it was their intention to introduce something of an elective element into the new arrangements that were to be made."

Nov. 23.—Arrival of the German War Steamer "Olga" with Prince Henry of Prussia on board.

Nov. 25.—Departure of the West Indian Bishops.

Dec. 6.—Hong Kong was by Proclamation declared "a port from which immigration into this island shall be permitted upon the same conditions in all respects as immigration from the British Possessions in the East Indies." This was in consequence of the great exodus of native labourers to Colon to work on the Panama Canal.

Holding of an Agricultural and Horticultural Show at Cumberland Pen. Prizes of the value of £167 12s. 6d. were awarded.

Dec. 13.—Publication of a letter of thanks from His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the President of the Executive Committee of the International Fisheries Exhibition, to the Jamaica Local Committee, for their valuable contributions to the Exhibition.

Dec. 17.—Presentation of a Farewell Address to Major-General Gamble, Administrator of the Government. His Excellency in reply said: "Independently of all political questions I believe in the future of Jamaica because I believe in her great natural resources, in her geographical position, in the salubrity of her climate and in the loyalty of her inhabitants. One thing she wants, is to believe in herself, recognizing at the same time that the real and lasting prosperity of a country rests not so much on the form of its government as on the religious, moral and intellectual progress of the people."

Dec. 21.—Arrival of Governor Sir H. W. Norman and presentation of an Address of Welcome to His Excellency at the Town Hall. The Address expressed the hope that His Excellency's accession to office would be signalized "by the introduction of such a measure of reform as would give to the inhabitants of this ancient and loyal colony some control over the taxation and expenditure, and a legitimate share in the management of the legislative machinery of the country." His Excellency in reply stated "that some form of representative government would be introduced," and "that the representatives would have a substantial power and responsibility in the legislation of Jamaica."

Dec. 22.—Publication of a Despatch from Lord Derby, No. 285, of 1st December, 1883, intimating that for the future the nine unofficial members of the Legislative Council would be elected by the people and instructing the Governor to appoint a Royal Commission to determine the Franchise. The Despatch also stated "that the vote of the official members should not, as a general rule, be recorded against that of the unofficial members, if not less than 6 of the latter are present and agreed." A second Despatch (No. 286 of the same date) was also published. This Despatch instructed the Governor to take a vote of credit in the existing Council for the payment for six months of all salaries and services at the rates fixed in the last Appropriation Law; and to reserve the Estimates for the remainder of the year for the consideration of the full Council.

1884. Jan. 4.—An Address was sent to Governor Sir Henry Norman from "a private

meeting of gentlemen" held in Kingston to consider the Despatches of the Secretary of State for the Colonies respecting the future government of the colony. The Address stated that "a large number of persons look upon the proposed new Legislative Council as differing little from the old, the only difference in fact amounting to this, that there is to be in it an unofficial elected minority, with special powers in matters of finance so fettered as to be practically useless, instead of an unofficial nominated minority possessing no semblance of power at all; and many of those who think thus are strongly disposed at once to take steps for renewing public agitation, with a view to securing what they would deem a really Representative Council, that is to say, one with a majority of elected members." The Address also urged that "the Order in Council which would confer on the Representatives of the People the financial powers referred to in clause 5 of Despatch No. 285 should also distinctly specify the instances in which the 'general rule' might be suspended." "It is believed," it added, "that if it is the wish of Her Majesty's Ministers to give the Representatives of the People of Jamaica a definite, 'substantial' and 'effective' power over the financial affairs of the country, one never to be restrained by the Governor except for urgent and weighty measures of State which have been formally and deliberately adopted by Her Majesty's Government and communicated to Her Majesty's Representative in this colony, then it will be possible and highly beneficial to state this clearly and with due particularity in the Order in Council." The Governor was asked "to afford any explanation he may have in his power to give in elucidation of the Despatches."

Jan. 5.—His Excellency in reply expressed "his regret that the gentlemen entertained such an unfounded belief as they did with respect to the intentions of Her Majesty's Government and that they failed to see any material difference between the proposed new Legislative Council and the old one." He continued: "I can only say that I entirely dissent from their view. I think that a real change was intended and that a substantial power and responsibility is to be given, under the terms of Lord Derby's Despatch, to the elected members of Council, and that there is ample justification for his Lordship styling the change 'a moderate step in advance.' I have no information to give which can negative such opinions as those expressed by the gentlemen who were in the majority at the meeting beyond that which is already before them, and the expression of my own conviction that Lord Derby is anxious to give the people of Jamaica, through their own Representatives, what is styled by his Lordship 'a material share in the decision of those questions which most directly concern them, and more particularly in the control of finance and public expenditure.'"

With regard to the second point dealt with in the Address the Governor said:—"No doubt various details not now laid down will have to be filled in when any Order in Council giving a new Constitution to Jamaica is framed, but I have no reason to believe that the Order in Council is intended to be different in principle from what is laid down in Despatch No. 285. It is certainly the intention of the Secretary of State that the Government here shall have a majority in the Council to be used when necessary, to secure such legislation as may be deemed to be of vital importance to the colony, or for the maintenance of Imperial interests; but I am unable to assert that such a majority is only to be used when Her Majesty's Ministers consider it necessary to do so, or that it is never to be used for purposes of general legislation on local questions. On the contrary, it appears to me, as I have already said in this Minute, that the power may be used in an extreme case by the Governor, who, however, will have to justify his action to Her Majesty's Government, and although this power would, under the terms of Lord Derby's Despatch, be only justifiably used in a case of great importance and under a sense of great responsibility, it is impossible before hand to say that under no circumstances could a case of extreme importance arise which some persons might not consider came under the title of general legislation on a question of local interest."

Jan. 10.—Appointment of a Royal Commission to report on the Franchise to be adopted in the election of unofficial members to the Legislative Council.

Jan. 14.—First meeting of the existing Legislative Council under the presidency of Sir Henry Norman.

Jan. 16.—Passing of a Vote of Credit authorizing the Government to make pay-

ments for the first half of the financial year 1883-84, in accordance with the recommendation contained in the Secretary of State's Despatch No. 286 of the 1st December, 1883.

Jan. 17.—Public meeting in St. Ann to protest against the Political Constitution of the island as proposed in the Secretary of State's Despatch No. 285 of the 1st December, 1883. The resolution passed at the meeting declared that "the whole scheme is an elaborate attempt to impose upon the people a shadow of power for the substance," and that the people protested against it as "an insult and a wrong." The meeting also protested against the passing of the "Vote of Credit for the first half of the financial year 1883-84 by the Legislative Council as at present constituted, it not being legal or constituted in accordance with the Orders of the Queen in Council." The resolutions were forwarded to the Governor who in reply stated that the "Government had been advised, on the highest authority, that under the Orders in Council in question the Legislative Council is legally constituted notwithstanding the resignation of all the unofficial members. Any question, however, that might have been raised on this point would seem to be set at rest by the declaratory Order of Her Majesty in Council of the 14th February, 1883, which the meeting apparently overlooked. That Order expressly provides that the Council can transact business whenever a quorum is present, "although from vacancies or other causes no unofficial member is present."

Jan. 19.—Arrival of Sir Adam Gib Ellis and assumption of his duties as Chief Justice of Jamaica.

Jan. 23.—Public meeting in Kingston at which the following resolution was passed:—

"Resolved: That this meeting protests against the change in the Political Constitution of this island, as proposed in Lord Derby's Despatches, dated the 1st December, 1883, and explained in the Minute of Sir Henry Norman, dated the 5th January instant, on the ground that, notwithstanding the liberal sentiments expressed by Lord Derby to a Deputation in November last, and enunciated in those Despatches, the 'despotic' power of Crown Government will not be removed; nor will the people of this island obtain a 'substantial power in matters of finance,' or 'an effective part through their elected Representatives in managing its affairs.' On the contrary, the Government and Legislature will continue to consist of a single Chamber presided over by the Governor, with an official majority, who, as the late unofficial members truly affirmed when retiring from the Council, will be compelled to vote as His Excellency may command, whether they shall believe such command to be in accordance with the dictates of reason and conscience, justice and truth, or not. In matters of general legislation and government, the elective minority will possess no power at all, and in matters of finance, the power professed to be given to them will be so fettered, that it can, at any moment, be overriden by the Governor. This meeting declares that the Governor's presence and power in the Council have been in the past, and will be in the future, unduly restrictive of the freedom of debate; and that nine elective members will be numerically inadequate to represent the various interests of the island; and in view of the fact that the Crown still retains exclusive privilege to initiate finance, as well as the prerogative of veto, this meeting hereby records its emphatic protest against the Crown also possessing power to usurp at pleasure that control over taxation and expenditure which ought only to be exercised by the Representatives of the People."

A Standing Committee was appointed "to represent the Parish of Kingston; to raise funds; to hold conferences with the sister parishes in this island in respect to the subject matter of the foregoing resolution; to decide upon a course of action and to carry the same into effect; and also to select and appoint Delegates for such purposes, or any of them, from time to time, as occasion may require."

Jan. 24.—Public meeting held in Manchester at which the resolutions of the Kingston meeting were adopted and a Standing Committee was appointed.

Feb. 4.—Meeting of the Royal Commissioners on the Franchise at which all the members were present. Mr. J. T. Palache, Solicitor, acted as Secretary.

Feb. 7.—Publication in Jamaica of the Report of the Royal Finance Commissioners. The Report concluded thus:—

"Jamaica has passed through many trials, of which those connected with it have made the most, and by the prophecies of certain rum, their constant decrying of the merits of their island, and the invective attacks upon any form of government, have spread abroad most effectually disbelief in the future prosperity of the colony, and driven possible investors to invest elsewhere.

"Latterly this impolitic tendency has found vent in the persistent and unmeasured abuse of Crown Government, in sweeping assertions that expenditure was out-running all possibilities of revenue, and in intemperate and ill-judged opposition to every proposal of the Government.

"It cannot be denied that improvement and reform in the existing system of government, tending towards more representative institutions and judiciously meeting the legitimate desire of residents in Jamaica to exercise some practical influence on the raising and disposing of the local revenue, is both possible and urgently desirable, but the cause of reform is retarded and not assisted by this violent and ill-considered abuse.

"The various trials through which Jamaica has passed have been due to political and economical causes which are now of the past, and it is certain can never recur. It is to be hoped that with them may be buried the acrimony and the recrimination which have been so long the political curse of the island.

"The inflow of outside capital has also been checked by the difficulty of obtaining a constant and trustworthy supply of labour. The negro population does not, and will not at present, afford that supply; so that if Jamaica is to regain anything of her former prosperity or to retain what she now possesses, immigrants from abroad must be introduced to a much greater extent than is at present the case.

"It has been stated that the labour difficulty might be solved without the introduction of foreign labourers by the payment of higher wages to the negro; but, putting aside the fact that the rate of wages will always be settled by economic conditions, we found that even where taskwork was the rule, and a man could by fair labour thus earn per day double the current wages, the negro would seldom work more than the three or four hours necessary to obtain the average daily pay of 1s., and even so only on four days in the week, and only at such times and seasons as suited him. We have dealt fully with this question in our remarks on immigration, and made recommendations with a view to securing a plentiful and trustworthy supply of labour."

Feb. 21.—Publication of a Despatch in the Gazette by Authority expressing the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies of the terms of Governor Sir Henry Norman's reply to the gentlemen who desired to wait upon him on the 4th January last on the subject of the proposed reform of the Constitution of the island. The reply, said the Secretary of State, "correctly represents the views of Her Majesty's Government."

Feb. 24.—Arrival of H.M.S. "Canada" of the North American and West India Fleet having on board His Royal Highness Prince George of Wales. The "Canada" visited the ports of Port Royal, Black River and Lucea. The Prince while in the island was entertained at a Ball at the old King's House, Spanish Town.

Feb. 28.—Publication in Jamaica of the Digest of Evidence taken by the Royal Finance Commissioners.

March 12.—Departure of Sir Henry Norman on a visit to the Cayman and Turks Islands; and assumption of the administration of the government by Colonel Wiseman-Clarke as Senior Member of the Privy Council.

March 14.—Public meeting held in Portland at which the following resolution was passed:—

"Resolved: That this meeting desires to record its protest against the attempt to keep up political discontent in the island by raising the hopes of a long-suffering people with promise of a substantial change in the form of a hateful and tyrannical government, only to dash their hopes by foisting upon the country the same thing under a new name, thereby feeding discontent and keeping alive political agitation which tends to keep men's minds in an unsettled state, diverting energies which would, with reasonable political freedom, be devoted to the various pursuits of trade and agriculture that would increase the prosperity of the island and its people."

March 28.—Return of Sir Henry Norman to Jamaica and resumption of the administration of the government.

March 29.—News received of the death of H.R.H. Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany. A Gazette Extraordinary was published in which the Governor expressed his hope that "the mourning usual on occasions like the present would be worn in this colony for a period of three weeks from this date." The Masonic Body forwarded Addresses of Condolence to the Queen, to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales as Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of England and to the Duchess of Albany.

April 9.—The following resolution was passed at a meeting of the Kingston Standing Committee held this day :—

"Resolved: That the Kingston Standing Committee have learnt with surprise and regret that whilst all information relating to the Franchise is withheld from the public and all constitutional changes have apparently been indefinitely postponed, His Excellency the Governor, acting under the direction of the Secretary of State, has convened the officials for the purpose of appropriating the public moneys of this island. And the Committee, on behalf and in the name of the City and Parish of Kingston, protest against the delay in redressing the public grievances, and also against such appropriation or any expenditure of the public moneys by such officials, as being unconstitutional and subversive of the rights and interests of the country.

"That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to His Excellency the Governor."

April 16.—Reply of the Governor to the resolutions passed by the Kingston Standing Committee on the 9th inst. His Excellency remarked "that although he would have been glad if the new Council could have been in operation, yet he is unable to admit that there is anything unconstitutional in carrying into effect a procedure which is distinctly one of the functions of the Council, and a function the performance of which cannot be conveniently delayed, while the Council itself, until it pleases Her Majesty to issue fresh Orders in Council, is the duly constituted Legislative Council of this colony, possessing all legal powers appertaining to such Council, though restrained from their full exercise by Executive orders from the Secretary of State, orders which have, as respect these Estimates, been relaxed in the interests of the public service."

April 17.—The following resolutions were passed at a public meeting held in the Town Hall of Kingston :—

"Resolved: That after the repeated expressions of dissatisfaction with the continuance of the present system of government that have been made from public meetings in various parts of the island, fairly representing the feelings of the great body of the people, this meeting deplores that no action has been taken by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to put an end to the uncertainty which exists in regard to the future government of the island,—that on the contrary a course of administration is pursued which is calculated to unsettle the minds of the people and create distrust and alarm among all who are anxious for the good order and well being of the community.

"That this Meeting protests against the continuance of the Legislative Council, declared by Lord Derby himself to be 'incomplete and so imperfectly constituted, as not to represent the wishes of the people and command their confidence. Above all it protests against the action about to be taken by the Executive, to ask another Vote of Credit at the hands of that imperfectly constituted Council."

"That a copy of these resolutions, signed by the Chairman on behalf of this meeting, be forwarded to His Excellency the Governor."

A resolution was passed by the same meeting, "respectfully assuring Her Majesty the Queen of its unfeigned sympathy with her on the lamented national loss which has been sustained in the death of her fourth son, the estimable Duke of Albany."

April 18.—Meeting of the Legislative Council. Address delivered by Sir Henry Norman, in which His Excellency explained the circumstances under which the Estimates for the whole year 1883-84 would be laid before the Council, notwithstanding that Lord Derby had expressed his desire that the consideration of the Estimates should be reserved for the new Council. Referring to the public finances His Excellency stated that the actual surplus on the general accounts of the year 1882-83 was £5,176 and the estimated general revenue for 1883-84 was £466,265. These gave a total of £471,441, while the estimated general expenditure

for 1883 84 was £469,947,—leaving an anticipated balance of £1,494. The estimated revenue for general purposes for the year 1883 84 was £25,341 less than the estimated revenue of the previous year. The estimated expenditure on account of the appropriated or parochial revenue for 1883 84 was £81,800; and the estimated expenditure for immigration purposes was £25,234.

April 24.—Publication of a Despatch in the Gazette by Authority conveying to “the gentlemen who served on the Royal Commission on the Franchise” the thanks of the Secretary of State for the Colonies “for their services, and his appreciation of the public spirit which led them, not without personal inconvenience, to undertake the delicate and difficult duty of advising the Government on this important question, and the promptitude with which they had discharged that duty.”

April 25.—Debate in the House of Commons on the Jamaica Question, in the course of which Mr. Evelyn Ashley, Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, explained the nature of the proposed new form of government. He stated that the Governor would have the power of appointing nine officials as members of the Legislative Council, of whom four would hold their offices *ex officio*, but that Sir Henry Norman had determined on having not more than six official members at first and it was hoped that it would never be necessary to appoint more. Then there would be nine elected members and the Franchise would be a much lower one than under the old form of government. * * And “it would be embodied in the Order in Council, and not merely confined to the instructions given to the Governor, that whenever six of the elected members should be united in opposing the passing of any law or resolution affecting taxation or finance, they should have their way, and the official majority should not be employed to overpower them, except in any case where the Governor might consider and declare that the matter was of paramount importance to public or imperial interests, and might so report to the Home Government. The same rule would apply to Ordinances apart from finance;—the Governor would be directed by instructions, not embodied in the Order in Council but contained in a document sent side by side with it and kept on record, that whenever the elected members were united on a question of legislation, the official members should not be employed to form an adverse majority unless he felt himself in a position to come forward and publicly state that it was a matter of absolute imperial and paramount public importance.” The motion was brought on by Captain Price, member for Devonport, and in addition to himself and the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies Mr. Serjeant Simon, Mr. Wodehouse and Mr. W. Redmond took part in the debate. At half-past one a.m. the House was counted out.

April 25.—Estimates for the year passed by the Legislative Council. Closing Address delivered by Sir Henry Norman in adjourning the Legislative Council *sine die*, in which he announced the proposed electoral divisions and qualifications of electors.

April 26.—The rate of postage between Kingston, Up-Park Camp, Gordon Town, Cold Spring, Halfway-Tree, Spanish Town, Old Harbour and Port Royal, reduced to one penny.

April 30.—In reply to a question from Mr. Serjeant Simon in the House of Commons on the subject of the passing of the Estimates of the year by the Legislative Council as at present constituted, Mr. Evelyn Ashley, the Under Secretary of State, stated that “at the time when the Secretary of State directed the Governor to reserve the Estimates for the consideration of the new Council it was hoped and believed that the Order in Council constituting the new form of representation would have been passed in time for the elections to be held under it early enough to have a Council duly constituted before more than half of the financial year had elapsed. But owing to the unavoidable delays caused by inquiries held by Commissioners appointed on the spot and by the consideration of their report at home, the Order in Council, though now settled, has not yet been sent out to the colony. The registration and elections must take some time, so that it would virtually be impossible to summon the new Council before June or July next. By that time more than two-thirds of the financial year ending September 30 will have expired, and therefore more than two-thirds of the expenditure incurred. It was therefore decided, after much consideration, that it would be both more straightforward, more satisfactory, and more fair to the new members them-

selves to substitute for a second Vote of Credit a vote passing the Estimates as they stood for the previous year, without any increase and without any alteration beyond absolutely inevitable modifications in detail."

June 20.—Issuing of a Gazette Extraordinary with an Order in Council by Her Majesty dated 19th May, 1884, re-constituting the Legislative Council of Jamaica, and a Despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies dated 28th May, 1884, enclosing the Order in Council and conveying certain explanatory instructions thereon.

June 25.—Issuing of a Gazette Extraordinary with a Proclamation relative to the registration of persons qualified to vote at the election of members to serve in the Legislative Council under the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 19th May, 1884.

July 3.—Announcement by the Revenue Commissioner that no poor rate would be levied in the parish of St. Elizabeth during the taxable year beginning on the 1st August ensuing, in consequence of their being a sufficient surplus in hand to meet the requirements for the support of, and medical attendance on, the poor of the parish during the financial year. [This was the first occasion on which a parish was relieved of the poor rate in consequence of the existence of a surplus revenue.]

July 18.—Issuing of a Gazette Extraordinary containing a Proclamation from the Governor fixing the polling-stations for the elections of members of the Legislative Council.

July 21.—A public meeting was held in the Town Hall of Kingston to take into consideration the depressed condition of the sugar industry. A Memorial was prepared and forwarded to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies (through Governor Sir Henry Norman) praying for the adoption of such measures as would relieve colonial industry from unnatural restrictions and unfair foreign competition.

Sept. 8.—Issuing of a Gazette Extraordinary containing a Proclamation from the Governor regulating the proceedings with regard to petitions complaining of the undue election or return of members of the Legislative Council.

Sept. 8 to 12.—Holdings of elections of members to serve in the new Legislative Council. The result of the elections was as follows:—

Uncontested Elections.

Westmoreland and Hanover—Charles Salmon Farquharson.

Clarendon—Robert Craig.

Manchester—John Thomson Palache.

St. Ann and St. Mary—Michael Solomon.

Contested Elections.

ST. JAMES AND TRELAWNY.

Edward George Barrett	-	437 votes.
William Kerr	-	140 "

Mr. Barrett was declared duly elected.

ST. ELIZABETH.

James Miller Farquharson	-	532 "
Arthur Levy	-	173 "

Mr. J. M. Farquharson was declared duly elected.

ST. THOMAS AND PORTLAND.

George Henderson	-	303 "
Richard Hill Jackson	-	233 "
Henry Vendryes	-	73 "

Mr. Henderson was declared duly elected.

ST. CATHERINE.

Emanuel George Levy	-	547 "
Thomas Lloyd Harvey	-	267 "

Mr. Levy was declared duly elected.

KINGSTON.

William Malabre	-	419 "
Charles Lachlan Campbell	-	335 "
George Solomon	-	272 "
William Kelly Smith	-	1 "

Mr. Malabre was declared duly elected.

The Governor in announcing the results of the elections made the following concluding remarks:—

"His Excellency heartily congratulates the people of the Island of Jamaica upon the admirable order and good temper displayed by all classes throughout the elections; and he tenders his best thanks to the Gentlemen who acted as Returning Officers and to those who served under their orders for the careful and excellent arrangements made for the elections in the several districts."

Sep. 25.—Publication in the Gazette of a reply from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Kingston Memorial relative to the depressed condition of the sugar industry. Lord Derby stated that "Her Majesty's Government has under consideration the conclusion of special arrangements with the United States for securing the admission of the sugar of British West India Colonies into that country free of duty."

Sep. 30.—First meeting of the new Legislative Council. All the official and elected members were present. Governor Sir Henry Norman in opening the proceedings congratulated the members on "the restoration as some would call it, or the commencement as others would say, of Representative Institutions in the colony."

Oct. 1.—The Estimates of the year 1884-85 were laid before the Council. The general revenue, excluding a surplus of £15,675, was stated at £491,485 and the general expenditure at £502,793. The proposed expenditure included £9,687 for colonization of immigrants, £18,000 additional for interest on the railway loan; £5,657 excess of railway expenditure over that of the previous year, in consequence of the anticipated opening of the extension lines during the financial year; £1,152 for the share of Jamaica towards the cost of the Royal Finance Commission; £1,000 towards a Training College for Female Teachers; £700 for election expenses; and £600 to aid the Jamaica Institute in collecting and forwarding exhibits to the New Orleans Exposition. The appropriated or parochial revenue amounted to £85,450 and the expenditure to £85,450. The Immigration Estimates stood thus: revenue, £15,353; expenditure, £23,217. The expenditure for immigration included the cost of introducing 600 Coolies during the year, which would be met by advances from the Savings Bank on the notes of the intended employers.

Oct. 14.—Mr. George Henderson (member for St. Thomas and Portland) moved the following resolution in the Legislative Council:—

"That it appears by the Acts 29 Victoria, sess. 1, chapters 11 and 24 (the laws abolishing the old constitution of the island and giving power to create and constitute a government for this island) that no power was given, or contemplated to be given, in these laws for the Queen or Her Ministers to appropriate the revenues of this country without the consent of its Legislature." [This resolution had reference to the Civil List attached to the Order in Council of the 19th May, 1884.]

After a debate the resolution was carried by the united votes of the nine elected members. The votes of the nominated and *ex-officio* members were not taken.

Oct. 21.—Presentation of a Message from the Governor to the Legislative Council informing them that Her Majesty's Government were negotiating with the United States Government for the free entry of British West Indian sugar in return for the abolition of import duties on bread, butter, cheese, corn, flour, lard, kerosine and other articles, and asking if the Legislative Council was willing to take part in the arrangements and would make good the revenue sacrificed by means of land tax or export duty or otherwise.

Oct. 28.—Mr. Michael Solomon moved in the Legislative Council that "in the opinion of this Council it will be for the general interest of this island that steps should be taken for negotiating and concluding arrangements for political and commercial confederation with the Dominion of Canada." After a debate the motion was lost by the votes of the elected members—Mr. Solomon alone voting therefor. The nominated and *ex-officio* members declined to vote.

Oct. 31.—The following Report was presented to the Legislative Council and debated:—

"The Select Committee, as reconstituted by the Resolution of the Legislative Council of the 28th instant, to whom was referred back the proposal to make up the loss

which will be incurred by a repeal of the import duties specified in the Message of His Excellency the Governor to the Council of the 20th instant, beg respectfully to recommend as follows :—

"2. That the abolition of the import duties should be limited to the seven articles specified, namely, bread (including biscuit), butter, cheese, corn, flour, lard and kerosine oil, and should obtain for not longer than four years, or for such shorter time as any exclusive exemption from duty on British West Indian sugar on entrance into the United States may be in force.

"3. That in order to make good the revenue of £69,300 which will be sacrificed by such abolition, and which will practically be a remission of taxation to the general consumer, the following amounts be raised :—

£17,000 by an export duty of 2d. per gallon on rum ;
16,000 by a duty of 2d. on each package of goods imported or exported ; and
24,000 by one half of the additions to the import duty tariff named in the following paragraph.

£57,000

"4. That the additions to the import duty tariff to the extent of one half of the total amount of duty should, when the negotiations between Her Majesty's Government and the United States Government may be approaching a final conclusion, be selected from the following items :—

£18,000 by ½d. per lb. on fish, dried and salted.
4,000 by 2s. 6d. per barrel on alewives and herrings, pickled.
1,200 by 2s. 3d. per barrel on mackerel.
2,350 by 3d. per gallon on ale.
10,000 by 12½ per cent. on haberdashery and millinery.
1,500 pork, salted, 5s. per barrel.
1,500 salt, 6d. per 100lbs.
2,150 tobacco, manufactured, 6d. per lb.
1,550 tobacco, unmanufactured, 3d. per lb.
4,000 wine, except claret, 2s. 6d. per gallon.
2,000 woolen and worsted, 12½ per cent.

£48,250

and that any further sum which may be needed might be made good by a small addition to the excise duty on rum. In recommending this course, which defers the selection of the articles on which duties may be increased, the object is to obviate any undue importations by speculators, and to leave trade, pending the international negotiations, as little disturbed as possible.

"5. In the direct contribution recommended to be imposed on the sugar and rum producing interest, the Committee have borne in mind that while this measure originates in a desire to further that interest, the permanent benefits to it are by no means to be measured by the amount of United States import duty remitted, but will ultimately be limited to the free entrance into a large market of greatly increasing consumption.

J. M. FARQUHARSON.

E. N. WALKER.

E. G. BARRETT.

"31st October, 1884.

"I dissent from paragraph 3 on the ground that the interest of Sugar Planters in the completion of such a Treaty of Reciprocity as is contemplated is here thrown by far too much into the back-ground.

E. G. BARRETT."

Mr. J. M. Farquharson moved that the Report be adopted. The Colonial Secretary (Mr. Walker) moved as an amendment that the Report be considered in a Committee of the whole Council. The Attorney-General (Mr. Hocking) moved as a further amendment "that this Council, without passing any judgment on the Report of the Committee is willing to take part in arrangements in course of negotiation with the United States Government, and would be willing to make good the revenue sacrificed." The Council divided. For the Attorney-General's amendment, 12 : Mr. Solomon, Mr. Palache, Mr. Malabre, Mr. Levy, Mr. Craig, Mr. J. M. Farquharson, Mr. C. S. Farquharson, Mr. Capper, Dr. Mosse, the Director of Public Works (Gene-

ral Mann) the Attorney-General (Mr. Hocking) and the Commander of the Forces (Colonel Wiseman-Clarke). Against the amendment, 2: Mr. Barrett and the Colonial Secretary (Mr. Walker). The amendment of the Attorney-General was agreed to.

Dec. 8 and 9.—A Local Exhibition was held at the Rooms of the Jamaica Institute of the contributions from this island to the New Orleans Exposition. The exhibits consisted of dry and cured articles, as well as a large and valuable collection of living plants. In number, variety and character this collection was the best that had ever left the island for exhibition. Mr. D. Morris, the Director of the Botanical Department, went with the collection as Commissioner from Jamaica.

Dec. 11.—Tenders for £33,000, being a portion of the new Railway loan authorized by Law 17 of 1884, were opened by the Government. The interest offered was 4 per cent. per annum payable half-yearly. The tenders received amounted to £20,000 in excess of the sum required, the loan being taken up at a third per cent. premium.

Dec. 25.—His Excellency Sir Henry Wylie Norman left the island on special duty to Trinidad and the honorable Colonel Somerset Molyneux Wiseman-Clarke, in command of Her Majesty's Regular Troops within the island, assumed the administration of the government. (Sir Henry Norman had been selected by Her Majesty's Government to proceed to Trinidad for the purpose of making enquiry into the circumstances under which a number of Indian immigrants were killed and wounded by the police and soldiers in that colony.)

1835. Jan. 29.—Appointment of a Royal Commission for the purpose of enquiring into and reporting upon the working of the Lower Courts of Jamaica. The Commissioners were: His honor Sir Adam Gib Ellis, Knt., Chief Justice; the hon. H. H. Hocking, Attorney-General; the hon. Robert Craig, elected member of the Legislative Council; the hon. Michael Solomon, elected member of the Legislative Council; Mr. William Ernst, Judge of the Northern District Court; Mr. Thomas Oughton, Solicitor; and Mr. George Stiebel, Landed Proprietor. Mr. James Dayes, Clerk of the Kingston District Court, was appointed Secretary of the Commission.

Feb. 11.—Holding at Wesley Chapel, in the City of Kingston, of the first Assembly of the Western Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church of the West Indies, under the presidency of the Rev. George Surgeant. The Conference was held under the new Constitution granted by the Parent Society whereby the West Indian Churches are divided into Annual Conferences—Eastern and Western—and Jamaica is placed within the latter classification.

Feb. 12.—Publication of a Government Notification that "first appointments to Third Class Clerkships in the Public Service will in future be made by open competition." The members of the Jamaica School Commission were appointed to conduct the examination of Candidates and the first examination was fixed for October, 1885.

Feb. 20.—A public meeting was held at the Town Hall in Kingston for the purpose of considering the proposed new measure of parochial reform, at which the following (among other) resolutions were passed:—

"That this meeting believes it would be for the increased benefit and welfare of Kingston that the Mayor and all other Members of the Parochial Board of the parish should be elected exclusively by the taxpayers.

"That the said elected Parochial Board of Kingston shall have the power to levy and enforce and to expend the assessed rates and parochial taxes in the parish, as shall seem most conducive to the interest of the city, subject always to such audit by Government as may be required by law."

Public meetings with reference to the provisions of the Parochial Boards Law were also held in other parishes.

Feb. 21.—Issue by the Bishop of Jamaica of a form of prayer to be used during the season of Lent, both in public and private, for the national welfare.

Feb. 26.—Opening of the Porus Branch of the Extension Railway. The event was celebrated by a luncheon at Porus, at which His Excellency Sir Henry Norman, Governor, and a distinguished party, including the Right Honourable Viscount Cranbrook and the Right Honourable Gathorne Hardy, M.P., and Mrs. Hardy were present.

March 11.—Re-assembling of the Legislative Council after the Christmas recess. His Excellency Sir Henry Norman delivered an address in which he named the

principal measures that would be laid before the Chamber and announced a surplus of £17,801 on the close of the last financial year (30th September 1884).*

A message was laid before the Legislative Council by the Governor, covering the reply of the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the resolution of the Council of the 14th October, 1884, with regard to the Civil List. The Secretary of State after reciting the nature of the resolution thus wrote: "You will have the goodness to inform the Council that Her Majesty's Government conceive that this resolution was passed under a misapprehension of the circumstances of the case. It is true that the Act which enabled the Queen to constitute the late Legislative Council of Jamaica did not confer upon the Crown the power of reserving a Civil List by an Order in Council; but as by the Order in Council passed thereunder the whole control of the public purse was vested in persons nominated by the Crown, it is in accordance with constitutional precedent that the Crown, when admitting the people of the island by a farther Order in Council to a large share of the control of its finances, should by the same instrument reserve and secure the salaries of some of the principal officers of the Government.

"Instances of this procedure are to be found in the Constitutions of Malta, Natal and some of the Australasian Colonies.

"It should, however, be clearly understood that if the Colonial Legislature should at any time propose to vary the salary assigned by the Order in Council to any of the officers named in the schedule their views will receive attentive consideration."

March 19.—The following Resolution was agreed to by the votes of the elected members of the Legislative Council, the *ex-officio* and nominated members declining to vote:—

"That this Council learns with pleasure but without surprise that it is the opinion of the Secretary of State for the Colonies that the Acts which enable the Queen to constitute the Legislature of Jamaica did not confer upon the Crown the power of reserving a Civil List by Order in Council.

"That without in any way questioning or offering any opinion on the statement of the Secretary of State for the Colonies that the Crown has in the instances of Malta, Natal and some other Australian Colonies reserved a portion of the revenues by Order in Council, this colony respectfully declines to be bound by any such precedents, which may have been the outcome of special circumstances.

"That this Council adheres to its Resolution of the 14th of October last, and again declares that in its opinion the Crown had no power to appropriate the revenues of this country without the consent of its Legislature.

"That on the opportunity arising it is the intention of this Council to review those salaries referred to in the schedule to the Order in Council and to deal with each of them as in its judgment it may deem best."

March 20.—Death of Mr. Justice Alan Ker, Senior Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court. The Governor in an Extraordinary Gazette thus referred to the services of the deceased:—

"For thirty-four years Mr. Ker has laboured in the West Indies as an Attorney General or as a Judge, and he held a seat on the Bench of the Supreme Court of Jamaica for more than twenty four years. There is abundant testimony to show that during this long period Mr. Ker's labours were most valuable and that they were appreciated alike by the Government and the people.

"Apart from his value as an upright and painstaking Judge, Mr. Ker had the most lively feelings of sympathy with the people of Jamaica and especially with the poorer classes. He was always ready to aid in good objects, and the Governor esteems it a great advantage to himself to have had the benefit of frequent intercourse during his first year of office with one who knew Jamaica so well and who looked on its inhabitants with the kindly spirit that characterised Mr. Ker."

March 24.—Presentation to the Legislative Council of a Message from the Governor on the subject of education. The Message covered despatches between the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Governor and memorials from the Synod of the Church of England in Jamaica, the Wesleyan Conference and the Jamaica Baptist Union.

* For Addresses of Sir Henry Norman during the Sessions of 1884-85 see Handbook 1885-86, pages 88 to 104.

March 26.—After a discussion on the subject of education in the Legislative Council the following resolution was agreed to: "That in the opinion of this Council it is desirable that a Commission be issued to inquire fully into the subject of education, with instructions to report thereon with recommendations to this Council, and that His Excellency the Governor be respectfully requested to nominate such Commission."

On motion of the hon. Michael Solomon the Legislative Council unanimously passed the following resolution: "That in the opinion of this Council the paralyzed condition of the sugar interest of this colony calls for early relief if that industry is to be sustained; and this Council without in any way pledging itself to its future course requests the Governor to appoint five gentlemen as Commissioners on behalf of the Government of this island to visit Canada with the object of ascertaining what arrangements can be made with the Dominion Government on the basis either of confederation or reciprocity."

March 27.—The Legislative Council unanimously passed a Bill for the abolition of the consignees' lien, as recommended by the Royal Finance Commissioners.

Passing of the Parochial Boards Law, 1885, providing for the amalgamation of the Municipal and Road Boards and the election of the members by the persons qualified to vote for members of the Legislative Council. Under this Law Kingston was granted a Board to consist of 18 members, one of whom should be elected by themselves as "Mayor" and designated as such, and the others should be designated "Councillors." The Custos and the members of the Legislative Council of every parish, except Kingston, were declared *ex officio* members of the new Boards. The appointments of Chairmen and Clerks were vested in the Boards. The Boards were given an existence of three years but the Governor was empowered to dissolve any Board for neglect of duty, &c., and within seven days after the issue of the writ of dissolution to order the election of a new Board.

Meteorological Instruments were placed on Blue Mountain Peak by Mr. Morris, Director of Public Gardens.

April 22.—In view of the possibility of the withdrawal of the Regular Troops from Jamaica, in consequence of the military operations in which the mother country was engaged in the Soudan and elsewhere, a public meeting was held in the Town Hall of Kingston to enable the inhabitants to tender their services to the Government for the protection of the island. The hon. H. J. Kemble, Custos, presided and Mr. A. C. Sinclair acted as Secretary. The following among other resolutions were enthusiastically passed:—

Moved by the honorable William Malabre, seconded by Mr. John C. Macglashan:

1.—That this meeting, impressed with a due sense of the community of obligation and interest—of duty and privilege—appertaining to the several component parts of the British Dominions, readily acknowledges it to be the duty of the ancient and loyal colony of Jamaica to take an active share in every movement having for its object the protection of imperial interests and the integrity of the British Empire.

Moved by Mr. C. L. Campbell, seconded by Mr. C. J. Ward: 2.—That with the view of giving effect to this conviction and of assuming a just share of federal responsibility, the inhabitants of Kingston—the capital of the colony—hereby take the initiative in organizing a Volunteer Militia Force for the protection of the island, in accordance with the terms and conditions of Law 35 of 1879.

Moved by Mr. A. E. Burke, seconded by the Rev. J. B. Ellis: 3.—That should the military operations in which the Imperial Government is engaged render it necessary that the Regular Troops should be removed to the scene of war, the Volunteers of Kingston will cheerfully aid in the performance of such garrison and other military duties as may be necessary for the protection of the stations and posts during such time as they may be temporarily vacated by the Regular Troops.

Moved by Mr. George Levy, seconded by Mr. W. M. Bailey: 4.—That the hon. William Malabre, member of the Electoral District of Kingston and St. Andrew, be requested to support any measure that may be introduced into the Legislative Council for the protection of the island, including the maintenance of the Volunteer Militia.

Public meetings, at which similar resolutions were passed, were subsequently held at Falmouth, Montego Bay, Savanna-la-Mar, St. Ann's Bay and Port Maria.

April 23.—Publication of a Proclamation by the Governor of Louisiana withdrawing Jamaica from the list of places against which a ten days quarantine is imposed.

April 25.—Publication of a telegraphic message from Sir Henry Norman, dated Montego Bay, to the Custos of Kingston: "Please convey my warmest acknowledgments to citizens of Kingston for the expression of their loyal sentiments at the present time and for their patriotic offer of military assistance. Their offer of service will be considered in Privy Council directly I return to Kingston, and I shall inform Her Majesty's Government by telegraph of the resolutions passed at public meeting."

May 7.—Appointment of a Commission to proceed to Canada with the object of ascertaining what arrangements could be made with the Dominion Government for the conclusion of a commercial arrangement on the basis of reciprocity between Canada and Jamaica. The Commissioners were: The hon. H. H. Hocking, Attorney General; the hon. C. S. Farquharson, elected member of the Legislative Council; Mr. Richard Gillard, Collector of Customs; and Mr. Charles Levy, Merchant.

Publication of a Proclamation by the Governor prohibiting the emigration of persons under 16 years of age to Haiti, except on the conditions laid down in the Emigrants Protection Law, 1885. This action was in consequence of a report from the British Consul at Jacmel that a practice existed of persons coming from Haiti to Jamaica and taking back a consignment of children whose services were forthwith sold to the highest and best bidder at the port where they were landed.

May 14.—Proclamation of the Militia Law, 1879, and opening of the militia registers in the several parishes by the Collectors of Revenue.

June 16.—Division of Kingston into wards and of the several other parishes into districts for the election of members of the Parochial Boards under the provisions of Law 16 of 1885.

June 16.—Acknowledgment by the Secretary of State for the Colonies of the Governor's despatch enclosing the resolutions passed at a public meeting of the inhabitants of Kingston expressing their desire to form a Volunteer Militia Force for the protection of the island. The Secretary of State thus wrote to the Governor: "The Queen has received with much gratification this expression of loyalty and patriotism on the part of the inhabitants of the ancient and important dependency of the British Crown now under your government, and Her Majesty's Government entirely approve of the action you have taken and of the further steps which you propose to take for giving effect to the wish of the people of Jamaica to take part in the protection of the island and the maintenance of the integrity of the British Empire." The Secretary of State in transmitting the despatch announced that Her Majesty's Government had decided to lend 1,200 stand of arms with accoutrements for the use of the Volunteer Militia.

June 18.—Appointment of a Royal Commission for the purpose of inquiring into and reporting upon the system of education in the island. The following are the Commissioners: The hon. E. N. Walker, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, President; the hon. C. B. Mosse, C.B., Superintending Medical Officer; the hon. Thomas Capper, M.A., Inspector of Schools; the hon. George Henderson, elected member of the Legislative Council; the Very Rev. Father Porter, S.J., Vicar Apostolic; the Ven. C. F. Douet, M.A., Archdeacon of Surry; the Rev. T. B. Butcher, Superintendent of Kingston Circuit of the Wesleyan Mission; the Rev. D. J. East, Principal of Calabar College; the Rev. William Gillies, Superintendent of the Presbyterian Mission; Mr. William Ewen, Landed Proprietor; and Mr. George Stiebel, Landed Proprietor. Mr. L. R. Fyfe, of the Colonial Secretary's Office, was appointed Secretary of the Commission.

June 23.—Publication of a Notification from the Governor stating that His Excellency "would desire to have the Militia Force entirely composed of Volunteers taken from the Militia Roll, or of persons not on the Militia Roll but who may be accepted as Volunteers under clause 3 of section 3 of the Militia Law." It was also announced that the Governor only contemplated the formation of corps of the following arms: Garrison Artillery, Mounted Rifles, Rifle Volunteers.

July 7.—The sixth anniversary of the establishment of the Jamaica Institute was celebrated by a *Conversazione* at the rooms in East Street. Sir Henry Norman presided and Mr. Morris, the President of the Board of Governors, delivered an address on the industrial interests of the island.

A Society of Agriculture and Commerce was established under the patronage of Sir

Henry Norman (by whom the establishment of such a Society was recommended soon after his arrival in Jamaica) and the presidency of the honorable James McDowell, a leading merchant of Kingston.

July 9.—The new buildings of the Jamaica High School at Hope, in the parish of St. Andrew, were opened by His Excellency the Governor in the presence of a large assemblage of persons.

July 15.—The Commission which was sent to Canada with the object of ascertaining what arrangements could be made with the Dominion Government for the conclusion of a commercial agreement on the basis of reciprocity between Canada and Jamaica made their report to the Government on their return to Jamaica. The following is an extract from that report shewing the nature of the proposals submitted to the Dominion Government:—

A Committee of the Cabinet having been appointed to receive the proposals which we had to make a day was appointed (the 4th June) for our meeting, and we then had the honor to place before the Committee proposals for admitting certain articles, named in the annexed paper,* the growth and produce of Canada, free of duty into Jamaica, on the understanding that sugar and fruit, the growth and produce of Jamaica, should be admitted free into the Dominion of Canada.

We considered that this proposal would at any rate form the basis for a Convention, and in discussion we should have been prepared to yield further, and to recommend in favor of Canada a reduction of 50 per cent. on the duties now imposed on wet, dried and salted fish.

Unfortunately for our mission the time of the Dominion Government was so urgently taken up with seasonal and other work as to preclude us from having any interchange of opinions, and the meeting was adjourned with the understanding that an intimation would be made to us, so soon as a convenient time could be found, to consider and discuss the proposals made.

Unfortunately owing to the session of the Canadian Parliament having been unduly extended and to the impracticability of the visit of the members of the Commission being sufficiently prolonged, no conference with the Dominion Government to consider and discuss the proposals made by the Commission was ultimately held. The Commission could therefore only "express their deep regret that their efforts should not have placed them in a position to lay a complete draft of arrangement before the Jamaica Government; but the causes which had led to so incomplete a report had been entirely beyond their control;" and they concluded as follows:—

Incomplete as our mission has been we have the pleasing satisfaction of feeling that our conferences in Canada have opened up new fields for commercial labour, and have been fruitful in cementing the friendship of a sister colony whose resources are practically unbounded, and who can send to Jamaica nearly all she needs.

Aug. 13.—Opening of the Ewarton Line of the Jamaica Railway. Sir Henry Norman and a large company were present. Sir Anthony Musgrave (the previous Governor of the island) was eulogized by several of the speakers at the banquet for having projected the Porus and Ewarton Extension Lines, both of which had now been completed and opened for traffic.

Aug. 17.—The foundation stone of the Synagogue of the Amalgamated Israelites was laid by Mr. Hiam Barrow, assisted by Mr. Altamont DeCordova and Mr. J. L. Ashenheim.

* Articles on which duties are proposed to be given up in favour of Canada.

Names of Articles.	Quantities Imported.	Values.	Amount of Duties given up.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bread and Biscuits	1,151,542 lbs.	9,500 0 0	3,454 12 6
Butter	614,752 lbs.	28,342 0 0	5,122 18 8
Cheese	200,384 lbs.	8,349 0 0	1,069 17 5
Corn	40,711 bbls.	8,087 0 0	697 8 5
Flour	105,512 (bbls. of 196 lbs.)	142,467 0 0	42,153 18 1
Lard	522,908 lbs.	10,893 0 0	1,634 1 9
Meal of all kinds	14,674 (bbls. of 196 lbs.)	12,105 0 0	1,467 8 7
Pease and Beans	856 bbls.	341 0 0	14 2 8
Wood, Pitch Pine	2,812,301 feet	14,729 0 0	1,827 19 11
Wood, White Pine	4,633,889 feet	18,245 0 0	2,085 5 0
		£253,068 0 0	£80,127 13 0

Aug. 17.—The Street Car Lines from Halfway-Tree to Constant Spring were opened for traffic by the Directors of the Company.

Aug. 30.—A sharp double shock of earthquake was felt throughout the island at about 7.15 p.m.

Sep. 1.—Election of Mr. Wellesley Bourke as a member of the Legislative Council for the parishes of St. James and Trelawny in the place of the honorable E. G. Barrett, resigned. Mr. Bourke's election was unopposed.

Sep. 16.—Meeting of the Legislative Council. The Governor announced an anticipated surplus of £28,180 on the transactions of 1884-85, which would be carried to the credit of 1885-86. The additional revenue for the year he estimated at £498,600 making, with the surplus, a total of £526,780. The expenditure for 1885-86 was taken at £506,807. "If," said His Excellency, "our expectations are realized we shall have a surplus at the end of the year 1885-86 of £19,973."

Sep. 24.—On motion of Mr. C. S. Farquharson the Legislative Council unanimously agreed to the following resolution: "That this Council is of opinion that the expenses of carrying on the government of the country should be diminished with as little delay as possible, and that a Select Committee be appointed to enquire and report how this desirable result may be accomplished, with due regard to the protection of vested interests, and that such Committee consist of the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney General and Messrs. Henderson, Craig and Palache, and the mover (Mr. C. S. Farquharson).

Sep. 28.—The Legislative Council agreed to the report of the Select Committee to whom the Governor's message as to the constitution and subsidy of a Volunteer Militia Force was referred. "The Committee entirely concurred in the opinion expressed by the Governor that the Force should be of a purely volunteer character," and they expressed their satisfaction "to learn from the Governor's remarks that the establishment of a substantial and efficient body of Volunteers within the colony would not in any way influence the Imperial Government to diminish the strength of the Regular Forces now or hereafter to be stationed here."

Sep. 29.—The Legislative Council agreed to the report of the Select Committee to whom was referred the Governor's message submitting a recommendation of the Commission on Education for the increase of the provision from public funds for extending the operations of the Government Training College, of the Mico Institution and of Voluntary Schools for training Elementary Teachers.

On motion of Mr. C. S. Farquharson (and pending the action of the Legislative Council on the retrenchment question) the Council passed a resolution granting all salaries and personal allowances for six months.

Oct. 1.—Meeting of the Parochial Boards throughout the island and the City Council of Kingston for the election of Chairmen. Dr. James Scott was elected Chairman of the Board of Kingston, and as such became entitled to the designation of Mayor. Mr. Louis P. Branday was elected Vice-Chairman.

Oct. 5.—Holding of the first Competitive Examination for Junior Clerkships in the Civil Service of Jamaica.

Oct. 8.—Publication of regulations for a parcel post between the United Kingdom and Jamaica. The weight of a parcel was limited to 7lbs., the postage being 9d. for any parcel not exceeding 1lb., and 9d. for every additional pound or fractional part of a pound.

Mr. J. T. Palache moved a resolution in the Legislative Council to the effect that the franchise be reduced to the payment of public or parochial taxes or rates, or taxes and rates, to the amount of not less than ten shillings, and that all male adults in the receipt of an annual salary of £50 and upwards be also entitled to vote. Mr. Henderson moved as an amendment "that the franchise as at present settled be not changed until its further working be fairly tested in the colony." The Council divided with the following result: For the amendment, 4: Messrs. Craig, Henderson, Capper and the Director of Roads (General Mann). Against it, 10: Messrs. Bourke, Solomon, Palache, Malabre, Levy, J. M. Farquharson, Mosse, the Attorney General (Mr. Hocking), the Colonial Secretary (Mr. Walker), and the Commander of the Forces (Colonel Wiseman-Clarke). Mr. C. S. Farquharson declined to vote. The amendment was rejected and the original motion was agreed to.

Oct. 14.—Mr. J. M. Farquharson moved in the Legislative Council the following resolution: "That the house tax as at present laid under Law 5 of 1868 is wrong in principle and is oppressive in its operation and that the abolition of the tax and the imposition of indirect taxes in lieu thereof would be highly acceptable to the people of the island." Mr. Craig moved the following amendment: "That the house tax is inequitable in its incidence, but the principle of direct taxation for the purpose to which the house tax is applied is in the opinion of this Council sound." The amendment was unanimously agreed to.

Oct. 20.—Mr. Henderson moved the following resolutions in the Legislative Council:—

That as the thirteen country parishes of Jamaica, exclusive of Kingston, are each nearly as large as the smallest county in England and are, because of the few driving roads in them, very difficult of access in many places, and as the representatives of the people in the Legislature should be able to understand and make the wants and wishes of their constituents known, the members of Council believe that there should be, at least, fourteen elected members in Council, or one for each parish in the colony, and that this increase in elected representatives should take place as soon as possible.

That should the Secretary of State for the Colonies be unwilling to have fourteen elected members in the Council to seven nominated by the Crown, the members are of opinion that the nominated element may be increased to eleven, which would be about the same relative proportion of members as at present, the Crown having the right—should it ever wish to exercise it—of appointing four additional nominated members, thus giving preponderating power in imperial but not in financial questions to the nominated members.

The first resolution was carried by the unanimous vote of the elected members. The Council divided on the second resolution. For the resolution, 4: Messrs. Solomon, Malabre, Henderson and Craig. Against it, 4: Messrs. Bourke, Levy, J. M. Farquharson and C. S. Farquharson. The ex-officio and nominated members declined to vote. The Governor, as President, "in order to settle the matter gave a casting vote in support of the motion, intimating his approval of the principle but his dissent from the details of the resolution."*

Oct. 20.—Presentation to the Legislative Council of the report from the Retrenchment Committee. It recommended the abolition of several of the public offices and the amalgamation of others, and that 15 per cent. be deducted from salaries over £400 and 10 per cent. from salaries of £250 up to £400 per annum. It was also recommended that a sum equal to four years' deduction be paid to each officer as commutation, and that he be allowed to retire on pension if he fails to receive promotion in five years from the date of commutation. To meet the payment of the commutations and to erect a suite of public offices in Kingston the Committee recommended that the Government should issue a paper currency of the following denomination: 4/; 8/; 12/; 16/; and 20/.

Oct. 22.—A Committee of the Legislative Council recommended "that the license of ten shillings for each firearm used on the premises of the owner payable under Law 30 of 1867 be abolished and that in lieu thereof the license to keep and use firearms of any kind should be personal as provided in said Law, and not less than eight shillings." (No action was taken on the report.)

Oct. 22.—A smart shock of earthquake was felt between 8 and 9 a.m. on the 2nd October in the interior of the parishes of St. Elizabeth, St. James and Hanover.

Oct. 29.—Passing of a Law "as to the granting of pensions and gratuities to officers who are now in the public service and who may hereafter retire from the same." The pensionable age was fixed at 60 years. A principal effect of the Law is that public officers appointed after its passing are not entitled to pensions from public fund.

Nov. 3.—Publication of an Order of Government fixing the quota of Volunteers for Kingston at 250, to be composed of—1 Battery of Garrison Artillery, 1 Company of Mounted Rifles and 2 Companies of Infantry Rifles.

Nov. 7.—A meeting of public officers was held in Kingston under the presidency of Mr. S. C. Burke, Crown Solicitor. A series of resolutions was passed and a petition was sent to the Legislative Council. In the petition the public officers stated "that the proposed reduction of salaries, if enforced, with the rate of commutation offered by the Select Committee, would be virtually a breach of contract with the officers

* Journals of Council for 1885, page 97.

concerned, who held their offices on condition of a permanent tenure, subject to efficiency and good conduct." The petitioners also submitted that they "were prohibited from engaging in trade or connecting themselves with any commercial undertaking whatever and that their whole time was at the disposal of the Government. Thus they were prevented from supplementing their incomes by any external means and were entirely dependent on the remuneration they received in return for their constant and arduous labour in the public service of the colony."

Nov. 12.—Publication of the Official Correspondence relating to the proposed commercial arrangements with Canada and the United States. The Governor thanked the Commissioners for "the zeal and ability shown by them in conducting their mission."

Nov. 19.—Publication of a Proclamation by the Governor "warning persons intending to emigrate to the Isthmus of Panama of the danger to which they may be subjected, owing to the absence of protection for life and property in that State," as was evidenced by the massacre of Jamaica labourers at Culebra on the 3rd May last. On that occasion 18 Jamaicans were killed and 20 wounded.

Dec. 10.—Departure of Sir Henry W. Norman to England on leave of absence. Major-General Somerset Molyneux Wiseman-Clarke as Senior Member of the Privy Council assumed the Government.

Dec. 14.—A slight shock of earthquake was felt at Montego Bay at 7.15 p.m.

Dec. 17.—Publication of a return showing a total loss of 4,050 head of stock in consequence of the late drought. The following are the particulars:—

St. Ann—1,917 horned stock and 124 horsekind.	Portland—63 horned stock.
St. James—330 horned stock and 70 horsekind.	Trelawny—648 horned stock.
St. Elizabeth—14 horned stock and 2 horsekind.	Hanover—31 head of stock.
St. Catherine—700 horned stock, 46 horsekind.	Clarendon—111 head of stock.

Dec.—The rainfall for December, 1885, was three times the average, and was the largest on record; the excessive rains being due to two "northers," or winter storms of cold wind and rain from the north on the 2nd and on the 26th and 27th of the month. "Coming after a long spell of dry weather, with regard to the greater part of the island, the rains were highly beneficial in replenishing the springs and ponds, but in other respects they did much damage and caused the loss of a few lives."

The gauge on the Blue Mountain Peak which is specially constructed and will contain 60 inches, registered the enormous fall of rain between November 20th and December 31st, of 65.02 inches; and on the assumption that 1.02 inches fell between November 20th and the end of that month, there is left a fall of 64 inches in December as the highest monthly rainfall on record in Jamaica.

The next largest fall was 43.58 inches at Port Antonio of which the particulars are:—

	In.		In.		In.		In.
Dec. 1	5.32	Dec. 8	0.58	Dec. 16	0.35	Dec. { 24	4.58 9 a.m.
2	3.08	9	0.25	20	1.70	"	4.47 3 p.m.
5	0.50	10	0.14	22	5.50	"	3.78
6	2.06	13	1.65	{ 23	4.70 9 a.m.*	29	0.31
7	2.00	15	0.21	"	2.40 12.30 p.m.	Total	43.58

The following are examples of the low temperature by which the "norther" of the 26th and 27th was followed:—

Kingston	. 62	Dec. 27th.	Cinchona Plantation .	43	Dec. 27th.
King's House	. 55	"	Portland Gap .	42	"
Montego Bay	. 65	"	Blue Mountain Peak .	39.5	"
Seville	. 65	"	New Haven Gap .	37	"
Kempshot	. 56	"			

On the 29th the minimum was 58° at Kingston and 63° at King's House. On the 28th both places had 59°.

* Time of registration.

PART IV.

POLITICAL CONSTITUTION.

FROM the time of the English Conquest of Jamaica to the Restoration of Charles II. the island was under Military Jurisdiction. In February, 1661, Colonel D'Oyley, who had then the chief command under a Commission from the Lord Protector, was confirmed in his office and instructed "to take unto him a Council of twelve persons, to be elected by the people,* to advise and assist him in the execution of his trust." In the latter part of the same year Lord Windsor, who succeeded Colonel D'Oyley, was directed, "with the advice of the Council, to call Assemblies to make laws, and upon imminent necessity to levy money; such laws to be in force for two years and no longer, unless approved by the Crown." Lord Windsor brought with him the King's Proclamation, dated at Whitehall the 14th December, 1661, declaring "that all children of natural born subjects of England, to be born in Jamaica, shall from their respective births be reputed to be free denizens of England, and shall have the same privileges, to all intents and purposes, as free born subjects of England."

Lord Windsor was succeeded by Sir Thomas Modyford, who was appointed Governor-in-Chief by a Commission under the Great Seal, which empowered him "either to constitute, by his own authority, a Privy Council of twelve persons, or to continue the old one, and to alter, change or augment it as he thought fit." He was also authorised, "with the advice of a majority of the Council, to frame a method for establishing General Assemblies, and from time to time to call such Assemblies together, and with their consent to pass all manner of laws, reserving to himself a negative voice; also upon imminent occasions to levy money." In July, 1664, Sir Thomas Modyford issued a writ for the election of two Assembly men for each parish; which Assembly met in the October following and passed a body of laws. These laws not having been confirmed would have expired at the end of two years, but that they were continued in force until the end of his administration by an Order in Council. Sir Thomas Modyford was re-called and Sir Thomas Lynch was appointed Lieutenant-Governor. The laws passed by the Assembly during the temporary administration of Sir Thomas Lynch also remained unconfirmed.

On the 3rd December, 1674, Lord Vaughan was appointed Governor and authorized, "with the Council and Assembly, to pass laws for the good government of the island;" but the laws thus passed instead of being confirmed were referred to the Lords of the Committee for Trade and Plantations, who recommended to the King "that, for the future, no Legislative Assembly be called without Your Majesty's special directions, but that upon emergencies the Governor do acquaint Your Majesty by letters with the necessity of calling such an Assembly, and at the same time do present unto Your Majesty a scheme of such Acts as he shall think fit and necessary, that Your Majesty may take the same into consideration and return them in the form wherein Your Majesty shall think fit that they be enacted; that the Governor, upon receipt of Your Majesty's commands, shall then summon an Assembly and propose the said laws for their consent, so that the same method in legislative matters be made use of in Jamaica as in Ireland, according to the form

* The Commission was dated in February, 1661, and received by D'Oyley in May, 1661. In the version of the Commission which appears in the Calendar of State Papers (vol. 2) D'Oyley was to "choose" a Council, but in the copy of the Commission printed in the Appendix to the 1st vol. of the Journals of the Assembly the constitution of the Council was to be as stated above.—COMPILER.

prescribed by Poyning's Law; and that therefore the present style of enacting laws, 'By the Governor, Council, and Representatives of the Commons assembled,' be converted into the style of "Be it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the consent of the General Assembly." The recommendation having been approved a body of laws was prepared by the Committee, and the Earl of Carlisle was appointed Governor of the island, with instructions to "offer them to the Assembly for their consent." This having been done they were all rejected—the Assembly giving their reasons for doing so in an Address to the Governor. The main arguments therein urged were (independently of the objection that the laws themselves contained many fundamental errors) "the inconvenience of such a system of legislation when the distance of Jamaica from England was considered; that the nature of all colonies being changeable the laws consequently must be adapted to the interest of the place and must alter with it; that the people would thereby lose the satisfaction, which through their Representatives they had previously enjoyed, of a deliberative power in the making of laws; that the new form of government rendered the Governor absolute; and that by the former mode of enacting laws the Royal Prerogative was better secured."

The whole question having been submitted to the Privy Council in England the King was recommended to adhere to the previous decision and to empower the Earl of Carlisle, in case the Assembly again rejected the laws, to "govern according to the laws of England, where the different nature and constitution of the colony may permit; and in other cases to act with the advice of his Council, in such a manner as should be necessary and proper for the good government of the island, until His Majesty's further orders." In pursuance of this report the same laws as had been brought out in the first instance by the Earl of Carlisle and rejected were again presented to the Assembly and again rejected. The opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown was then taken on the question, whether Jamaica could be governed by the laws of England, and the Attorney-General (Sir C. Wearge) decided "that the people of Jamaica had no right to be governed by the laws of England, but by such laws as are made there and established by His Majesty's authority," the Solicitor-General (Sir Philip York) concurring.

About this time Colonel Long, the Chief Justice of the island and late Speaker of the Assembly, arrived in England as a state prisoner to answer the charges of having struck the King's name out of the Revenue Bill that had recently been sent to the Council from the Assembly, and for having advised and framed the last Address of the Assembly protesting against the change of government. He was several times heard before the King in Council, and pointed out with such force of argument the evil tendency of the measures which had been pursued that the English Ministry reluctantly submitted. Thereupon a second Commission was issued to the Earl of Carlisle, dated the 3rd November, 1680, in which it was declared that "the Assembly, or the major part of them, shall have power, with the advice and consent of the Governor and Council, to make laws for the good of the island and its inhabitants, not repugnant to the laws of England, provided that all laws so to be made shall be transmitted to the King for approval or rejection, and any so disapproved to be void."

In the following year an Act was passed by the three branches of the Legislature thus constituted declaring that "in every Assembly hereafter to be called by His Majesty's writs there shall be chosen three Representatives for the Parish of St. Catherine, the like number for the Parish of Port Royal,

and two for each of the respective parishes that now are, or hereafter shall be, in the island." The Act 5 William and Mary, chap. 3, sess. 1, enacted that "there shall be chosen three Representatives to serve in every Assembly for the Town and Parish of Kingston."

This form of government received confirmation in the commissions of successive Governors, but few of the laws passed in the colony obtained the assent of the Crown. The recommendation of the Committee of Trade and Plantations for the abrogation of the original Constitution was ascribed to the desire of the Ministry of Charles II. to secure a perpetual annuity to the Crown which the House of Assembly had systematically refused, and the continued non-confirmation of the colonial statutes was attributed to the same cause. But, whatever might have been the reason for this prolonged controversy, it was finally settled in 1728, when an agreement was entered into by the Ministry of George II. and the Assembly, to settle on the Crown "an irrevocable revenue" of £8,000 (subsequently increased to £10,000^a) per annum, on condition that the body of their laws should receive the Royal assent; and that "all such laws and statutes of England as had been at any time esteemed, introduced, used, accepted or received as laws in this island should be and continue laws of this His Majesty's Island of Jamaica for ever." The "perpetual revenue" was principally for the support of the local government and the maintenance of the forts.

From the date of this decision the constitutional rights of the Assembly remained undisturbed until the year 1839, when the Imperial Parliament passed the West India Prisons Act by which they legislated for the internal regulations of the prisons of Jamaica. The House of Assembly resented this interference with their legislative functions by three times resolving to do no business "until they were left to the free exercise of their inherent rights as British subjects." Thereupon Governor Sir Lionel Smith recommended, and the Government of Lord Melbourne sanctioned, the introduction of a bill into the Imperial Parliament for the suspension of the Political Constitution of the colony. Mr. Labouchere, the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, in presenting the measure stated "that on a general review of the whole case, Her Majesty's Government were of opinion that it would be advisable to suspend the Constitution of Jamaica for a limited number of years, and to provide that during that interval the legislative functions should not be exercised by a Governor, a Council and a House of Assembly, but should reside in the Governor and Council alone." By the party that owned Sir Robert Peel as its leader this measure was vigorously opposed. On the second reading of the bill it was thrown out by a majority swollen by some seceders from the ministerial ranks.† On this Lord Melbourne resigned. Invited to form a Ministry Sir Robert Peel attempted the task, but failed under the pressure of the Bed-Chamber difficulty; the Whigs thereupon returned to office. The Jamaica Bill was then carried through the House of Commons, but it was afterwards amended by the Lords; and the result of these long protracted discussions was an Act that declared that, from and after the expiration of two calendar months from the time of the Assembly being convened for the despatch of business, the Governor in Council should have power to revive and continue in force, or to re-enact, any of the expired laws "which should not have been before then revived or continued in force, or re-enacted, by the Governor, Council and Assembly of the island." The Act was laid

^a Old Jamaica currency, equal to £8,000.

† Kaye's Life of Lord Melbourne.

before the Assembly, and Sir Charles Metcalfe, the newly-appointed Governor, having at the same time delivered a conciliatory speech, they passed a series of resolutions declaring that "all they sought was the continued enjoyment of those rights and privileges that were confirmed in 1661, and which were no less dear to them than to their fellow-subjects in the Mother-Country,"—and then receded from their previous determination.

The work of legislation was then resumed and it continued without interruption until the 20th May, 1853, when the Assembly passed the following resolution: "That in consequence of the rejection of the Revenue Bills by the second branch of the Legislature during the last session, and the recklessness and utter disregard of the interests of the colony thereby displayed, and this House having failed in their endeavours made at the opening of the present session to obtain any assurance that the honorable Board of Council will make any concession, however reasonable, the House feels that it cannot with any confidence continue to originate legislative measures for the benefit of its constituents, and, in self-respect and vindication of the rights of the people, it declines to do any business with the honorable Board of Council." The House then adjourned and another "dead lock" in legislation ensued. The Imperial Government approved generally of the course pursued by the Council (in which they were supported by the Governor) but availed themselves of the expiration of Sir Charles Grey's term of office to appoint a successor who would be independent of the prejudices arising out of the retrenchment struggles. Sir Henry Barkly was accordingly commissioned as Governor and met the Legislature for the first time in October, 1853. After announcing the willingness of the British Government to grant a loan for the purpose of compensating such office-holders as might, in a general retrenchment scheme, lose their appointments or sustain a diminution of income, Sir Henry Barkly called on the Legislature to introduce "such political reforms as the experience of the Mother-Country had demonstrated to be most conducive to efficient and economical government, and best calculated to avert the recurrence of ruinous struggles between the various powers of the State." The result was the passing of the Act for the better government of the island (17 Vic., chap. 29) by which the Governor for the time being was authorized to appoint an Executive Committee (who should be members of the Legislature) for the purpose of assisting him in the general administration of the affairs of the island, and acting as official organs of communication between him and the other branches of the Legislature. The Act also prohibited the raising or expending of any money, except and until the same was recommended by the Executive. The old Legislative Council (which consisted almost exclusively of officials) was by the same enactment abolished and a new Council consisting of 17 members, of whom five only were to be holders of office, was created. This new Legislative Council was invested with "the like political powers and authorities as the House of Lords, of initiating or originating any legislative measures not involving the imposition of taxes or the appropriation of public money." [The old Board of Council did not possess this power.] The qualification of an unofficial member of the Legislative Council was the possession of a freehold estate in the island producing a clear annual income to him of £300, or the payment of direct taxes to the extent of £30 on a freehold held by him in the island.

The House of Assembly was continued as "heretofore"—the number of *Representatives* being 47. No person was eligible to be elected a member

of Assembly unless he was a freeholder and possessed besides one of the following qualifications :—

1. A clear annual income after payment of all just debts of £150 arising from lands.
2. A clear annual income as aforesaid arising partly from income, the produce of any freehold office, or of any business, after deducting all charges and expenses, of £200.
3. A clear annual income as aforesaid arising from any freehold office, or any business, after deducting all charges of such office or business, of £300.
4. The payment annually of direct taxes or of export taxes, or any one or more of them, to the extent of £10 or upwards.

The qualifications of the electors were :—

1. A freehold of the clear annual value of £6 or upwards.
2. The receipt of rent payable on lands of the annual value of £20.
3. The occupation of a house as tenant of the annual value of £20.
4. The receipt of an annual salary of not less than £50.
5. The payment of direct taxes amounting to 20/ or upwards.
6. The possession of invested money to the extent of not less than £100.

The following table shows the number of registered electors at the date of the last general election [1863] and the number who voted on that occasion, together with the population of each of the electoral districts :—

Parish or Electoral District.	Population.	Registered Electors.	No. of Electors who voted.
Kingston	27,359	430	403
St. Andrew	23,451	45	41
Port Royal	7,866	114	112
St. David	6,452	189	176
St. Thomas-in-the-East	26,229	104	92
Portland	8,540	80	77
St. George	9,077	36	28
Metcalfe	15,762	43	25
St. Catherine	12,715	106	60
St. Dorothy	5,438	124	116
St. John	9,301	26	23
St. Thomas-in-the-Vale	19,020	46	42
St. Mary	17,106	37	29
St. Ann	36,319	52	25
Clarendon	24,741	42	29
Vere	10,098	35	22
Manchester	32,745	48	21
St. Elizabeth	37,777	36	24
Westmoreland	33,849	53	48
Hanover	23,451	35	24
St. James	26,904	63	28
Trelawny	27,064	54	37
Total	411,264	1,798	1,482

These figures shew that there was one registered elector to every 245 persons in the island in the year 1863, and that one person out of every 297 voted at the general election held in that year.

In 1865, after the suppression of the disturbance in St. Thomas-in-the-East, Governor Eyre urged on the Legislature the unsuitability of the then existing form of government to meet the circumstances of the community, and the necessity of making some sweeping change by which a strong government might be created. The Legislative Council, in their reply, assured His Excellency that he "might confidently rely upon their giving their best consideration to any measure tending to establish that strong government so necessary for the well-being of this community;" and the

Assembly expressed their "full conviction that nothing but the existence of a strong government would prevent this island lapsing into the condition of a second Haiti." These assurances were followed by the passing of the 29th Vic., cap. 11, declaring "that from and after the coming into operation of this Act, the present Legislative Council and House of Assembly, and all and every the functions and privileges of these two bodies, respectively, shall cease and determine absolutely." Another Act was also passed in the same session declaring that "it shall be lawful for Her Majesty the Queen to create and constitute a government for this island, in such form and with such powers as to Her Majesty might best seem fitting, and from time to time to alter or amend such government." Effect was given to these Acts of the Colonial Legislature by an Act of the Imperial Parliament, 29 Vic. cap. 12, entitled "An Act to make provision for the government of Jamaica," which enacted that "in construing the secondly recited Act the term government should be held to include Legislature, and that the powers exercisable by Her Majesty under the two Acts should be exercisable by Her Majesty in Council."^{*}

In pursuance of these enactments a single Chamber was established under the designation of "The Legislative Council of Jamaica," by an Order in Council dated the 11th June, 1866. The Council thus created consisted of the Senior Military Officer for the time being in Command of Her Majesty's Regular Troops within the island, and the five persons for the time being exercising the respective offices of Colonial Secretary, of Attorney-General, of Financial Secretary, of Director of Roads and of Collector of Customs, who were declared to be official members of the Council, *virtute officii*, and of six unofficial members nominated by the Governor and appointed by the Queen. By a subsequent Order in Council, dated the 11th November, 1868, so much of the above Order as declared that the Financial Secretary, the Director of Roads, and the Collector of Customs should be official members of the Board was revoked, and Her Majesty was empowered from time to time "to appoint such officers or persons as she may think fit to be official members of the Council." Under this Order the Council consisted of nine official and nine unofficial members.[†]

The entire body of unofficial members resigned their seats in November, 1882, in consequence of the passing of a resolution by the votes of the official members directing the payment from colonial funds of one-half of the damages and costs in the suit for the seizure of the Schooner "Florence" by order of the Executive. (There was then one vacancy in the number of unofficial members and two were absent from the island.)

Pending the consideration of the petitions which, in consequence of this vote, were forwarded from the inhabitants of the principal towns to the Imperial Government, praying for the remodelling of the Political Constitution of the colony, the seats of the unofficial members remained vacant and the Council transacted business under an Order by the Queen in Council dated the 14th February, 1883. That Order declared that "any business may be transacted by the Council whenever there are present the number of members for the time being requisite to form a quorum, although from vacancies or other causes no unofficial member is present."

These several Orders were revoked by an Order by the Queen in Council dated 19th May, 1884, in which it was declared that a new Legislative Council should be constituted, which should consist of the Governor, the

^{*} For the names of the members of the Legislature thereby abolished see Handbook of 1885-86, pages 84 and 85.

[†] For the names of the Legislative Council see Handbook of 1885-86, page 86.

Senior Military Officer for the time being in Command of Her Majesty's Regular Troops in Jamaica, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General and the Director of Public Works; not more than five members to be nominated by the Crown, and nine members elected by the people. [In the Despatch from the Secretary of State of 28th May, 1884, which appears on a subsequent page, it was proposed in order not to place the elected members in a minority that only two nominated members should be appointed.] The elected members were to represent the following electoral districts—one member being returned by each district:—

1. The Parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew.
2. The Parishes of St. Thomas and Portland.
3. The Parishes of St. Mary and St. Ann.
4. The Parish of St. Catherine.
5. The Parish of Clarendon.
6. The Parish of Manchester.
7. The Parish of St. Elizabeth.
8. The Parishes of Westmoreland and Hanover.
9. The Parishes of St. James and Trelawny.

By the 9th section of the Order in Council "no person shall be capable of being elected a member of the Council, or, having been elected, shall sit or vote in the Council, who—

- (1.) Is the holder of any office of emolument under the Crown, or under the Government of Jamaica; or,
- (2.) Is not entitled to vote at the election of a member of the Council for some electoral district; or,
- (3.) Does not possess one of the following qualifications, viz.:—
 - (a.) A clear annual income of 150*l.* arising from lands belonging to him in his own right or in right of his wife.
 - (b.) A clear annual income of 200*l.* arising partly from lands belonging to him as aforesaid and partly from any freehold office, or any business, after deducting all charges and expenses of such office or business.
 - (c.) A clear annual income of 300*l.* arising from any freehold office, or any business, after deducting all charges and expenses of such office or business.
 - (d.) The payment annually of direct taxes or export duty, or both, to the amount of not less than 10*l.*

[These are the same qualifications as those for the members of the Old House of Assembly.]

The 14th section of the Order provided for the property qualification of voters as follows:—

14. Every male person shall be entitled to be registered in any year as a voter, and when registered to vote at the election of a member of the Council for any of the said electoral districts, who is qualified as follows, that is to say:—

- (1.) Has attained the age of twenty-one years.
- (2.) Is under no legal incapacity.
- (3.) Is a British subject by birth or naturalization.
- (4.) Either
 - (a.) is on the 30th day of June in such year, and has during the whole of the preceding twelve calendar months, been an occupier as owner or tenant of a dwelling house within such district; and has, during the time of such occupation, been rated in respect of such premises so occupied by him to all poor rates made in respect of such premises, and has, during the said period of twelve calendar months, paid in respect of the same premises alone, or in respect of the same premises together with other taxable property owned by him, public or parochial taxes or rates, or taxes and rates, to the amount of not less than one pound; or
 - (b.) is on the 30th day of June in such year possessed of property in respect of which he has during the preceding twelve calendar months paid, within

such district, public or parochial taxes or rates, or taxes and rates, to the amount of not less than one pound and ten shillings; provided—

- (1.) That no person shall be registered as a voter, or be entitled to vote for the election of a member of the Council who has been sentenced by any Court in Her Majesty's dominions to death, or penal servitude, or imprisonment with hard labour, or for a term exceeding twelve months, and has not either suffered the punishment to which he was sentenced, or such other punishment as by competent authority may have been substituted for the same, or received a free pardon from Her Majesty.
- (2.) That no person shall be registered as a voter in any year who has within twelve calendar months immediately preceding the 30th day of June in that year received any relief from public or parochial funds.
- (3.) That after the year 1894 no person not then already registered as a voter shall be so registered unless he shall, in the presence of the Registering Officer or of a Magistrate, with his own hand subscribed his name to his claim to be registered, and write thereon the date of such subscription.

Law 20 of 1884 amended the above section of the Order in Council by providing that to enable a person to vote as a householder he must be in possession of his house on the 31st day of May, and paid the taxes thereon since the 1st day of August then preceding that date.

The 41st and 42nd sections of the Order of Council declared that "the Governor, if present, or in his absence any member of the Council appointed by him in writing, shall preside and be possessed of an original vote, and also of a casting vote, if the votes be equally divided." The 43rd and the 44th sections of the Order thus regulated the votes of the official and the elected members:—

43. The votes of the *ex-officio* and nominated members of the Council shall not be recorded in support of any law, vote, or resolution imposing any new tax, or appropriating any public revenue for any purpose other than the payment of the salary or allowances of any public officer in respect of an office to which he was appointed before the date of this Order, or of the pension or gratuity payable in accordance with the rules in force at the date of this Order affecting pensions and gratuities to any person in respect of an office to which he was appointed before the date of this Order, if not less than six elected members shall have voted against such law, vote or resolution, unless the Governor shall have declared his opinion that the passing of such law, vote or resolution is of paramount importance to the public interest.

44. The votes of the *ex-officio* and nominated members shall not be recorded against the unanimous votes of all the nine elected members on any question unless the Governor shall have declared his opinion that the decision of such question in a sense contrary to the votes of the elected members is of paramount importance to the public interest.

Six members, besides the Governor or Presiding Member, were appointed a quorum: and it was declared that "the Council shall not be disqualified for the transaction of business by reason of any vacancy or vacancies among the *ex-officio* or elected members.

In the transaction of business and the passing of laws the Council was required to conform to the Instructions from Her Majesty bearing date the 4th of June, 1877. By these Instructions any member of the Council may propose questions for debate, "excepting only that no law shall be enacted, nor any vote or resolution passed, nor any question admitted to debate, where the object of such law, vote, resolution or question may be to dispose of, or charge any part of the revenue, unless such law, vote, resolution or question, shall have been first proposed by the Governor, or the proposal of the same shall have been expressly allowed or directed by him." Further: the Governor is not to assent to any bill of any of the classes hereinafter speci-

fied unless such bill shall contain a suspension clause, "or unless the Governor shall have satisfied himself that an urgent necessity exists requiring that such bill be brought into immediate operation, in which case he is authorized to assent to such bill, unless the same shall be repugnant to the law of England or inconsistent with any obligations imposed upon Her Majesty by treaty":—

1. Any bill for the divorce of persons joined together in holy matrimony ;
2. Any bill whereby any grant of land or money, or other donation, or gratuity may be made to himself ;
3. Any bill whereby any increase or diminution may be made in the number, salary or allowances of the public officers ;
4. Any bill whereby any paper or other currency may be made a legal tender except the coin of the realm or other gold or silver coin ;
5. Any bill establishing any banking association, or amending or altering the constitution, powers or privileges of any banking association ;
6. Any bill imposing differential duties ;
7. Any bill the provisions of which shall appear inconsistent with obligations imposed upon Her Majesty by treaty ;
8. Any bill interfering with the discipline or control of Her Majesty's Forces in the island by land and sea ;
9. Any bill of an extraordinary nature and importance whereby the Queen's prerogative, or the rights or property of her subjects not residing in the island, or the trade, or shipping of the United Kingdom and its dependencies, may be prejudiced ;
10. Any bill whereby persons not of European birth or descent may be subjected or made liable to any disabilities or restrictions to which persons of European birth or descent are not also subjected or made liable ;
11. Any bill containing provisions to which Her Majesty's assent has been once refused, or which have been disallowed by Her Majesty.

The laws were to be styled "Laws enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of the Island of Jamaica."

The first registration of voters under the Order in Council took place in the month of July, 1884, and the Courts for the revision and final settlement of the lists of voters were held in the succeeding month of August. The revised lists showed the number of qualified electors, compared with the population of each electoral district, as follows :—

Electoral District.	Population.	No. of Electors.
Kingston and St. Andrew	73,548	1,538
St. Thomas and Portland	62,846	891
St. Mary and St. Ann	86,280	999
St. Catherine	61,110	1,232
Clarendon	49,845	884
Manchester	48,458	646
St. Elizabeth	54,375	944
Westmoreland and Hanover	78,602	1,209
St. James and Trelawny	65,740	955
Total	580,804	9,298

or one elector to every 62 persons in the island.

The first election for members of Council resulted in the return of the gentlemen whose names are given in the subjoined list :—

ELECTED MEMBERS.

Name.	Date of Election.	District.
Hon. Charles Salmon Farquharson	8th Sep., 1884	Westmoreland and Hanover.
" Edward George Barrett	11th " "	St. James and Trelawny.
" James Miller Farquharson	11th " "	St. Elizabeth.
" George Henderson	11th " "	St. Thomas and Portland.
" Robert Craig	12th " "	Clarendon.
" Emanuel George Levy	12th " "	St. Catherine.
" William Malabre	12th " "	Kingston and St. Andrew.
" John Thomson Palache	12th " "	Manchester.
" Michael Solomon	12th " "	St. Mary and St. Ann.

The *ex-officio* and nominated members were the following :—

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS.

Hon. Colonel Somerset Molyneux Wiseman-Clarke, Senior Military Officer in Command of Her Majesty's Regular Troops.

" Edward Noel Walker, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary.

" Henry Hicks Hocking, Attorney-General.

" Major-General James Robert Mann, R.E., C.M.G., Director of Public Works.

NOMINATED MEMBERS.

" Charles Benjamin Mosse, C.B., M.R.C.S., Superintending Medical Officer.

" Thomas Capper, M.A., Inspector of Schools.

The following changes have since occurred in the *personnel* of the Legislative Council: The hon. E. G. Barrett has resigned and the hon. Wellesley Bourke has been elected in his place. The hon. Colonel Wiseman-Clarke has left the island and the hon. Colonel W. Clive Justice has succeeded to his place as Senior Military Officer.

There is also a Privy Council consisting of the Senior Military Officer in the Island, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, and such other persons, not to exceed eight in number, as may be named by the Queen, or provisionally appointed by the Governor, subject to the approval of Her Majesty. The Governor is to consult in all cases with the Privy Councillors, excepting only when the matter to be decided would in his judgment sustain material prejudice by consultation, or to be too unimportant to require their advice. The Governor is authorized to act in opposition to the advice and decision of the Privy Council, if in any case it shall appear right to do so, and to report to the Secretary of State for the Colonies the grounds and reasons of his opposition, and any member may record on the minutes the nature of the advice or opinion offered and rejected. A sum of £350 is annually voted to the Privy Council for extraordinary and unforeseen expenses.

The present constitution of the Privy Council is as follows :—

Hon. Colonel W. Clive Justice, C.M.G., Senior Military Officer.	The Hon. Henry Hicks Hocking, Attorney-General.
The Hon. Edward Noel Walker, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary.	Hon. Major-Gen. James Robert Mann, R.E., C.M.G., Director of Public Works.

CLERK TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

The Assistant Colonial Secretary for the time being (without salary).

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OFFICE.

Office.	Name.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Clerk	Thomas Oughton	£ s. d. 400 0 0	15th June, '72
Clerk to Clerk	C. T. H. Fletcher	200 0 0	1st Feb., '70
Reporter	Harry L. Edwards	Fees	15th Aug., '84

APPENDIX A.

The following is the Despatch from the Secretary of State forwarding the Order in Council of 19th May, 1884,* and explaining its provisions:—

(Despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies.)

Jamaica—No. 161.

Downing Street, 28th May, 1884.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you, herewith, an Order of Her Majesty in Council reconstituting the Legislative Council of Jamaica in the manner indicated by my Despatch No. 285 of the 1st December last.

2. The new Council will consist of the Governor and four other *ex-officio* members, viz., the three officers who are *ex-officio* members of the existing Council and the Director of Public Works; not more than five members to be nominated by the Crown or provisionally by the Governor, and nine elected members.

3. Following a suggestion made by you, and in furtherance of the policy enunciated in my Despatch of the 1st of December,† Her Majesty's Government have thought it advisable that the number of nominated members should not be fixed by the Order in Council; the Legislative Council can therefore be in the first instance so constituted as not to place the elected members in a minority, while the power is reserved to Her Majesty or Her Representative of securing in case of necessity a control over its decisions by raising the number of nominated members to the prescribed maximum.

4. It is proposed that, in the first instance, only two nominated members should be appointed, and I have to request that you will furnish me with the names of two gentlemen whom you would recommend for that purpose. You will, however, clearly understand that in the case, which I trust is not likely to happen, of your considering it really necessary to add to the number within the prescribed limits by provisional appointments under the fifth clause of the Order you have full authority for doing so.

5. The seats of the nominated members will be vacated by a dissolution but they may be re-appointed.

6. Public officers hereafter appointed will hold their offices on condition of serving as nominated members of the Council if so required.

7. Provision is made for the suspension by the Governor (subject to disallowance by the Queen) of nominated members, and for provisionally supplying the places of nominated members suspended or incapacitated or absent from the colony.

8. In prescribing the property qualifications for a seat in the Council as an elected member Her Majesty's Government, with your concurrence, have adopted those which were required for a seat in the former Legislative Assembly, and the holders of offices of emolument under the Crown or the Colonial Government are declared ineligible.

9. In my Despatch of the 1st of December it was suggested that each of the three counties of Jamaica should return three members of the Council. The Commissioners, however, whom you appointed to report on the Franchise, expressed the opinion that the adoption of the counties as electoral districts would give undue predominance in the representation to the inhabitants of the larger towns. After receiving a further report on the subject from five of the Commissioners, and separate reports from another of them, and from the gentleman who was Secretary to the Commission, all of which you have transmitted to me, and after deliberating on the question with the Privy Council, you decided to recommend the division of the island into nine electoral districts, each returning one member and consisting of one or two parishes.

10. On full consideration of the matter I have arrived at the conclusion that the scheme of electoral districts which you have proposed is calculated to secure the fairest representation of all interests, and it has been adopted in the Order in Council.

11. Upon the important question of the Franchise I have had no hesitation in adopting the property qualifications and the grounds of disqualification unanimously recommended by the Royal Commissioners and by you. The majority of the Commissioners further recommended that ability to read and write should be made a necessary condition for the exercise of the Franchise. Of the minority of three who dissented from that recommendation two proposed that the requirement of an edu-

* The Order in Council see Handbook of 1884-85, page 435. † For Despatch see Handbook of 1884-85, page 71.

cational qualification should be deferred for a stated period, while the third, Mr. Stiebel, in a separate report stated with much force and ability his objections to an educational test which would exclude a considerable number of negro and coloured inhabitants, who are in other respects well fitted to be entrusted with votes, but who from no fault of their own have not received any education.

12. I learn from your Despatch No. 75 of the 23rd of February that in your opinion, and in that of the great majority of persons whose views you have been able to ascertain, the imposition of an educational test is desirable, but that it would be unjust and inexpedient to apply that test to the persons referred to in Mr. Stiebel's report, and you therefore recommend that on the first registration of voters the condition of being able to read and write should be dispensed with, but that it should be imposed in future years on all persons seeking to be registered for the first time. This proposal appears to me to afford the best solution of the question, and the Order in Council accordingly provides that after the present year no one shall be registered as a voter for the first time without signing his name to the claim and adding the date of signature in the presence of the Registering Officer or of a Magistrate.

13. The Order provides that the voting at election of members of the Council shall be by ballot and that a Judge of the Supreme Court shall be the tribunal for determining questions of disputed elections, and it contains provisions adopted from the English Statute Law for the prevention of bribery, treating, undue influence, personation, interference with the secrecy of voting and other election offences. It leaves the necessary regulations in matters of detail relating to registration and election, for the framing of which local knowledge and experience are essential, to be supplied by the Governor's Proclamation in the first instance, and afterwards by colonial legislation.

14. The 43rd and 44th clauses of the Order give effect to the views of Her Majesty's Government expressed in the 5th and 6th paragraph of my Despatch of the 1st of December last, by securing that with a reservation for protecting vested interests votes of two-thirds of the elected members shall govern the decision of the Council on financial questions, and that the unanimous opinion of the elected members on other questions shall not be overruled, unless, in either case, the Governor declares that in his opinion a contrary decision is of paramount importance to the public interest. Whenever the Governor makes such a declaration he is required to report it with his reason to the Secretary of State. I trust it will be rarely or never necessary for the Governor to exercise the power of over riding the votes of the elected members, but it must be clearly understood that it is his duty to do so if in his opinion the public interest absolutely requires it. Six members are to be a quorum, and neither the existence of vacancies among the *ex-officio* or elected members, nor the non-attendance of elected members, will affect the proceedings of the Council, if the Governor thinks it necessary to proceed with the despatch of business with the prescribed quorum. The duration of the Council is limited to five years, but the Governor is empowered to dissolve it at any time.

15. A moderate civil list* comprising the salaries of the Governor and his Private Secretary and some of the principal officers in the civil service of the colony is reserved by the Order.

16. The Governor is required to reserve for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure bills which repeal, alter, or amend, or are inconsistent with any provision of the Order, and power is reserved to Her Majesty, by Order in Council, to revoke, alter, or amend the Order.

17. Having now noticed the principal provisions of the Order in Council it only remains for me to request you to issue the necessary Proclamations under the 25th and

* CIVIL LIST.

	Per annum.		Per annum
Governor	£6,000	Auditor-General	£1,000
Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp	400	Treasurer	600
Colonial Secretary	1,300	Collector-General	1,000
Assistant Colonial Secretary	700	Superintending Medical Officer	1,200
Attorney-General	1,500	Inspector-General of Police	900
Director of Public Works	1,350	Inspector of Prisons	600

53rd clauses so as to enable the first election of members to be held at the earliest practicable date.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) DERBY.

Governor Sir Henry Norman, K.C.B., C.I.E., &c., &c., &c.

APPENDIX B.

OPENING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL BY GOVERNOR SIR HENRY W. NORMAN.

(Wednesday, September 16, 1885.)

HONORABLE GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL :

In welcoming you back to your legislative labours for the second Session of this Council I have to express my apprehension that some members are put to inconvenience by having to come to Kingston at a somewhat early period, but I have felt that it would not be right to defer the meeting of the Council beyond to-day if the estimates are to be properly discussed and the Appropriation Act passed before the commencement of the coming financial year; and on principle I am extremely opposed to incurring expenditure that has not been approved by this Council, except in cases of clear emergency. It is also desirable that I should at the earliest possible date ascertain the views of the Council as to expenditure of public money for the purpose of raising a small Volunteer Militia Force. Further to give effect to a provisional arrangement made by the Kingston Water Works Commissioners, in order to secure a new source of water supply to this city, the early consideration of a Bill drafted under their directions is essential. For these reasons I have thought it incumbent upon me to call the Council together at a time when gentlemen from the country parishes are perhaps indisposed to reside in Kingston.

The whole of the forty Acts passed by the Legislative Council during our first Session have received the assent of Her Majesty, except the Consignees' Lien Abolition Law which I deemed it right to reserve for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure. I have recently heard from the Secretary of State that Her Majesty's Government have decided that a Bill shall be prepared to enable Her Majesty by Order in Council to direct that the West Indian Encumbered Estates Acts should cease to be in operation in or in respect to any colony or colonies mentioned in such Order. The Secretary of State explained that legislation is necessary because there is no provision in the Acts empowering the Queen to revoke the Order in Council which placed any colony under the Acts. As soon as the Act of Parliament has been passed the Queen will be advised, in conformity with the wish expressed by this Legislature, to issue an Order in Council repealing the previous Order in Council, which put the West Indian Encumbered Estates Act into operation in this island. This Order will be without prejudice to anything done or hereafter to be done in pursuance of the previous Order in any suit commenced prior to the date of such revocation.

Her Majesty's Government concur in the principle of the Act passed by this Council for the abolition of the Consignees Lien in Jamaica, but intend to wait a short time longer before advising Her Majesty to confirm the Act, in order to give an opportunity for hearing petitions which may be presented in favour of its modification.

As we are a comparatively small Council any change in our members is of importance, and I am sure you join with me in a feeling of regret that our friend the member for St. James and Trelawny should have felt compelled to resign his seat. He was an active member of the Council, and while expressing his opinions with ability and with much force and independence he was courteous in his language and tolerant of opposition. We shall all miss him, but at the same time I am sure we are all ready to welcome his successor.

During the period which has elapsed since we last met there has been occasion for anxiety and there has unhappily been suffering and loss from a drought which has been unusually severe and prolonged. There has been much sickness and mortality in places between which and Jamaica there is frequent communication. Happily, so far the island has escaped any epidemic, and although there has been some increase of sickness in certain districts owing to the drought and owing to men returning from Colon in an enfeebled state of health and an increase of mortality and sickness in Kingston, partly owing to the insanitary condition of the town and partly owing to the number of Europeans and natives who arrive here from Colon and other ports

in an advanced stage of disease, still I am informed that during the first three quarters of the year the mortality throughout the island has been 425 less than it was during the same period of last year, but latterly there has been some increase.

The disturbances on the Isthmus of Panama a few months ago resulted in loss of life and of property and for a time in suffering. So serious was the prospect at one time that I was urgently requested by the British Consul at Colon to authorize all Jamaicans to have a passage back to the island, and this request was strongly supported by the Commander of the British Man-of-War then at Colon. As nothing but the most urgent necessity could justify the measure recommended, which would have cost a large sum of money and might have thrown some 16,000 or 17,000 people suddenly back upon this island, I sent an officer specially to enquire into the state of affairs on the Isthmus and he found, as I had expected, that there was no real necessity for the measure, and in fact that all that was needed was to afford a passage or aid to a very small number of actually destitute Jamaicans, which was at once accorded.

Subsequently to the restoration of the authority of the Colombian Government throughout the Isthmus an unfortunate affair took place in which a considerable number of persons employed upon the canal works, all or nearly all of whom were Jamaicans, were killed or wounded by Colombian troops. I had great difficulty in ascertaining the true particulars of this occurrence, but I have now been informed by the Consul at Panama, much to my satisfaction, that after most careful enquiry he has come to the conclusion that the Jamaicans were not to blame. The matter has been reported to Her Majesty's Government from this point of view and no doubt has already formed the subject of diplomatic representation to the Government of Colombia.

While other countries have been troubled by internal discord or by threatened war this colony has remained in a tranquil state, but energetic measures have been taken to complete the defences of Port Royal and Kingston Harbour, and as you are aware loyal offers of military service have been made in the colony which have elicited the cordial acknowledgment of Her Majesty the Queen, and which have led me to address to you a Message which will shortly be read.

I have already alluded to the drought from which the island has unfortunately suffered. It seemed to me right to obtain all the information I could upon the subject, and I deputed the Assistant Director of Works to visit the districts in which the drought was most severe and to report whether any measures could be taken to mitigate the evil at the present time and for the future. Major O'Brien's valuable report was published for general information, and I also published reports upon the drought prepared by the Collectors. I cannot see that any general system of irrigation or water storage is practicable, but I believe that locally much may be done to mitigate the severity of droughts in future, and I trust that the Boards recently elected will take up the subject with vigour. The Government will gladly afford to them professional advice and assistance, and in all cases where the law permits it advances will be made to enable works to be constructed. A Forest Officer leaves England early next month on a visit to this and other West Indian Islands, and I trust his report will enable us to introduce a judiciously framed Law which will stop the reckless destruction of trees that has gone on for generations and lead to a system of reforestation which may in course of time lessen the want of water from which the island has of late years suffered.

The opening of the Ewarton Extension Line of Railway last month brought Railway construction to a standstill for the present. The whole Line has been costly, but I still hope that before very long the receipts of the Lines will cover cost of maintenance and establishment and the charge for interest and sinking funds, besides adding to the general prosperity of the colony. For a time, however, the completion of the two Extension Lines adds to the expenditure of the year and will cause a permanent increase on the expenditure side of our estimate even when there is actually a profit. The old Line has paid so well that after payment of interest, establishment and maintenance, it has since it was taken over given to the colony profits to the extent £64,000. As respects the new Lines interest prior to completion has been paid out of the borrowed capital. That is now at an end and the whole charge of interest will henceforward have to be entered annually in the estimates, whether the net Railway receipts cover that charge or not.

I am sorry to say that the final cost of the Extensions exceeds the revised estimates laid before you last year, and I shall have separately to address a Message to you on this subject in view to obtaining sanction to a further loan. I am not, however, in a position to do this just at present, and I am indisposed to ask for the sanction of the Council to a loan until I can feel quite confident that the loan I shall then ask for will be final as respects the whole Railway.

I defer going into particulars as to our financial position until I address you in submitting the estimates. I will only now say that although we have had in the present year some disappointments in receipts, especially owing to the delay in opening the Extension Lines of Railway, and although some charges have been larger than we could have anticipated, still we shall pay our way, fulfil our obligations for redemption of debt, and have a surplus, which I confidently believe will be considerably in excess of that to which I looked forward when I submitted the estimates of last year. Revenue under the principal heads has been well maintained and a careful watch has been kept over expenditure.

Trade here as, I believe, is the case almost everywhere, has been depressed, and I do not doubt that there have been heavy losses for which I am heartily sorry. Sugar, our staple product, however, has recovered its prices to a certain extent. Looking over the telegraphic reports I find that during the last months of 1884 the price of muscovado in the London Market was never quoted at more than twelve shillings and ninepence a hundred weight, and only remained at that rate for two weeks, while it was for several weeks below eleven shillings, touching its lowest point, ten shillings and threepence, during the last week of December. About the middle of January a rise commenced, and by a gradual increase, with slight fluctuations, the price rose from ten shillings and threepence at the beginning of this year, to eleven shillings and ninepence in February and March; to twelve shillings and sixpence in April; to thirteen shillings, fourteen shillings, fifteen shillings, and for a brief period even to sixteen shillings in May. Throughout June it remained above fifteen shillings and has remained at or above fourteen shillings up to the present time, except during three weeks of July and August when it was thirteen shillings and sixpence or thirteen and ninepence. I think it will be found that in other descriptions of sugar there has been a somewhat similar recovery, and I trust we may look forward to something much better. The price of rum has been fairly maintained as has been that of dyewoods. The inferior and middling classes of coffee have been depressed, but I understand that the higher class coffee has produced its usual good price and the coming crop is said to be satisfactory.

Although the import trade has been fair, generally, I am sorry to say that our export trade has in many articles fallen off. Taking some of the principal articles I find that during the first nine months of the present financial year, as compared with the similar period of last year, there has been a falling off in the following articles: In sugars the exports have been 24,833 tons as against 27,547 last year; 84,146 hundred weight of pimento as against 110,705; 3,046 hundred weight of cocoa as against 3,905; hides 180,420 as against 259,203; lime juice 38,271 gallons as against 56,000 gallons; tobacco (cigar and leaf) 3,084 lbs. as against 7,804 lbs. On the other hand there have been increases in the following: Coffee, 77,579 hundred weight as against 46,453; dyewoods, 53,744 tons as against 43,680; ginger, 11,181 hundred weight as against 11,163; rum, 1,962,314 gallons as against 1,863,840; cocoanuts 4,787,322 as against 4,596,395. The fruit exports shew a considerable falling off, but the trade is still large and adds materially to the comfort of many thousands of the people of Jamaica.

On the whole I do not think there is cause for great despondency with respect to our exports; still less is there cause for despair, but the colony must exert itself to improve its products and to open out new industries, and I hope that good will be effected in these respects by the newly-formed Society of Agriculture and Commerce. At all events I would deprecate, even on the part of those whose experiences or temperament disincline them from taking hopeful views, the practice of proclaiming from the house tops that the island is ruined. We want capital and we want enterprise. Both abound in our Mother Country and in the United States and are urgently looking for employment. I believe there is an excellent opening for them

here, but they are kept from coming mainly, I believe, on account of the desponding cries that emanate from Jamaica. I do not think there is justification for these cries that have been poured forth incessantly for a hundred years and which I believe have done more injury to this island than low prices, short crops, and all other causes combined. Let us cease from these cries, and while we are economical in State expenditure let us endeavour to attract capital and enterprise, instead of repelling them by predictions of the assumed ruin of the island.

It is an undoubted fact that severe losses have fallen upon many of what may be called the upper and middle classes in Jamaica. As to the condition of the poorer classes there is difference of opinion.

In some places there is said to be distress owing to failure of crops and to no employment being available, while in other parts difficulties are alleged to exist owing to the scarcity of labour; and I am aware that in certain subordinate branches of the Government Service the pay does not readily attract candidates. No doubt the drought has brought much distress and aggravated other causes of poverty, but still openings for employment are not fully taken advantage of.

Towards the close of last year, in consequence of the desire I felt to ascertain the true condition of the peasantry, I caused a series of questions to be issued to all Tax Collectors, District Medical Officers, District Engineers, Inspectors of Constabulary and Assistant Inspectors of Schools, all of whom have much opportunity of judging of the condition of the poorer classes. These questions were as follows:—

1. Can able-bodied men obtain employment in the neighbourhood where they reside? If not does experience show that they can obtain it elsewhere?
2. Is there any improvement or the reverse in the style of cottage of the peasantry?
3. Does the general style of living of the peasantry indicate increased prosperity or the reverse?

In addition to the foregoing questions special observations bearing on the subject were invited from all, and the following questions were addressed to Medical and Educational Officers: namely, to Medical Officers as to whether the condition of patients generally indicate that they are properly nourished or the reverse; and Educational Officers were asked whether the general appearance of the pupils at the schools indicates poverty or the reverse, and they were further asked whether school fees were collected less readily or more readily than before.

Of course, from so many officers residing in districts very differently circumstanced there was no unanimity of opinion; and from the answers I have received to questions I have put verbally to Ministers of Religion, Planters and others not in the service of Government I am aware that there is a similar want of unanimity outside the service of the Government, but I am bound to say that the general impression produced upon me is, that in most parts of the island there is an improvement in the condition of the poorer classes.

This impression is strengthened by facts that are undoubted. The first of these is that in the thirteen years ending with 1883 the small holders of land, that is of less than ten acres, have increased from 36,387 to 46,074, while the holders of land of from ten to one hundred acres have increased from 5,547 to 7,234. There has been a very slight increase in the holders of from one hundred to five hundred acres, namely, from 935 to 973, while the holders of more than 500 acres have decreased from 1,010 to 895. This process has, as far as I know, not slackened. The next fact that impresses me is the increase in the number of Savings Bank depositors. In addressing the Council last March I pointed out the considerable and steady increase in the number of depositors and the amount of deposits. There were then 14,809 private depositors who had lodged £316,000. Since then several thousand pounds have been drawn out by Coolies who returned to India, but the amount deposited has not decreased, while the depositors now are more than 16,000 in number, with an average deposit of about £19 15s. There are also, as no doubt you are aware, several thousand pounds lodged in Penny Banks.

The third fact to which I would allude is the large decrease in the number of prisoners in our Jails. This decrease is hardly compatible with great distress, for great distress invariably brings with it increased crime. In 1881, with a smaller population than at present, even when we allow for Jamaicans now absent from the island,

there was an average of 1,302 persons in the various prisons. This had fallen to 928 in 1882, to 760 last year, and now to 720, which is 131 less than in 1869, with a far smaller population. Prædial larceny, the peculiar crime in Jamaica when there is distress, is much less now than it has been for many years.

The next and last point to which I shall refer in considering the condition of the people is that of poor relief. The poor rates levied were £29,112 in 1876-77, £36,141 and £32,360 in the exceptional years 1880-81 and 1881-82, and £30,465 in 1882-83. £30,498 in 1883-84 were estimated for it, £29,000 last year and £30,500 for the ensuing year. These figures are not an absolute test, but at all events they do not indicate a marked increase of poverty.

Whatever may be the opinion held as to the condition of the people it is certain that the Isthmus of Panama still attracts a large proportion of the able-bodied male population, notwithstanding sanitary and other reasons which might well check the departure of fresh recruits for work on the Canal and cause those who are there to return. Still the increase of the number on the Isthmus has sensibly slackened, for while during the last eight months 10,551 persons have left for Colon, 10,105 have returned, so that allowing for deaths it is probable that there are on the Isthmus at this moment hardly more Jamaicans than were there on the 1st January. The numbers I have just given show the great passenger traffic between this island and Colon which, taken both ways, has during the last eight months averaged more than 1,330 a month.

It is interesting to note that while up to the 1st January, 1883, only 3,453 Jamaicans had gone to Colon no less than 13,348 went while only 4,992 returned in 1883, and 21,288 went in 1884 and 14,292 returned. No doubt this great exodus has been attended with serious disadvantages but it has also had great advantages, and if there had been no exodus the distress in the island owing to the large supply of labour here would have been very great. The whole number of Jamaicans now on the Isthmus is about 17,000, and we can hardly expect that this number will be materially diminished until the construction of the Canal approaches completion, and possibly the number may somewhat increase, but many of these return from time to time and bring back some savings which are spent here or invested in the island, and though this may not amount to a very large sum it still represents an appreciable addition to the resources of the island, and probably has in some degree contributed to that increase of small holders of land to which I have already referred.

As respects immigration, you are aware that 680 Chinese labourers arrived in July 1884, and no doubt you have heard that in certain instances these men gave trouble, but they appear to be settling down. A vessel which arrived in the month of February brought 471 adult Indian coolies and ninety-nine children who seemed to me to be generally of a good description. Originally 1,400 were asked for but demands were withdrawn or reduced till eventually only 550 were required, and for the coming year there is no demand, while 470 coolies (including their children) whose time had expired left the island in June, and 78 had previously returned to India by Demerara. At present it does not seem as if there is any immediate prospect of a demand for imported labour. I may remark that a large number of time-expired coolies who came in 1874 have commuted their right to a return passage and have for the most part remained in the island, but some of them have gone to Colon.

It is now my duty to inform the Council of the measures taken in consequence of the Resolution passed towards the end of the last Session, by which the Council resolved that it was expedient that the Government should depute a Commission to Canada with the object of ascertaining what arrangements could be made with the Dominion Government on the basis either of Confederation or Reciprocity. I felt it my duty to assent to the wishes expressed by the Council in this Resolution and obtained the concurrence of the Governor-General of Canada to my sending the Commission. Some difficulties arose in the formation of a competent Commission to which I need not here allude further than to say that in consequence of a gentleman in Jamaica who had been selected being unable to visit Canada I had to telegraph to the Secretary of State to ask whether an officer holding a public appointment in Jamaica, but who was on leave in England, would join the Commission. I was told in reply that Her Majesty's Government objected to any Government Officer serving

on a Commission which had for its object the arrangement of a scheme for Confederation between Jamaica and the Dominion. If Confederation were to be discussed it thus appeared that I should have to relinquish the nomination to the Commission of the learned Attorney-General and the Collector-General, who had both agreed to join it. I felt that without their presence on the Commission the mercantile gentlemen, notwithstanding their ability, would labour under great disadvantages, while it was most essential that on any Commission of the kind the Government should be represented. Having first ascertained by telegraph that the Secretary of State had no objection to public officers serving on a Commission whose functions were confined to endeavouring to arrange for a Treaty of Reciprocity, I limited the duty of the Commission to the latter object and did not then think it necessary to nominate more than four gentlemen, two official and two non-official. I did not hesitate so to modify the original intention, for I felt that if I did not do so I should be unable to send any Commission at all; and I was under the strong impression that although the Council had adopted the Resolution proposed by the honorable member for St. Ann and St. Mary the large majority did so, not with any view to Confederation but in the hope that advantageous commercial arrangements might be made with the Dominion.

The correspondence connected with the Commission is incomplete, but I hope shortly to be able to lay it before you. In the meantime I may say that the Commission was well received by the Government, but that owing to the Parliament being in Session the Ministry was unable to deal effectively with the proposals of the Commission. The senior member of the Commission then telegraphed to ask whether they should remain till the conclusion of the Session, but I did not think it right to ask them to stay so long, for I knew that the mercantile members would be anxious to return to their business and the Government here was seriously inconvenienced by the absence of the official members, and every day's delay meant so much additional expense, while if the Commissioners remained till the end of the Session and then began negotiations with the Ministers it seemed to me that their absence might be most inconveniently prolonged. I therefore telegraphed my wish that the Commission should place their case clearly before the Canadian Government and return to Jamaica. The Commission, however, before their return carried out an arrangement they had made for visiting the large commercial centres of the Dominion in order to explain their views as to the arrangements that might be entered into for the mutual advantage of Canada and Jamaica. The Commission were cordially welcomed and attentively listened to. Their views were delivered with force and ability and seemed to command attention, but I have not ascertained that any general movement has taken place in support of their proposals.

As respects the Canadian Government the last communication of the Minister to Mr. Hocking left the question in a somewhat indefinite position, so I asked the Governor-General whether we might expect some further reply to the proposals. Lord Lansdowne sent on my letter to his Ministry, but I have as yet heard nothing further on the subject. Whatever may be the result of the deputation of the Commission to Canada I am sure the Council will join with me in recognizing the great ability and energy displayed by its members, and will consider that they are entitled to the thanks of the colony,—thanks which I have already communicated to them on behalf of the Government.

I have heard nothing further as to negotiations by the Imperial Government in view to secure Reciprocity between the United States and the British West Indian Colonies, but I have received a communication from the Leeward Islands bearing upon this subject, copy of which and of my reply will be laid before you in a Message from myself.

Subsequently to the rising of the Council I nominated two important Royal Commissions,—one for the purpose of reporting upon our Judicial System and the other upon the Educational System. I endeavoured to make these Commissions as strong and as representative as was possible without making them cumbrously large, and I have to thank the various gentlemen serving upon them for undertaking a heavy and responsible duty in addition to their other avocations. Neither Commission has yet been able to conclude its labours, but I trust shortly to receive their reports. It is not for me to anticipate the opinions that may be expressed by these Commissions,

but I think when the reports are sent in it will be seen that there was ample justification for referring the two great questions of judicial arrangements and education to the investigation of Commissions, and that it would have been impossible for the Government to have adopted without question the recommendations of the Royal Commissioners of 1883, who had not time thoroughly to master these questions without risk of a break down of systems and a dislocation of two important Departments. The report of the Royal Commissioners of 1883 is very able and has afforded a basis for exhaustive inquiry, which I trust will end in some real reforms—not, as I am led to apprehend, in as much saving to the taxpayers as was at first anticipated. Indeed I have already received from the Education Commission an *ad interim* report which recommends some additional expenditure in the coming financial year, and this will be duly submitted for your consideration.

In connection with the subject of education I must not pass over two events which I hope will exercise an important influence for good. I allude to the opening of the High School at the new building at the Hope last July and the opening of the College for training Female Teachers at Barbican. The former Institution, the resources of which are largely assisted by the Government, has now a suitable building in a healthy locality, and I am quite satisfied that the education there given either to Foundationers, to those who obtain Scholarship, or to paying pupils, will be of a sound and thorough description. I have already explained to the Council the necessity for raising up a body of well qualified Female Teachers, and the necessary funds for a Training College were voted last year. It was not an easy matter to find a lady willing to come here who was thoroughly instructed in the best method of training Teachers and at the same time disposed to preside over a non-denominational College. We have, however, now obtained, through the exertions of friends at home who have taken much pains in the matter, a most excellent Lady Principal, and I believe much good to the island will result from this College, while it will afford the secondary advantage of giving ladies who are not in easy circumstances an opportunity of qualifying themselves for an honorable occupation by which they can earn a maintenance. Most unfortunately the College had hardly opened when one of the pupils, who had just arrived from a country parish, was seized with yellow fever, from which, I regret to say, she died. The pupils had to be temporarily removed and work brought to a standstill. The yellow fever was in no way attributable to the locality, and I trust work will shortly be resumed; but we must regret the sad death of a promising pupil at the very outset of the operations of the College and sympathise with her relatives, as well as with the Lady Superintendent who was so anxious to make a successful start with the Institution.

Indirectly connected with education but still more connected with the efficiency of the public service, I may remind you that the absolute patronage hitherto exercised by the Governor in making appointments to Third Class Clerkships has been now surrendered, and with a slight exception under certain specified special circumstances these appointments will in future be obtainable only by success at a competitive examination open to all British subjects who possess certain indispensable qualifications. I hope this change, combined with a regulation which requires all Clerks at first to serve on probation for six months, will add to the efficiency of the various offices and Departments, and I should hope it will have a good effect in encouraging the young men of this colony to prosecute their studies with zeal, in order to secure for themselves a career in the Public Service. I have it in contemplation to extend the system, or perhaps a system of qualifying examinations to other appointments than those of Clerkships. I have to express my obligations to the School Commissioners of Jamaica and to the Civil Service Commissioners in London for their labours in preparing a scheme for admission by competition, suitable to local circumstances, and I am much indebted to the former body for kindly undertaking to supervise all the arrangements for the examinations.

A very great change in Parochial Government commences with the new financial year. There can be no doubt that the people generally desire local self government, and I quite sympathise with their desire to elect their own Boards. I trust that the change will prove a great success, but we must not be disappointed or condemn the new system merely because some mistakes or failures may take place at an early period of

the existence of elected Boards. They will have to learn experience like other new bodies; but I trust by zeal and prudence in the conduct of their business, by regularity in attendance and by a complete purity of action these Boards will earn a high reputation for themselves and become a benefit to the country. In taking farewell of the nominated Boards I recognise that they laboured under many difficulties, but as the result of considerable enquiry I believe their work was generally very well done, while the Chairmen usually took a most active and unselfish interest in the welfare of the parishes. On behalf of the Government I take the opportunity of thanking the gentlemen who have held the post of Chairmen of these Boards and all those members who have taken an active part in parochial work.

It is difficult, Gentlemen, at the present moment to form any accurate estimate of the duration of the present sitting of the Council. The consideration of the estimates will occupy some time no doubt, and two other Bills, the Pensions Bill to be introduced by the Colonial Secretary, and the Poor Relief Bill to be introduced by the honorable member for Clarendon, will require considerable discussion. Apart from these certain Bills of less general importance will be introduced by the Government, and no doubt elected members have some proposals to bring forward, but as far as I can see the whole business likely to come before the Council ought not to keep us together for a longer period than that of our first sitting in the autumn of last year, or say some four or five weeks. I trust that our labours, whether long or short, may tend to the good government of this island and to the lasting benefit of its inhabitants.

(Monday, September 21, 1885.)

HONORABLE GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL:

Before the estimates for the year 1885-86 are submitted for your consideration, I desire to make a few remarks as to the present financial position of the colony and to explain the details of the revenue and expenditure of the financial year which ends on the 30th instant.

The general debt of the island at present involves a payment during the year of the large sum of £91,145 10s. 8d., but this includes a charge of £16,883 for sinking funds towards extinction of debt, £2,000 for redemption of debt and the small sum of £158 14s. for management by the Crown Agents. Deducting £18,883 which is devoted to extinction of debt, as just stated, we have to pay annually £72,262 10s. 8d. as interest on debt, but as on the other hand we receive £7,500 as interest on our accumulated sinking funds we really pay £64,762 10s. 8d. for interest on and management of our debt. Under the terms of the various loans which make up the debt we can, I regret to say, do nothing at present towards reducing the rate of interest on our debt. When the opportunity offers I trust we shall be in a position to avail ourselves of it. I may remind you that it has been practically decided that the very high rate of interest given in the shape of perpetual annuities on money taken over from certain charities many years ago cannot be interfered with. This involves an annual charge of £5,550 which is included in our charge for debt. The same remark applies, at all events for the present, to the interest on certain deposits amounting to £4,242 annually.

Although our debt is undoubtedly higher than could be desired I must remark that there has been no new debt incurred for several years past except that which has been borrowed to enable works to be constructed which tend to the public benefit and which we hope will be in the end remunerative—I mean Railways and Telegraph Lines. Putting aside the money expended on these works we have paid all current expenditure, have increased our sinking funds and have paid off a considerable portion of our general debt. As I stated last October if no debts had been incurred for the Rio Cobre Canal, for Railways or for Immigration our debt would be insignificant as compared with that of most other countries, but after we have raised the further sum to complete the cost of the Railway I should feel it very inadvisable to borrow any more money except in a case of clear necessity or advantage.

Not only has no debt been incurred for several years past except for the purposes I have stated, but there are no taxes which have been imposed during the last fifteen years, if I except a small partial reimposition of the cattle tax. Our increased re-

sources have arisen from a natural growth of revenue, including payments by the public for the conveniences afforded to them by the Railway, the Post Office and Telegraph Department. A country that has not had to borrow money during a period of several years except for useful public works which it is hoped will be eventually remunerative; that has not had to introduce new taxes, that has paid off a considerable amount of general debt and that has accumulated £270,000 of sinking funds, has no reason to be ashamed of its recent financial history; and I think it is a pity and injurious to the interests of Jamaica that some honorable members seem to altogether ignore the facts that are gratifying and hopeful and prefer to dwell on, and, as I think, to exaggerate, whatever is disappointing or unfavorable.

Taking the debt of the island at £1,439,900, less nearly £17,000 reduced this year, and less the money borrowed for the Rio Cobre Canal and Railways, and for Kingston Gas and Water Works, our debt would stand at about £500,000, but a large portion of this sum is due to the colony having taken over the heavy immigration debt as a charge on the general revenue.

With respect to the revenue and expenditure of the year which is now ending I would remind honorable members that when the estimates were laid before you last year some honorable members of this Council were under the impression that I was somewhat too sanguine as to the estimate of revenue we should receive. I felt that it was quite possible the whole sum might not be realized, but I also felt there were no sufficient grounds to warrant me in reducing amounts which were fully justified by our receipts for the year 1883-84. No doubt there was an expectation of a distress which might injuriously affect our import duties, but I do not like to adopt desponding views unless there is something very reliable to go upon. I think my figures are justified by the results, but I should certainly have reduced one item of receipts if the estimates had been presented a few weeks later than they were. I allude to Railway receipts. Not long after the estimates were presented I found serious reason to doubt that the Extension Lines would be opened for traffic at the period anticipated when the Director of Public Works prepared his portion of the estimates. Not only was the work not completed at the time expected, but, under instructions from home, sent at the instance of the eminent Consulting Engineers, certain additional work was carried out upon the Ewarton Extension which still further delayed the opening of that Line. The result was that whereas it was at first hoped that the Extensions would be opened at the beginning of the year 1885, it was not found possible to open the Porus Extension until the 26th February, or the Ewarton Extension until the 13th August. This delay, of course, materially reduced the estimated returns. It also reduced the Railway expenditure, but to a much smaller extent.

What I now say about income and expenditure of the year is subject to future correction, for the year is not yet concluded, and it must be some time before we can know how our account with the Crown Agents will stand at the end of this financial year. But what I now state will, I think, be eventually found to be nearly accurate.

It was estimated that we should realize revenue to the amount of £491,485, and we hope to do this and possibly to realize something in excess of that sum, notwithstanding that our Railway receipts will be about £11,500 short. The principal item of increase is on import duties, on which we have already received something in excess of the estimate and hope to realize £259,000. We expect also to realize an increase of £3,500 on miscellaneous receipts, with some small increases under the heads of export duties, licenses, stamps and interest. On the other hand we have the large deficit of £11,500 on Railway receipts, and we expect a slight deficiency in rum duties, telegraphs, court fees and reimbursements in aid of expenses. Taking the receipts at the amount estimated for, which I believe is, if anything, within what may be expected, and adding the surplus of the year ending 30th September, 1884, or £17,801, which was brought forward, we have had £509,286 available for the service of the present year.

On the other side of the estimates we arranged for an outlay during the year of £502,798. We now believe that £481,106 will cover the expenditure. This favorable result has been arrived at by reductions or by items short spent. The principal of these items are as follows :—

£4,000 on interest for debt, owing to the loan for Railway works not having been taken up before it was necessary to do so, and to only one half year's payment having fallen within the year.

£900 on Administrative Departments.	£2,000 on Revenue Departments.
£800 on the Post Office.	£3,500 on Judicial.
£1,600 on Medical Services.	£1,500 on Constabulary.
£2,800 on Prisons and Reformatories.	£3,000 on Steam Communication with America.
£480 on Gardens and Plantations.	£500 on Public Works.
£770 on Railways.	

Against the above there have been three items of increase, namely :—

Pensions, £343, an item which is more than accounted for by pensions consequent upon reduction of Establishment.

Printing and Stationery, £500, due to the largely increased amount of printing, mainly owing to the business of this Council.

Miscellaneous, £1,400.

On the whole then we have a revenue of £509,286 and an expenditure of £481,106, leaving a surplus of £28,180 to carry forward to the coming year.

During 1885 we expect to receive in revenue £498,600 or £7,115 in excess of the estimates of the present year. We make no alteration in the sum put down last year for imports and exports, although under both heads there will be an increase, but we are justified in adding £4,500 under the head of Railway receipts; £450 Harbour Master fees; £2,200 interest, and £565 licenses; but it seems prudent to reduce £100 on Telegraph receipts and £500 on account of Court fees. I believe this estimate of revenue is very moderate, and if we add to it the surplus to be carried forward from the present year, that is £28,180, we have £526,780 available for the service of the year 1885-86 and to carry forward.

The expenditure is estimated for 1885-86 at £506,807 as against £502,798 for 1884-85. The items of increase and of decrease are explained in my memorandum attached to the estimates. The items of increase amount to £18,455 10s. and of decrease to £14,446 13s. 10d., making a net increase of £4,008 16s. 2d. Of the increases £7,195 18s. 10d. is under the head of debt owing to Railway Extensions and £4,197 4s. 5d. on account of Railway current expenditure. These two items of increase it will be seen are nearly three times larger than the whole net increase of expenditure. The other items of increase of any importance are under the heads of public works, mainly for the care of forfeited lands, £1,030 6s.; education, owing to more grants-in-aid having been earned and to the cost of the Female Training College, £1,275, and to Military £1,732, but on this item there would be a decrease if I had not inserted, subject to your approbation, a sum of £2,000 for the formation and maintenance of a force of Volunteer Militia; Harbours and Pilotage £313 12s. 6d. For particulars as to some small items of increase I would refer you to the memorandum on the estimates.

The principal items of decrease are £600 under the head Legislative Council as no general election is anticipated in the coming year; £295 reductions in the establishment of the Audit Office; £1,300 in the Revenue and Customs Department owing to reduced Establishments; £1,884 in the Prison Department, due principally to the closing of certain small prisons; £3,626 in consequence of the termination of the contract for steam communication with America; £4,213 reduced expenditure under the head Colonization of Immigrants; £480 under the head Gardens and Plantations, and £881 under the head Miscellaneous.

The general result is that if it had not been for increases on account of the Railway, which will be partly recovered, and if we had not thought it right to place on the estimates the charge for care of forfeited lands, and if neither increased expenditure for education nor the proposed charge for Volunteer Militia had been provided for, there would have been a reduction of £10,600 in the estimated expenditure of next year over that entered in the estimates of 1884-85.

To sum up, we estimate for receipts to the amount of £526,780 and for expenditure to the extent of £506,807. If our expectations are realized we shall have a surplus at the end of the coming year of £19,973.

This is a considerable surplus, and, of course, the question arises whether if we

have a surplus of £28,000 in the present year and expect that we shall have £20,000 surplus at the end of the coming year it would not be practicable to do what is earnestly desired by many, that is—reduce some taxation? Well, nothing would please me more than to feel that we could with prudence consider that we might dispense with even a few thousand pounds of taxation, and that we might proceed to deliberate as to what tax is most burdensome or vexatious and might be abolished or reduced. I confess I do not think it would be prudent to reduce our resources. We have framed our estimate of revenue with caution, but the amount may not be realized, while on the other hand, despite efforts at economy, there may be increased expenditure. Indeed, there is certain to be some payment for interest for a further Railway loan, for which application must come before you. Then there is an application now before you for increased expenditure on education, which it is possible you may receive with favour, and there is the cost of the Commission to Canada yet to be adjusted and formally sanctioned, and if any result arises from negotiation with Canada or the United States it may be highly advantageous to have some money in hand to meet any temporary loss of revenue. It seems to me therefore wise to abandon any thought of reducing taxation at present, but to keep in view the desirability of doing so, if during next year or the year after, circumstances seem to warrant this course; and meanwhile we must avoid outlay to which we are not pledged, or which is not manifestly required for the public service of this island.

I have spoken to you regarding our general financial position, and have given you an explanation regarding our revenue for the year that is now closing and for the year that will soon commence, but I think it may be useful to give some comparison between the estimates for the coming year and those of 1882-83. I select the estimates of the latter year for comparison because the subsequent estimates have been presented during my Government, although I did not arrive in the country until nearly three months of the financial year 1883-84 had expired.

The estimates for 1882-83 provided for an expenditure of £482,901, while the estimates now to be presented provide for payments to the extent of £506,807, or an increase of £23,906. If no economies had been effected, the increased interest on debt for Railway construction, £32,790, the increased cost of establishment of the Railway consequent upon completion of Extensions, £9,163 and the new payments for colonization of immigrants imposed by law, £5,474, would have brought up our expenditure of £530,328. It is manifest therefore that there have been savings somewhere. In point of fact, excluding half a dozen heads under which the amount has remained almost stationary, there have been savings under twenty heads amounting in all to about £27,700, varying from £155 on Light Houses to £6,180 on Public Works.

As against these twenty items of reduction increases have occurred under ten heads, three of which I have detailed and the remainder are:—

Savings Bank £281, due to enlarged operations which are a sign of prosperity and thrift, and the increase is recouped by increased interest.

Registrar General, £285, an expenditure the cost of which must grow with increase of population.

Military, £2,183, due to a small extent to more Troops, but £2,000 of which is a new charge for Volunteer Militia, which is entirely subject to your approbation.

Education, £3,815, an increase which is gratifying, and which is fully accounted for by £2,500 in excess having been earned as grants-in-aid, and by the cost of the new Female Training College.

Postal Department, £1,538, which is more than met by an increase of £2,200 in receipts.

Telegraphs, £510, met by an increase of receipts to the extent of £900.

Parochial Expenditure, £2,468 14s., is not a direct rising but has, under the recommendation of the Royal Commissioners, been divided between judicial and parochial surplus fund.

I think this reference of the comparative amount of the estimate of 1882-83 with those of 1883-86 ought to be considered satisfactory. The tendency of all expenditure is to increase, but this is especially the case with public expenditure where population is increasing and where demands for public improvements are increasing.

I think I have shown that there has been nothing but reduction in all the Departments, except in those in which an increase contributes directly to the welfare or defence of the colony, or to its pecuniary gain, or to the expenditure of which rises automatically as population increases.

I need hardly repeat what I have so often pointed out, that I can at present see my way to no large reductions without injury to the public interests or breach of public faith. Business firms may be able to restrict their operations or to wind up or retire from trade, but an honorable Government can never cease to fulfil to the uttermost its obligations alike to its creditors, the people and the officials. I have abstained from pledges as to large reductions for I cannot see my way to fulfil such pledges, but I am always on the watch to make reductions present or prospective that do not involve injury to the people or to the public service and that are consistent with good faith. Honorable members will greatly oblige me if they will in Committee suggest any proper proposals for reductions that I have not yet taken up. Any proposals for economy that are reasonable and proper will find no warmer supporter than myself.

DEPARTURE OF GOVERNOR SIR HENRY W. NOEMAN.

(Friday, December 4, 1885.)

MR. SOLOMON—I ask permission, Sir, to make a few remarks, although it may be somewhat irregular, but the irregularity, I am sure, will be overlooked by yourself and by the members of this Council in view of your Excellency's intended departure from the island. In expressing on behalf of the elected members our sentiments, I am sure I shall have their hearty support in the few words I am about to say, and it will be the most pleasing vote that has been brought before this Board. An honorable member of the Council just said it is easy to find fault; but on this occasion it would be a very difficult matter to find fault. Indeed we have no fault to point out but we wish in view of your Excellency's departure to express the feelings of the Council that we shall regret the arrival of the day for your absence, although at the same time we sincerely hope your visit to England will afford you much pleasure and benefit. When we consider your Excellency's action as President of this Council, we remember that although we may differ occasionally from you, your opinions and rulings have always been such as to merit the approbation of the Council, and we all, I am sure, concur in bearing testimony to your courtesy and ability, and the moderation with which your Excellency conducts the business of the Council as its President. As the Governor of the colony, you have during your sojourn among us won for yourself the highest esteem, not alone of one class but of all classes of the community, and I am sure it must be very satisfactory to a gentleman holding the high position you do to know that although there are some duties you are called upon as Governor to discharge, which may not be agreeable to individuals, yet collectively we feel sure they are only done in the strict exercise of your duty. The Council desire and hope that when you return to the colony you will return in health and strength, and live to preside over our deliberations and administer the affairs of the colony until the time when your term of service expires; and, speaking for myself, and I may say for the people of Jamaica, it will be very satisfactory indeed if, when the time expires which is limited for your services, we could retain or re-elect you Governor of the country. These wishes and words might be more eloquently expressed, Sir, but not more earnestly felt than by myself.

THE PRESIDENT—Gentlemen, it has given me great gratification to have had a share in the formation of this Council and to have watched its progress up to the present time, a progress which, though I believe changes may take place, and reforms and additions be made, I still believe has been a marked success. There are a good many difficulties involved in starting a Council of this kind after the system of government which preceded it, and after the other system which preceded Crown Government, and I believe perhaps the most difficult kind of Council is one like this, which is styled officially a "Composite Council." But whatever difficulties I have had have been smoothed over by the great courtesy which the members have invariably shown towards me. I have had satisfaction in presiding here and dealing with *the business* of the Council; and I must say it has done a good deal of business when

we consider that the Council has passed all necessary laws relating to the General Constitution and Parochial Constitution, and including those brought in by private members, such as the Consignees Lien Law. It has done good and useful business, and I attribute this greatly to the conciliatory manner in which the elected members conducted the business. I feel great regret in going away at this time. The interest of the Government of Jamaica are most absorbing, and I may say that there is hardly a minute of the day and sometimes of the night in which my thoughts are not occupied as to what I ought to do or ought not to do. I shall be happy to come back and find you all well, and the island, if possible, in a state of less gloom. With you, gentlemen, and others out of this Chamber, I have formed friendships which will be lasting, and I have to thank Mr. Solomon for the very kind, friendly and flattering manner in which he has been pleased to speak of my services to Jamaica. It only remains for me to proclaim that this Council is prorogued until eleven o'clock on Wednesday, the 24th of March next, which is the most convenient day on which we can meet before the 30th. I hope to be back myself about a fortnight earlier.

RETURN OF GOVERNOR SIR HENRY W. NORMAN.

(Wednesday, March 31, 1886.)

MR. SOLOMON—Before you proceed to the first order of the day, Sir, I wish to ask permission to express, on behalf of this Council, the pleasure we derive in seeing your Excellency once more among us. It was my privilege at the conclusion of the proceedings of the last Council to say a few words of farewell. It is now my pleasure to have to say a few words of welcome. I am sure I speak in behalf of the entire population of this island in stating how gratified we are to have you once more among us, and to find you again presiding over our deliberations. It is, I am sure, a great satisfaction to know that your rule here has been such as to win for you the approbation of all classes in the island, and I trust no circumstance may arise during your Excellency's Government which will at all interfere with that good and strong feeling of regard which at present exists among all classes towards you. The welcome your Excellency received on your arrival in Kingston was but the sound of the welcome which would have been cordially extended to you were you to travel through the country, and I feel justified in saying, not only on behalf of the representative members, but I think I may speak also on behalf of the official members of the Council, that we are all gratified to see you once more among us. We are also delighted to know that Lady Norman has returned with your Excellency, and we hope your health is improved by your travel abroad, and that we shall find you with us on all occasions to assist, not only in the work of legislation, but also in the work of social progress.

THE PRESIDENT—Mr. Solomon and Gentlemen of the Legislative Council. I thank you very heartily for the kind words of welcome back which you have just addressed to me. I assure you I appreciate very highly the compliment you have paid me, as well as the very splendid welcome that has been accorded to me by the citizens of Kingston, and I am glad to hear from one so competent to speak on the subject as the honorable gentleman who has just addressed us that he considers the same feeling which prevails in Kingston also prevails throughout the island. I trust by my future career in the island to justify the kind opinion formed of me by this honorable Council and the people during the first two years of my Government; and I heartily thank you for the kind expressions made towards Lady Norman and the pleasure expressed at her return among you.

OPENING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL BY GOVERNOR SIR HENRY W. NORMAN.

(Wednesday, March 31, 1886.)

HONORABLE GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

I am glad to meet you again at the commencement of the third Session of this Council, but you will readily understand that as my return from England is so recent, owing to my unexpected detention there by a cause over which I had no control, that I have not had time to ascertain very thoroughly the condition of the island or to make any exhaustive enquiry into measures which may have to be brought before you.

As far as I have been able to understand there has been but little change in the condition of the island since I left, but I trust we have bid adieu to the prolonged drought which caused so much suffering and loss last year and that we are entering upon a period of good crops. Unfortunately there has been much sickness and mortality in certain quarters and this has been proclaimed to the world, I am inclined to think, in somewhat exaggerated terms.

The Local Royal Commission on Judicial Establishments has concluded its labours and a copy of its very able report will be laid before you. It will be my duty now to make certain recommendations to the Secretary of State and then to submit to this Council definite proposals which I hope will be approved, and which will, I believe, greatly improve the administration of justice by the Inferior Courts, and at the same time will cause a very appreciable decrease of expenditure.

The Commission on Education has not yet sent in its report but I hope they will do so before long, and upon receiving it my careful attention will be given to any recommendations made by the Commission.

While I was in England I had various interviews with the late and the present Secretaries of State for the Colonies and with the permanent officials of the Colonial Office, as well as with the officers of other Departments more or less connected with the transaction of business affecting Jamaica. I believe in this way I have been able to facilitate progress in various matters in which we are interested. No doubt the uncertainty of the tenure of office by Ministries and the actual change which took place while I was at home greatly impeded decisions in important questions, but the recommendation of this Council for an extension of the Franchise and for an increased number of Representatives has received careful consideration by the Ministers of both parties, and I have every hope that the result will be satisfactory, and that in the main what has been asked for will be granted, accompanied by certain safeguards to which, I believe, no reasonable objection can be taken.

This is not the usual time of the year for any financial statement, but I may mention that as far as I have ascertained the estimates of revenue which were submitted to the Council last September have been, taking them all round, fairly maintained with one marked exception, that of Railway traffic returns, which I regret to say have quite disappointed expectations.

I do not anticipate that the Council will be kept sitting for a long period, and I am sanguine that in future years the Council may only require to be brought together once in the course of the year. On the present occasion I hope that the Poor Relief Bill, on which the honorable member for Clarendon has taken so much pains, will be considered and finally disposed of by the Council. It is very important too that the undisposed of portions of the recommendations for retrenchment which have stood in the name of the honorable member for Westmoreland and Hanover should be disposed of, and this business would conveniently precede the consideration of the estimates for the next six months for those salaries which are unsanctioned by any specific law, the authority for which during the coming half year was deferred from last Session.

I trust before we separate that I shall be able to place before you the final account for construction of the Jamaica Railway and ask your sanction for such loan as may be necessary. I attended the meetings held in London by the Arbitrators to hear evidence on the claims put forward by the Contractors, and though I have not yet been informed of the decision I think it just to Mr. Valentine Bell to say that in my opinion he opposed the claims preferred with much ability and great patience and labour. I have taken measures to ensure that the award shall be telegraphed as soon as it is communicated to the Secretary of State.

One or two other matters will be submitted for your consideration by messages from myself either at once or on an early date, and I shall be obliged if any member who may desire to submit Bills or Resolutions to the judgment of the Council would give notice of the same as soon as may be convenient. I should also be obliged if Select Committees who have not yet reported on matters submitted to them would either submit their reports or give the reason which prevents them doing so.

PART V.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

As a consequence of the change in the Constitution of the Island in 1865 one of the first steps taken was the reconstruction of the administrative system, in conformity with the form of government to be brought into operation.

By an Order of the Queen in Council, dated 11th June, 1866, the offices of Colonial Secretary and of Financial Secretary were created and the duties up to that time exercised by the Executive Committee, together with those previously performed by the Governor's Secretary and new duties arising out of the altered form of administration, devolved upon these officers, who were each assigned, by Law 3 of 1866, a salary of £1,500.

The office of Revenue Commissioner was also created by Law 8 of 1866, the performance of the duties thereof, which were in the nature of a direct supervision of the Revenue Departments, being required of the Financial Secretary.

As in 1870 the finances of the Colony had been satisfactorily reorganized, and a complete reconstruction of the Revenue Departments had been secured, whereby the necessity for the special services of a Financial Secretary no longer existed, the opportunity was taken on the occurrence of a vacancy in the office of Colonial Secretary to abolish the office of Financial Secretary and transfer its duties to the Colonial Secretary, whose salary was fixed, upon special grounds, at £2,000 per annum, £1,500 being fixed as the stipend of any future holder of the office. This change was effected by Law 7 of 1870, and provision was at the same time made for the appointment of an Assistant Colonial Secretary. The staff of the two Secretariats was then united. On the occurrence of a vacancy in 1883 in the office of Colonial Secretary by the resignation of Mr. Newton, Mr. Walker was appointed to the office at the reduced salary of £1,300 a year; and, as the result of the Report of the Royal Commissioners, the salaries of the offices of Assistant Colonial Secretary and of Chief Clerk were in 1884 reduced to £700 and £500 a year, respectively.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COLONIAL SECRETARIAT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Colonial Secretary	Hon. Edw. Noel Walker	£ 1,300 0 0	21st Feb., '62
Asst. Colonial Secretary	James Allwood	700 0 0	July, '62
Chief Clerk	S. P. Musson	500 0 0	1st April, '66
First Class Clerk	L. R. Fyfe	400 0 0	1st June, '70
Ditto	F. S. Sanguinetti	400 0 0	10th Sep., '63
Ditto	William Allwood	300 0 0	1st Feb., '64
Second Class Clerk	J. B. Lucie Smith	270 0 0	3rd March, '72
Ditto	A. Cork	195 0 0	1st May, '76
Ditto	J. M. Casserly	150 0 0	29th Aug., '78
Third Class Clerk	Robert Johnstone	130 0 0	4th March, '78
Ditto	G. M. Wortley	110 0 0	1st April, '80
Ditto	L. Sutton	80 0 0	22nd April, '81†
Sorting Clerk	A. G. Clayton	78 0 0	1st Dec., '82†
Copyist	F. L. Pearce	78 0 0	19th Aug., '84*

† Temporary. First permanent appointment dated 1st November, 1885.

* Temporary. First permanent appointment dated 1st February, 1886.

CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND INTERNAL REVENUE.

As an outcome of the enquiry into the finances of the colony conducted in 1882 by the Royal Commission appointed for the purpose the Departments of Customs and of Excise and Internal Revenue, which hitherto had been more or less independent one of the other although under one head, and at the less important stations represented by the same officers, were more closely amalgamated, and, except at the important Port of Kingston, where necessity compels the maintenance of a separate staff of officers for the conduct of Customs business, the duties pertaining to the Collector of both Customs and Internal Revenue became vested in one Collector of Revenue for each parish with the requisite staff of subordinate officers, the whole being under the supervision and control of the Collector-General.

To make a historical sketch, however, the two branches of the service must be separately dealt with as follow :—

CUSTOMS.

It is somewhat difficult to determine when Customs duties were first imposed in Jamaica. In 1655, when Jamaica was taken from the Spaniards, the English found no Spanish laws or Spanish institutions in force, and it was not until 1664, when the first Assembly was called, that any legislation worthy of consideration took place. But disputes soon arose between the Assembly and the Governor on the subject of taxation. The Governor desired to have a permanent revenue. The Assembly was unwilling to part with the control of the public purse, and they refused to do more than vote supplies from time to time, the result being that for sixty years the Assembly of Jamaica was in a constant state of conflict with the Governor and the Government at Home, and always on the subject of taxation. It was not until the year 1728, upon the accession of George II., that the Legislature would agree to grant certain Customs duties and other sources of revenue for the Local Government of the island; but down to a very recent period the statute books, though complicated and ponderous in matters relating to the duties themselves, leave us in comparative ignorance of the mode and instruments of collection. In and before 1701 the practice of farming the Customs appears to have prevailed, for in that year an Act, 12 and 13 William III., chap. 10, was passed to the effect that no Member of Assembly should be permitted to farm the Customs. When this branch of the revenue ceased to be farmed it was placed under the control of the Imperial Commissioners of Customs, and so remained up to 1854. Prior to this date this service was manned almost entirely by officers sent from the mother country, but since it has been under the Local Government vacancies have been filled by persons residing in the island, with only two exceptions.

It was not until the year 1867 that anything like a really complete and comprehensive tariff was passed, for prior to that time the statute book contained rates in force from the time of George III., and before that from the reign of Queen Anne. Another commendable and salutary change was made by Law 18 of 1877, when the various laws relating to Customs were consolidated and five whole Acts and sections of six other Acts, ranging over a period from William IV., were expunged from the statute book.

This comprehensive law contains no less than 242 sections and under these are comprised all that concerns the appointment of officers, superannuation, securities for good conduct and duties generally; the appointment of ports, warehouses, wharves, landing and boarding stations; also the provisions applicable to the importation and warehousing of goods, the report and entry of them, the various mode of entry now required of the importer, the unshipping, landing and examination of cargo, the payment of duties, the removal and warehousing of goods, etc. The Act then proceeds to deal with the exports and their attendant circumstances, wherein a varied range of duty is prescribed, embracing the entry and clearance of goods, payments of drawback, shipping of stores, clearance of ships outwards and the boarding of ships after clearance.

The statute embraces regulations affecting the coasting trade and it also deals with the important subject of bonds and other securities, given for the due performance of the obligations imposed on various classes of persons; and it also contains general provisions in respect of forgery, false declarations and fraudulent counterfeitings, smuggling (which holds from its character the most prominent place) and the law of

procedure generally; after which come the sections of the Lands Clauses Law of 1872 which have been for convenience incorporated with the Customs Law of 1877.

From the foregoing review of the provisions of the new statute and of the consolidated tariff of 1867, it will be seen that they exclusively apply to the revenue business of the Customs, but there are other important duties which have been from time to time imposed upon the officers of the Customs. The Custom House supplies a convenient staff of officers for the registry of ships and the entry of the bills of sale, transfers, mortgages, assignments and other instruments affecting the property in British vessels, and a safe depository for the preservation of the records, which form so important an element in the title to shipping. Not only policy but economy has dictated the propriety of charging this duty upon the Customs, for these officers can undertake the duty at comparatively little additional expense, and thus save the necessity of a separate establishment. Nor is this additional duty as simple as is generally imagined. The provision of the Registry Act give rise to a multiplicity of intricate questions, involving the title to ships, the derivative interest of owners, whether accruing by bill of sale, bequest or succession, controversies as to priority of encumbrances, mortgages, rights of infants and married women, and a multitude of other analogous matter of a legal character.

With respect to the title of shipping, viewed in relation to its dependence on this branch of Customs duty, a remarkable fact may be noticed. Whatever may be the opinion of conveyancers as to the perplexity attendant on the deduction of title to real estate, either in Great Britain or the colonies, it may be fearlessly averred that the origin and history of every British registered vessel in existence can, by the machinery of the Customs, be traced through every stage of ownership, no matter how numerous the shares in her property or how frequently the subject of transfer, from the first moment that she rode on the bosom of her native element to that which saw her a disjointed wreck.

In further illustration of the readiness of the Legislature to devolve on the Customs the execution of duties which bear little or no affinity to the subject of revenue, the Mercantile Marine Acts, the Passengers' Act, the Wreck Law and the Copyright Act may be mentioned. By these the task of examining into the seaworthiness of ships, the comfort of passengers, the various claims to wreck and salvage and the rights of British authorship, have been assigned to the Customs, and the policy of such assignment may be vindicated by the same arguments and the same regard to economy which have converted the Collectors of Customs into guardians and registrars of title to shipping.

Upon the Officers of Customs devolves the charge of enforcing the laws and regulations which impose restraint upon the equipment of vessels or the enlistment of recruits in this country, under hostile intentions, towards foreign states in amity with our own.

INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

For a great many years prior to 1857 the public and parochial assessed taxes and duties were collected by a class of officers styled "Collecting Constables," one of them being stationed in each parish.

These officers were the nominees of the individual representatives of the parish for which they were appointed, and their appointment was confirmed by members of the General Assembly in their *ex-officio* capacity as Commissioners of Public Accounts.

The Board of Commissioners of Public Accounts were supposed to meet once in each month during the session of the Legislature, and once in each quarter at other times, and they exercised supervision and control over the collection of the public rates, while the Parish Vestries exercised a like control over the collection of the parochial rates. By these two bodies respectively the sureties of Collecting Constables were approved for the faithful accounting for the revenue, public and parochial, coming to their hands.

The officers themselves were usually men of substance in their parishes, connected therewith by property ties and possessing sufficient electioneering interest to influence the election of members of Assembly for the parish, which they freely exercised. They were remunerated entirely by a commission on the total amount of their collections.

The Collecting Constables were replaced by Collectors of Taxes in 1857, who were again replaced in 1858 by Collectors of Dues. These continued in office until 1867, when Law 30 of that year was passed and the organisation of the Revenue Departments was commenced.

The principal item of direct taxation before 1858 was that assessed on hereditaments, and so long as the large landed properties were undivided the system of collecting this tax, bad as it was admitted to be, was nevertheless tolerated. The possession of small tenements by large numbers of the emancipated class scattered over the country rendered it impossible, consistently with the duty of the Government towards the people, to disregard the numerous reports which had reached it ascribing to the working of the system an extent of injustice, creating irritation and discontent amongst the smaller freeholders and taxpayers, which called for the early and effectual interference of the Legislature; and, accordingly, during the session of 1857 the then existing system was abolished and another inaugurated, which was described by the Governor, Sir Charles Darling, as divested of the demoralising and mischievous effects imputed to its predecessor.

On the repeal of the hereditament tax taxes were imposed on houses (with certain exceptions) of £20 and upwards annual value, on horses, asses, wheels and breeding stock. The rates have varied from time to time, and the purposes for which the revenues derived therefrom were appropriable have been altered, but the objects then subjected to direct taxation for the first time still form the source from which the parochial funds are created. The tax on houses underwent very frequent modifications, each one extending the scope of its operation, until it was finally converted into a poor rate; and every house, no matter how moderate its pretensions may be, is now required to contribute a fair proportion to the parochial revenues, unless the tenant is so poor and indigent that he cannot pay, when the rate is remitted on the recommendation of the Municipal Board. Houses on estates, plantations and pens, occupied by the labourers employed thereon are, however, by Law 15 of 1882, exempt from poor rates.

The collection of taxes from all classes of the community, extending even to the poorest, scattered over large tracts of country and some of them living in remote and almost inaccessible districts, required for its efficient performance the services of trained officers under proper supervision. For this purpose the office of Collector of Dues was abolished in 1867 and Collectors of Taxes were appointed—the latter officers being permanent servants of the Crown and required to devote the whole of their time to their official duties. They were placed under the supervision of the Inspector of Revenues and formed the nucleus of the first organised department for the collection of internal taxes in the island. The work of organisation having been commenced it was found desirable to further reform the collecting system, and in 1869 a law was passed amalgamating the whole of the revenues of the island, except those derived from the Post Office, and placing them under the control of an officer designated the Collector-General of Customs, Excise and Internal Revenue.

In transmitting the Blue Book for 1868, under date the 8th November, 1869, Sir J. P. Grant, then Governor of Jamaica, wrote of the amalgamated department as follows:—

“The establishment and system for the collection of the excise and other internal revenue have been completely reformed.

“Formerly the internal revenue was collected by officers called Collectors of Dues, who were paid mainly by commissions which did not appear in the public accounts. These officers were not expected to devote their whole time to their office and certainly they did no more than was expected of them. They were really under no departmental or other supervision whatsoever and they claimed to hold office for life.

“In the course of the year under report these offices were abolished and a revenue service was constituted, to which the collection of customs at the minor outports and the collection of all internal revenues is entrusted; including land and property tax, horse and wheel tax, licenses, poor rate, stamps, immigration dues and the excise on rum.

“Besides the Collector-General, who is at the head of every department, external and internal, an active and trained officer has been obtained from home, whose busi-

ness it is to travel through the parishes, reporting on everything, but especially reviewing the administration of the excise and instructing the Collectors in that difficult branch of their business. When not travelling he assists the Collector-General in Kingston.

"The appointment of a Collector-General has made it practicable to abolish the two offices of Collector and Controller of Customs, the holders of which have retired on their pensions, and to consolidate them into a single office of Collector of Customs in Kingston.

"The main object of the new service was to substitute an efficient for a very inefficient system of collecting the revenue. But the new service will always be a direct economy of no inconsiderable amount, whilst its indirect effects upon the chest will be an economy of very great importance, though the amount will be undefinable.

"On the whole the Government has reason to be satisfied with the new service. It will doubtless improve under discipline, and it does credit to Mr. Trench, the Collector-General, as head of the department."

The following is a statement of the Staff of the Internal Revenue and Customs as it stands consequent on the consideration of the Report of the Royal Finance Commissioners.

The staff at the Head Office consists of a Collector-General, a Supervisor of Revenue Offices, a Chief Clerk and nine other Clerks divided into three classes. In this office, in addition to the duties devolving on a department charged with the management and direction of the officers employed in the collection of a large and varied revenue, the accounts of the collecting officer are thoroughly examined and the statistical returns for the whole island are collated from returns furnished by the local officers.

The staff for the conduct of Customs business at the Port of Kingston consists of a Collector who is also Shipping Master and Inspector of Invoices.

Two First Class Clerks.	Two Second Class Clerks.
Three Third Class Clerks.	A Surveyor.
Eight Landing Waiters, one of whom is Chief Tide Surveyor.	
A Tide Surveyor at Port Royal and twenty-three Out-door Officers divided into three classes.	

The staff for the collection of excise and internal revenue consists of :—

A First Class Collector.	A Second Class Clerk.
A First Class Clerk.	A Second Class Locker and Gauger.
A First Class Locker and Gauger.	

And in the other thirteen parishes of the island the several establishments are as follow :—

St. Thomas—Collector of Revenue. Two Assistant Collectors. Two Clerks. One Landing Waiter.

Portland—Collector of Revenue. Assistant Collector of Revenue. One Clerk. One Landing Waiter. One Out-door Officer.

St. Mary—Collector of Revenue. Two Assistant Collectors. One Landing Waiter. One Clerk. One Out-door Officer.

St. Ann—Collector of Revenue. Two Assistant Collectors. Two Landing Waiters. Two Clerks.

Trelawny—Collector of Revenue. Two Assistant Collectors. One Landing Waiter. One Clerk. One Locker and Gauger. Two Out-door Officers.

St. James—Collector of Revenue. Two Assistant Collectors. Two Landing Waiters. Three Clerks. Two Out-door Officers.

Hanover—Collector of Revenue. Assistant Collector. Two Clerks.

Westmoreland—Collector of Revenue. Two Assistant Collectors. Two Clerks. One Landing Waiter. One Locker and Gauger. One Out-door Officer.

St. Elizabeth—Collector of Revenue. Two Assistant Collectors. Two Clerks. One Assistant Clerk.

Manchester—Collector of Revenue. Two Assistant Collectors. One Clerk.

Clarendon—Collector of Revenue. Three Assistant Collectors. Two Out-door Officers. Two Clerks. One Assistant Clerk.

St. Catherine—Collector of Revenue. Three Assistant Collectors. Two Clerks.
One Locker and Ganger. One Assistant Clerk.

St. Andrew—Collector of Revenue. One Clerk.

The Collector of Revenue is stationed at the principal town of his parish and, except in Kingston and St. Andrew, besides the duties devolving on him in connection with the collection of revenue he has to discharge the duties of Parochial Treasurer, and as such has charge of the local treasure chest into which all local payments pass and from which all local claims against the Government are met. The Collector is *ex officio* Manager of the Government Savings Bank and he issues and pays money orders drawn on the Treasurer in Kingston or on any other Collector. These Collectors, except the Collector for St. Andrew, do not travel except in special cases when ordered by the Head of the Department. In their offices are prepared and kept the rolls of taxpayers and electors and the registers of licenses.

Assistant Collectors of Revenue possess the same powers for collecting and enforcing the payment of taxes as Collectors. One or more is allotted to each parish, according to its size and importance, and they are stationed either at the Collector's Office or at some place of importance in the parish. They are subordinate to the Collectors and aid them by receiving money at their offices and at fixed stations throughout the parish, which they visit periodically for the convenience of the taxpayers. The 194 and odd distilleries in the island are under the inspection of these officers, who visit the distilleries at uncertain periods for comparing the still house books and vouchers and checking the quantity of rum on hand.

Collectors and Assistant Collectors of Revenue are also Distributors of Stamps.

All Collectors and a few Assistant Collectors are provided with Clerk to assist in filling up in-givings and receipts, keeping the office records, preparing accounts and returns and performing clerical duty generally. These officers are not allowed to receive revenue as they are not under security for that purpose. One Clerk in each office is required to act as Check Officer and is styled Treasury Clerk. He is required to give security for the faithful performance of his duty. The Treasury Clerk initials all vouchers in proof of their correctness; he checks and initials the entries in the cash book, counts the cash at the close of the day with the Collector to see that the public money in the chest agrees with the cash book, and keeps a second key of the chest.

Collectors and Assistant Collectors are required to enter into substantial security for the proper collection and accounting of money, and during the past twelve years the whole of them have been guaranteed by the Jamaica Civil Service Mutual Guarantee Association. This Association during that period has only been called upon to make good the defalcations of two collecting officers, which amounted to £226 2s. 10d. Considering the large amount of money that passes through the hands of these officers this fact is as creditable to themselves as it must be gratifying to the public at large.

ESTABLISHMENT OF CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
HEAD OFFICE.			
Collector-General	R. Gillard	£ 1,000 0 0	July, 1852
Supervisor of Revenue Offices	R. Batten	600 0 0	Jan., 1862
Travelling Allowances.	A per diem allowance when travelling of £2		
Chief Clerk	B. C. Orgill	400 0 0	Nov., 1875
First Class Clerk	A. H. Miles	250 0 0	Feb., 1874
Ditto	W. J. Pearson	220 0 0	Oct., 1871
Ditto	A. G. Facey	220 0 0	May, 1869
Second Class Clerk	G. G. Nix	200 0 0	Aug., 1860
Ditto	L. G. H. Murphy	130 0 0	Nov., 1879
Ditto	R. E. Clarke	120 0 0	Aug., 1882
Third Class Clerk	W. B. Isaacs	100 0 0	March, 1882
Ditto	J. H. B. Mais	90 0 0	May, 1883
Ditto	J. M. V. Thomson	100 0 0	June, 1881

ESTABLISHMENT OF CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT, *continued.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Kingston Customs.</i>			
Collector and Inspector Invoices .	Charles Goldie .	£ 540 0 0	Nov., 1863
Shipping Master .	" .	150 0 0	
First Class Clerk .	E. A. Savage .	250 0 0	Feb., 1874
Ditto .	J. S. Brown .	230 0 0	March, 1876
Second Class Clerk .	H. Bogle .	200 0 0	Aug., 1865
Ditto .	E. N. Romney .	130 0 0	Jan., 1877
Third Class Clerk .	G. A. Burke .	100 0 0	Oct., 1881
Ditto .	G. E. Maunsell .	95 0 0	July, 1882
Ditto .	H. C. Purchas .	95 0 0	Jan., 1883
Surveyor .	A. W. Hitchins .	350 0 0	Nov., 1868
First Landing Waiter and Chief Tide Surveyor .	R. E. Nunes .	250 0 0	Oct., 1872
Second Landing Waiter .	B. Daniel .	225 0 0	Jan., 1874
Third Ditto .	J. B. Chadwick .	200 0 0	Sep., 1880
Fourth Ditto .	F. Delfosse .	180 0 0	April, 1873
Fifth Ditto .	R. B. Prendergast .	160 0 0	Dec., 1875
Sixth Ditto .	H. Cork .	140 0 0	Sep., 1880
Seventh Ditto .	B. de S. Bell .	130 0 0	Oct., 1879
Eighth Ditto .	J. J. Orgill .	120 0 0	Feb., 1878
Tide Surveyor, Port Royal .	T. W. Rodgers .	200 0 0	June, 1877
First Class Out-Door Officer .	A. R. Fitch .	100 0 0	Aug., 1861
Ditto .	Personal allowance .	20 0 0	
Ditto .	E. C. Price .	100 0 0	Nov., 1869
Ditto .	S. Byng .	100 0 0	July, 1872
Ditto .	R. E. Walker .	100 0 0	Oct., 1874
Ditto .	H. J. Katon .	90 0 0	July, 1869
Second Class Out-Door Officer .	H. Bamed .	85 0 0	March, 1875
Ditto .	J. S. Melbourne .	85 0 0	Aug., 1875
Ditto .	A. W. Lundie .	85 0 0	Jan., 1873
Ditto .	Personal allowance .	5 0 0	
Ditto .	H. D. Campbell .	85 0 0	Aug., 1875
Ditto .	H. C. Plummer .	85 0 0	Sep., 1874
Ditto .	T. P. Walton .	85 0 0	May, 1877
Ditto .	J. E. Tyrie .	75 0 0	Dec., 1877
Ditto .	F. R. King .	80 0 0	July, 1879
Third Class Out-Door Officer .	H. B. O'Donnell .	70 0 0	Aug., 1878
Ditto .	E. J. Kennedy .	70 0 0	Dec., 1880
Ditto .	H. Murray .	70 0 0	Sep., 1881
Ditto .	S. J. Drew .	70 0 0	Jan., 1882
Ditto .	F. O. Bovill .	70 0 0	Oct., 1881
Ditto .	K. J. Collymore .	70 0 0	Dec., 1883
Ditto .	J. G. Jelleret .	65 0 0	July, 1884
Ditto .	J. A. Kildare .	65 0 0	Oct., 1884
Ditto .	C. B. Cooke .	65 0 0	Nov., 1884
Ditto .	F. Luke .	60 0 0	April, 1885
<i>Kingston Internal Revenue.</i>			
First Class Collector .	W. T. Jamison .	500 0 0	Feb., 1868
	House allowance .	50 0 0	
First Class Clerk .	R. J. O'C Livingston .	118 0 0	Jan., 1880
Second Class Clerk .	C. H. V. Hall .	95 0 0	Feb., 1883
First Class Locker and Gauger .	A. R. Facey .	150 0 0	Oct., 1871
Second Ditto .	M. H. Bogle .	100 0 0	Dec., 1875
<i>St. Thomas.</i>			
Third Class Collector of Revenue .	A. M. Jackson .	300 0 0	March, 1868
	House allowance .	50 0 0	
	Harbour Master .	20 0 0	
First Class Assistant Collector of Revenue .	R. R. S. Spalding .	250 0 0	July, 1868
	Travelling allowance .	50 0 0	
	Harbour Master .	20 0 0	

ESTABLISHMENT OF CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT, *continued.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>St. Thomas, continued.</i>		£ s. d.	
Third Class Assistant Collector of Revenue	J. C. Richards	150 0 0	Oct., 1870
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
First Class Clerk	A. R. Dawes	133 0 0	Aug., 1876
Second Class Clerk	D. A. Walker	100 0 0	March, 1879
Third Class Landing Waiter	R. H. Brice	100 0 0	March, 1877
	Personal allowance	10 0 0	
<i>Portland.</i>			
Third Class Collector of Revenue	E. H. E. MacLaverly	300 0 0	June, 1865
	House allowance	50 0 0	
	Harbour Master	100 0 0	
Third Class Assistant Collector of Revenue	C. M. Gifford, Jr.	150 0 0	Oct., 1870
	Travelling allowance	50 0 0	
First Class Landing Waiter	O. L. B. Cumming	150 0 0	April, 1874
	Travelling allowance	50 0 0	
First Class Clerk	E. S. French	138 0 0	Aug., 1876
Out-Door Officer	T. B. Dixon	80 0 0	Oct., 1881
<i>St. Mary.</i>			
Second Class Collector of Revenue	R. C. J. Baquie	400 0 0	Oct., 1869
	House allowance	50 0 0	
Second Class Assistant Collector of Revenue	S. E. Payne	200 0 0	Oct., 1870
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
Second Class Assistant Collector of Revenue	G. C. Hutchings	200 0 0	April, 1855
	Personal allowance	50 0 0	
First Class Landing Waiter, &c.	J. L. Lord	140 0 0	July, 1879
First Class Clerk	G. Taaffe	138 0 0	July, 1875
Out-Door Officer	W. M. Cooke	65 0 0	April, 1885
<i>St. Ann.</i>			
Second Class Collector of Revenue	W. A. Doorly	400 0 0	March, 1871
	House allowance	50 0 0	
	Harbour Master	60 0 0	
First Class Assistant Collector of Revenue	L. A. Rattigan	250 0 0	Oct., 1870
	Travelling allowance	50 0 0	
Second Class Assistant Collector of Revenue	L. J. Lee	200 0 0	July, 1878
	Travelling allowance	50 0 0	
Third Class Landing Waiter, &c.	J. Addison	100 0 0	April, 1878
	Personal allowance	20 0 0	
Ditto	G. D. Garsia	100 0 0	Nov., 1876
First Class Clerk	G. H. Davidson	138 0 0	Oct., 1875
Second Class Clerk	S. H. W. Allwood	80 0 0	June, 1884
<i>Trelawny.</i>			
First Class Collector of Revenue	H. J. Burger	500 0 0	April, 1855
	House allowance	50 0 0	
Second Class Assistant Collector and Surveyor of Customs	S. Binns	200 0 0	Oct., 1870
Second Class Assistant Collector of Revenue	T. J. Breakspear	200 0 0	March, 1868
	Personal allowance	50 0 0	
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
First Class Clerk	C. P. Tivy	118 0 0	Oct., 1876
Second Class Locker and Gauger	J. P. K. King	100 0 0	April, 1880
	Travelling allowance	10 0 0	
Second Class Landing Waiter	R. B. W. Smith	115 0 0	July, 1879
Out-Door Officer	E. A. Fulford	80 0 0	Dec., 1878
Ditto	P. J. Browne	70 0 0	July, 1883

ESTABLISHMENT OF CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT, *continued.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>St. James.</i>			
First Class Collector of Revenue .	J. W. Gruber .	£ 500 0 0	Feb., 1863
	House allowance .	50 0 0	
First Class Assistant Collector and Surveyor of Customs }	J. G. Chisholm .	250 0 0	Jan., 1863
	Personal allowance .	100 0 0	
Third Class Assistant Collector .	A. Taylor .	150 0 0	Nov., 1871
	Travelling allowance .	75 0 0	
First Class Landing Waiter, &c. .	J. A. S. Monaghan .	150 0 0	April, 1869
	Personal allowance .	50 0 0	
First Class Clerk .	C. S. Foote .	128 0 0	May, 1873
Ditto .	C. A. Pasmore .	140 0 0	Jan., 1873
	Personal allowance .	10 0 0	
Second Class Landing Waiter, &c. .	W. S. Spence .	105 0 0	March, 1870
Second Class Clerk .	J. E. O'Donnell .	100 0 0	April, 1873
Out-Door Officer .	F. H. Holwell .	80 0 0	Nov., 1876
Ditto .	D. M. Robertson .	60 0 0	May, 1885
<i>Hanover.</i>			
Second Class Collector of Revenue .	T. Bravo .	400 0 0	June, 1853
	House allowance .	50 0 0	
Second Class Assistant Collector .	C. Baquie .	200 0 0	March, 1868
	Travelling allowance .	100 0 0	
First Class Clerk .	J. S. Collymore .	140 0 0	July, 1874
Second Class Clerk and Out-Door Officer }	D. A. Rankine .	100 0 0	Nov., 1878
	Personal allowance .	10 0 0	
<i>Westmoreland.</i>			
Second Class Collector of Revenue .	T. F. Clarke .	400 0 0	April, 1865
	House allowance .	50 0 0	
First Class Assistant Collector and Surveyor of Customs }	E. P. Pullar .	250 0 0	Jan., 1869
	Personal allowance .	50 0 0	
	Harbour Master .	20 0 0	
Third Class Assistant Collector of Revenue }	G. W. Stricker .	150 0 0	Feb., 1868
	Travelling allowance .	100 0 0	
First Class Landing Waiter .	R. A. Mowat .	150 0 0	Sep., 1870
First Class Clerk .	G. L. Gifford .	138 0 0	Jan., 1874
Second Class Clerk .	C. M. Muir .	100 0 0	May, 1881
Second Class Locker and Gauger .	T. S. Chapman .	100 0 0	March, 1880
Out-Door Officer .	W. M. Lewin .	60 0 0	May, 1885
<i>St. Elizabeth.</i>			
Third Class Collector of Revenue .	J. S. Trench .	300 0 0	May, 1868
	House allowance .	50 0 0	
	Harbour Master .	20 0 0	
Second Class Assistant Collector of Revenue }	E. Wilson .	200 0 0	Jan., 1870
	Travelling allowance .	100 0 0	
Third Class Assistant Collector .	J. Smythe .	150 0 0	Aug., 1874
First Class Clerk .	W. J. T. Lynch .	118 0 0	Oct., 1879
Second Class Clerk and Out-Door Officer }	J. E. Sherlock .	90 0 0	Aug., 1879
Assistant Clerk .	Vacant .	60 0 0	
<i>Manchester.</i>			
Third Class Collector of Revenue .	J. A. Marshall .	300 0 0	Sep., 1865
	House allowance .	50 0 0	
Second Class Assistant Collector of Revenue }	A. G. Davidson .	200 0 0	Oct., 1870
	Travelling allowance .	75 0 0	
Third Class Assistant Collector .	G. B. Caldwell .	150 0 0	April, 1869
	Personal allowance .	50 0 0	
	Harbour Master .	Fees -	
First Class Clerk .	H. E. Ramson .	118 0 0	Jan., 1878

ESTABLISHMENT OF CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT, *continued.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Clarendon.</i>			
Third Class Collector of Revenue .	H. James .	£ s. d. 300 0 0	Feb., 1868
	Residence provided.		
First Class Assistant Collector .	E. C. Baines .	250 0 0	Oct., 1870
	Travelling allowance .	75 0 0	
Third Class Assistant Collector .	D. Bailey .	150 0 0	Feb., 1878
	Travelling allowance .	75 0 0	
Third Class Assistant Collector and Landing Waiter }	W. R. Burke .	150 0 0	April, 1854
	Personal allowance .	5 0 0	
	Travelling allowance .	50 0 0	
First Class Clerk .	J. C. Bonitto .	133 0 0	Aug., 1877
Second Class Clerk .	H. W. Bartlett .	80 0 0	July, 1883
Assistant Clerk .	A. Spratt .	60 0 0	April, 1885
Out-Door Officer .	H. J. F. Read .	70 0 0	July, 1882
Ditto .	W. M. Robertson .	75 0 0	Oct., 1882
<i>St. Catherine.</i>			
Second Class Collector of Revenue	W. Cork .	400 0 0	Aug., 1868
	House allowance .	50 0 0	
Second Class Assistant Collector of Revenue }	R. N. Berwick .	200 0 0	Aug., 1868
	Travelling allowance .	75 0 0	
Third Class Assistant Collector of Revenue }	B. A. Lindo .	150 0 0	April, 1872
	Travelling allowance .	50 0 0	
Third Class Assistant Collector, &c.	C. Wood .	150 0 0	April, 1870
	Harbour Master .	Fees	
First Class Clerk .	E. C. Arrowsmith .	188 0 0	Sep., 1879
Second Class Clerk .	E. P. H. Mudie .	100 0 0	June, 1881
Second Class Locker and Gauger .	W. J. Henderson .	100 0 0	Sep., 1879
	Personal allowance .	20 0 0	
Assistant Clerk .	E. L. Fiddes .	60 0 0	June, 1885
<i>St. Andrew.</i>			
Third Class Collector of Revenue .	A. Robertson .	300 0 0	Aug., 1862
	House allowance .	50 0 0	
	Travelling allowance .	50 0 0	
First Class Clerk .	A. R. Macfarlane .	100 0 0	Nov., 1882

SCHEDULE OF TAXES.

LAND TAX.		GENERAL INTERNAL TAXES—LAW 30 OF 1867.	
<i>Quit Rent—8 Vic., c. 16; 21 Vic., c. 34; and Law 2 of 1865.</i>		Each head of horsekind used on roads	
Upon every acre of land patented as such .	1d.	Each ditto solely for hire and for livery stable purposes .	£0 11 0
PROPERTY TAX—LAW 26 OF 1868.		Each ass .	0 7 0
Upon every acre or fraction of an acre of land in cane, coffee, ginger, arrowroot, corn, groundnuts, cotton, tobacco, cocoa, vegetables or ground provisions .	3d.	Each wheel of a carriage .	0 3 6
Upon ditto in Guinea grass .	1½d.	Ditto solely for hire and livery stable purposes .	0 15 0
Upon ditto in common pasture, or in pimento, or in common pasture and pimento .	¾d.	Each wheel of a cart .	0 10 0
Upon ditto in ruinant or wood	¼d.	Each wheel of a hackney carriage .	0 6 0
		Each firearm to be used on the premises of the owner .	1 0 0
		Ditto to be used otherwise .	0 2 0
		Law 6 of 1878—horsekind, asses and horned stock of and above one year old not used on any road	0 8 0
			0 1 0

POOR RATE—Law 27 of 1869.

On every house of the annual value of six pounds or upwards, a tax or duty after the rate of one shilling and sixpence in the pound of such value.

On every house under the annual value of six pounds (not being dwellings of indentured immigrants or other labourers located on any estate or pen) a tax or duty thereon as follows, that is to say—

Class 1. On every house, thatched or shingled, or otherwise roofed, but without flooring and without land, or with land to an extent less than one acre, a tax or duty of 2s.

Class 2. On every house, thatched or shingled, or otherwise roofed with flooring and without land, or with land to an extent less than one acre, a tax or duty of 4s.

Class 3. On every house, thatched or shingled, or otherwise roofed, and whether with or without flooring, if the owner or occupier possesses land, whether in the same parish or in any other parish, either attached to, or detached from such house, equal in extent to one acre or more 6s.

DOG TAX—Law 10 of 1868.

On each dog in the City of Kingston and in the Towns of St. Jago de la Vega, Linstead, St. Ann's Bay, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea, Savanna-la-Mar, Black River, Mandeville, Chapelton, Port Maria, Annotto Bay, Port Antonio, Morant Bay and Port Royal 4s.

RECONSTRUCTION OF KINGSTON STREETS.

Fund for the Repair and Reconstruction of the Kingston Streets—28 Vic., c. 24, Law 5 of 1866 and Law 3 of 1867.

Each house in Kingston of the annual value of £12 and upwards, 9d. in the pound.

Each house below £6 £0 3 0

Each head of horsekind used in the city 0 3 6

Ditto solely for livery stable purposes 0 2 6

Each wheel of a carriage used in the city 0 5 0

Ditto solely for livery stable purposes 0 3 6

Each wheel of a cart used in the city 0 3 0

Each wheel of a hackney carriage used in the city 0 6 8

FIRE RATE, KINGSTON—Law 44 of 1872.

Fivepence in the pound annual value.

Ditto other parishes where imposed, section 18 of Law 17 of 1875.

KINGSTON GAS RATE—Law 12 of 1876.

Fixed by the City Council, subject to the approval of the Governor in Privy Council. The rate for the year from 1st August, 1885, to 31st July, 1886, is 1s. in the pound.

SANITARY RATE—Law 14 of 1873.

The rate is fixed according to the sanitary requirements of each parish.

RUM DUTIES—Law 10 of 1878, SEC. 5.

On all rum and other spirits distilled in the island and sold for consumption, 5s. per gallon.

LICENSES.

Exclusive of Stamps.*

Hawkers and Pedlars—Law 41 of 1867.

For each personal license . . . £2 0 0

For each transferable license . . . 2 10 0

Metal—19 Vic., c. 32, extended by Law 18 of 1869 and Law 10 of 1872.

License to deal in the purchase and sale of, or barter and exchange of metals . . . 5 0 0

Spirits—Law 9 of 1875.

License to sell spirits by wholesale in Kingston . . . 10 0 0

Ditto in every other parish . . . 5 0 0

License to retail spirits in Kingston, exclusive of Port Royal 25 0 0

Ditto in the Towns of Spanish Town, Linstead, St. Ann's Bay, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea, Savanna-la-Mar, Black River, Mandeville, Chapelton, Port Maria, Annotto Bay, Port Antonio, Morant Bay, Port Royal, Brown's Town, Bath, Porus, Buff Bay, Hope Bay, Stewart Town, Duncans, Ocho Rios, Dry Harbour, Halfway-Tree, Gordon Town, and Old Harbour Market 20 0 0

Ditto in all other parts of the island . . . 10 0 0

Tavern—Law 11 of 1877.

For every Tavern License in Kingston 20 0 0

Ditto in the several other parishes 10 0 0

Hotel—Law 11 of 1877.

For every Hotel License in Kingston 10 0 0

Ditto in any other parish . . . 5 0 0

Still—Law 10 of 1878, Sec. 6.

For each Still the sum of £5 per annum.

Trade—Law 18 of 1867 amended by Law 9 of 1873.

Merchants . . . 12 0 0

Storekeepers . . . 7 10 0

Auctioneers in Kingston . . . 7 10 0

Auctioneers in other parishes 2 10 0

Retail Storekeepers—Class 1. 5 0 0

Ditto—Class 2. 2 10 0

Ditto—Class 3 in Kingston 1 0 0

Ditto—Class 3 elsewhere 0 10 0

Wharfinger . . . 2 10 0

Masters of Vessels or Supercargoes 5 0 0

Proprietors of Newspapers . . . 1 10 0

* See Schedule of Stamp Duties page 147.

SCHEDULE OF CUSTOMS DUTIES, &C.

ADMEASURER'S FEES.

These fees are levied under the 20th section of The Merchant Shipping Act, 1873, Part 2, agreeably to the Table in Schedule 3 of same Act, which is as follows:—

For a ship under 50 tons reg. tonnage	£1 0 0	For a ship from 1,200 to 2,000 tons	
Do. from 50 to 100	" 1 10 0	register tonnage	£6 0 0
Do. from 100 to 200	" 2 0 0	Do. from 2,000 to 3,000	" 7 0 0
Do. from 200 to 500	" 3 0 0	Do. from 3,000 to 4,000	" 8 0 0
Do. from 500 to 800	" 4 0 0	Do. from 4,000 to 5,000	" 9 0 0
Do. from 800 to 1,200	" 5 0 0	Do. from 5,000 and upwards	10 0 0

WAREHOUSE RATES.

The charges for storing goods in the Queen's Warehouse are on a similar scale to those laid down in the Wharfage Law, 29 of 1869.

All goods, after having been stored for three months, are liable to a charge of one-fourth more for every three succeeding months or part thereof.

The sum of threepence for drayage is charged for every package delivered from the Queen's Warehouse, in addition to the charge for rent.

Packages or parcels belonging to the Government, the Army or the Navy, sent to the Queen's Warehouse are free of all rent or charge for drayage.

Charges for storing gunpowder at forts or magazines, or some proper place of security approved by the Governor, under Law 18 of 1877, section 95:—2/ 4th brl. of 100lbs weight; 1/ 4th half brl.; 6d. 4th gr. brl.

Charges for similarly storing arms, ammunition, and explosive substances other than gunpowder under Law 24 of 1885, section 37: Explosives—6d. per cubic foot for a space not exceeding 8 cubic feet and 3d. for each cubic foot in excess of 8 cubic feet; Arms—6d. per package and 6d. per 112 lbs. loose arms.

IMPORT DUTIES—LAW 11 OF 1867.

Ale, Beer and Porter, per gallon	£0 0 6	Indigo, per pound	£0 0 3
Bacon, per pound	0 0 2	Lard, per pound	0 0 0 4
Barley (not Pearl Barley) per bushel	0 0 4	Matches, Lucifer and others, per gross of 12 doz. boxes, each box to contain 100 sticks, and boxes containing any greater or lesser quantity to be charged in proportion	0 5 0
Beef, wet, salted or cured, per brl. of 200 lbs.	0 15 0	Meat, salted or cured, per barrel of 200lbs.	0 15 0
— dry, salted or cured, per pound	0 0 1	Meal, not wheat meal, per barrel of 196lbs.	0 2 0
Beans, per bushel	0 0 4	Mules, each	0 10 0
Bread or Biscuits, per 100 lbs.	0 6 0	Oats, per bushel	0 0 4
Butter, per pound	0 0 2	Oil, per gallon	0 0 9
Calavances, per bushel	0 0 4	Peas (not being split peas) bushel	0 0 4
Candles, composition, per pound	0 0 2	Pork, salted or cured, per barrel of 200lbs.	0 15 0
— tallow, per pound	0 0 0 4	Rice, per 100lbs.	0 3 0
— wax or spermacetti, per pound	0 0 2	— undressed per bushel	0 1 0
Cattle, neat, per head	0 10 0	Salt per 100lbs.	0 1 0
Cheese, per pound	0 0 2	Sausages, dry or pickled, per pound	0 0 2
Cider and Perry, per gallon	0 0 6	Soap, per 100lbs.	0 5 6
Cocoa, per 100lbs.	0 10 0	Spirits, Brandy, per gallon	0 10 0
Coffee, British Colonial, per 100lbs.	1 0 0	— Gin, per gallon	0 10 0
Corn, Indian, per bushel	0 0 4	— Rum, the produce of and imported from British possessions, per gallon	0 10 0
Fish, dried or salted, per 100lbs.	0 3 6	— Whisky, per gallon	0 10 0
— smoked, not otherwise enumerated or described, per pound	0 0 0 4	Spirits of Wine, Alcohol and all other spirits, cordials or spirituous compounds, per gallon	0 10 0
— Alewives, pickled, per barrel of 200lbs.	0 2 6	Sugar, refined, per pound	0 0 2
— Herrings, pickled, per barrel of 200lbs.	0 2 6	— Unrefined, per 100lbs.	0 10 0
— Herrings, smoked, per pound	0 0 0 4	Tea, per pound	0 1 0
— Mackerel, pickled per barrel of 200lbs.	0 4 6	Tobacco, manufactured, including Cavendish, per pound	0 1 0
— pickled, not otherwise enumerated or described per barrel of 200lbs.	0 4 6	— Unmanufactured, per pound	0 0 6
— Salmon, smoked, per pound	0 0 2	— Cigars, per pound	0 5 0
— Salmon, wet or salted, per barrel of 200lbs.	0 10 6	— Tongues, dried per pound	0 0 2
Flour, Rye, per barrel of 196lbs.	0 8 0	— salted or cured, per barrel of 200lbs.	0 15 0
— Wheat, per barrel of 196lbs.	0 8 0	Wheat, per bushel	0 0 9
Gunpowder, per pound	0 1 0		
Hams per pound	0 0 2		
Horses, Mares and Geldings each	0 10 0		

Wines in bulk and in bottle, per gallon	£0 2 6	Shingles, Wallaba shingles, per thousand	£0 6 0
Wood, for every one thousand feet of pitch pine lumber, by superficial measurement of 1 inch thick	0 13 0	— Boston Chips, and all shingles not otherwise enumerated or described, per thousand	0 4 0
— for every one thousand feet of white pine lumber, or other lumber, by superficial measurement of 1 inch thick	0 9 0	On all Goods, Wares, Merchandise and effects of every description not previously enumerated, for every £100 value	12 10 0
— Shingles, Cypress, more than 12 inches in length, per thousand	0 6 0	And after these rates for any greater or less quantity of such goods respectively.	

EXEMPTIONS.

Asses	Molasses
Birds	Oil Cakes, whole or in powder, and other prepared food for cattle and animals
Books, printed, including Maps	Patent Fuel
Bricks (not Bath Bricks)	Pans for boiling sugar, whether of copper or iron
Bullion	Pipes for conveying fluids
Carriages, Carts and Waggon, used for agricultural purposes	Plants, growing
Coals	Ploughs, Plough-harrows, Harrows, Cultivators, Clod-crushers, Horse-hoes, Dibbles, Sowing Machines, also Sewing Machines and parts thereof
Coke	Poultry
Coin	Pumps for raising water
Cotton Wool	Railway Truck Wheels
Diamonds	Resins and Rosins
Dogs	Salt, rock
Dyewoods	Sarsaparilla (but not the extract of)
Drawings, Paintings, Engravings, Lithographs and Photographs	Sheep
Fish, fresh	Shooks, tierce, puncheon and hogshead, and all description of Shooks; also tierces, hogsheads and casks
Flax	Slates
Fruit, fresh	Soda, Ash or Sub-soda
Goats	Specimens illustrative of Natural History, Mineralogy and Geology
Guano and other Manure	Still, or any part of a Still
Hand Machine for preparing fibre or for spinning cotton or wool	Steam Engines or any part of a Steam Engine
Hay and Straw	Swine
Hemp	Tallow, Grease, Tallow-grease, or Grease and Slush
Hides, raw	Tiles, marble and earthen, as well as Paving Stones
Hydraulic Presses and Printing Presses	Tortoiseshell
Ice	Tow
Iron gavanized	Turtle
Do. for roofing doors and shutters and every kind of iron roofing, doors and shutters	Vegetables, fresh
Leeches	Wax, Bees'
Malt Dust	Wood Hoops
Marble, in slabs and blocks	Wood Staves and Headings, red or white oak or ash
Machines, horse power	Wire, Iron for Fences, Wire Fencing, Iron Standards and also Tomb Railings
Meat, fresh	
Mess Plate and Furniture, Band Instruments for the use of the Army and Navy, on the certificate of the Military or Naval Commanding Officer	
Mills, whether they be for grinding canes, paint, coffee, corn or grain of any kind, or for sawing boards, raising water, or such as are set in motion by steam, horse, wind or water power, and all parts of the said mills.	

THE FOLLOWING ARE ALSO EXEMPT FROM DUTY.

All packages containing goods subject to the *ad valorem* duty imposed by this law.

Provisions and stores imported for the use of Her Majesty's Army and Navy and consigned by bill of lading to the Officer at the head of Her Majesty's Commissariat, the Military Storekeeper, or the Naval Commanding Officer of this island, on the production of the bills of lading and certificate of such officer that they have been solely imported for use of the Army or Navy as aforesaid.

Provisions, Wines, Spirits and Malt Liquors imported for the use of the Naval Staff and Naval Messes in this island, consigned by bills of lading to any Naval Officer or the President of a Naval Mess, on the production of the bills of lading and the certificate of the Officer, such certificate being countersigned by the Officer Commanding the Naval Forces, that they have been solely imported for the use of such Officer or Naval Mess, and on

an undertaking that they shall not be sold in the island without special permission of the Collector of Customs, such permission to be given only on payment of the duty. Provisions and stores imported by the Local Government for the Volunteers or for the Public Service on the certificate of the Revenue Commissioner. Articles of Naval, Military and Civil Uniform for the personal use of the proprietor.

DRAWBACKS.

Goods, Wares and Merchandize, upon which *ad valorem* duty under this law, or any previous Act of this island, shall have been paid, if duly exported within two years of their first importation a drawback equal to the duty paid on first importation.

On the exportation of the following goods, on which the duty under this law or any previous Act shall have been paid, without such goods having been bonded, if exported within twelve months of the first importation, a drawback equal to the duty so paid:—

Flour, Bread or Meal, not less than ten barrels of each article	Beef, Pork or Pickled Fish, not less than ten barrels of each
Lard or Butter, not less than ten firkins of each article	Rice, not less than five tierces or twenty-five bags
Candles, not less than ten boxes	Dried Fish, not less than one thousand pounds weight
Soap, not less than twenty boxes	Tongues, not less than ten barrels
Ale, Beer or Porter, not less than five hogsheads of each in bulk, nor less than fifteen barrels of each, if in bottles	Lumber, not less than five thousand feet
	Shingles, not less than five thousand.

On the exportation of Bread or Biscuit, manufactured in this island, the duty paid on the flour consumed in making the same, but not to exceed the duty imposed on Bread or Biscuit imported.

EXPORT DUTIES.

Under Law 11 of 1867, transferred to General Revenue by Law 18 of 1879.

On Coffee per tierce (other packages in proportion of 7 cwt. to a tierce)	6s.
On Logwood and other Dyewoods, Lignumvitæ, Ebony and Cocus Wood, per ton	1s.
On Sugar, per hogshead	5s. 9d.
N.B.—3 tierces to 2 hogsheads: 8 barrels to 1 hogshead: other packages in proportion to a hogshead of 17 cwt.	
On Rum, per puncheon	4s. 6d.
N.B.—2 hogsheads to 1 puncheon: quarter-cask and other packages in proportion to a puncheon of 90 gallons.	

Drawback of excise duty, according to the strength of the spirit, is allowed to the exporter when duty paid rum is exported, provided twenty four hours notice of intention to ship be given to the local Collector of Revenue to enable him to make the necessary arrangements for testing the strength of the spirit and for its shipment under Customs supervision. See section 45 of Law 10 of 1878 and Regulations published in Gazette of 8th October, 1885.

Drawback of excise duty paid on rum used in the manufacture of cordial is also allowed at the rate of 1s. for each gallon cordial exported on its being proved to the Chief Officer of Customs at the port of shipment that the cordial is of island manufacture and that such cordial contains not less than 20 per cent. of rum distilled in the island. See section 46, Law 10 of 1878.

LIGHT HOUSE DUES.

Morant Point Light House—3d. per ton of registered tonnage, 3 Vic., c. 66.

Plumb Point Light House—2d. per ton of registered tonnage for sailing vessels and 3d. for steamers (not oftener than once in three months) 15 Vic., c. 17 and 26 Vic., c. 9.

Vessels calling off the port for orders, or to land passengers, exempt.

WHARFAGE.

Schedule of Charges for Wharfage at the various Public Wharves in Jamaica—Law 29 of 1869.

Bales, bundles, boxes, cases, chests, trunks and crates of Earthen or Glassware, not exceeding eight feet, except as hereinafter specified per cubic foot	£0 0 6	Shingles, per thousand, packed	£0 2 0
Above eight feet per cubic foot	0 0 3	loosed	0 3 0
Bolt of Canvas, Oznaburgh or Cocus, loose	0 0 3	Oars and Handspikes, per doz.	0 1 6
Cordage, per 112 lbs.	0 0 9	Vat or butt of Malt Liquor, per 100 gallons	0 3 0
Mahogany, Cedar and other Hard Timber, per 1,000 feet	0 12 0	Butt of Wine or Spirits	0 6 0
Nicaragua and Camwood, per ton	0 10 0	Pipe of Wine, Brandy or Gin	0 4 6
Logwood, Fustic, Lignumvitæ, Ebony and other Dye and Hardwoods, per ton	0 5 0	Hogshead of Sugar	0 3 0
Scantling, Plank and Boards, wrought or unwrought, per thousand superficial feet; Staves and Heading, per 1,200 pieces	0 9 0	Tierce of Sugar	0 2 0
		Barrel of Sugar	0 0 9
		Puncheon of Rum	0 2 0
		Hogshead of Salt Fish, Salt, Lime, Coals or Slates	0 3 0
		Hogshead of Tobacco, per 112 lbs.	0 0 6
		Hogshead of Oats, Earthen or Glassware	0 2 3
		Hogshead of Porter, Beer or Cider	0 1 6
		Tierce of Coffee	0 2 0

Puncheons of Hams, Bacon or Dried Meats	£0 2 0	Keg of Paint, per 56lbs.	£0 0 3
Tierce of Ginger, Pimento, Rice, Cornmeal, Earthen or Glassware	0 1 6	Keg of Peas, Grits, Biscuits, Currants or Dried Fruits	0 0 8
Barrel of Flour or other Dry Provisions	0 0 6	Box of Soap or Candles, per 112lbs.	0 0 3
Barrel of Tar, Pitch, Turpentine, Wet Provisions, Salt, Coffee, Pimento or of a similar description	0 0 9	Ironware, Pewter, Copper, Lead	0 0 6
Grindstones and Tombstones, per 112lbs.	0 0 9	Tin and Brass of every description, per 112lbs.	0 0 6
Hogshead or Puncheon Shooks	0 0 6	Bricks, Tiles and Slate, per 1,000	0 9 0
Woodhoops, per 1,000	0 6 0	Paving Stones, each	0 0 3
Ox Bows, per dozen	0 0 6	Dripstones, each	0 1 6
Hides, per dozen, wet	0 3 0	Puncheon or tierce of Corn	0 1 3
Hides, per dozen, dry	0 2 0	Hogshead of Corn	0 2 0
Bags of all descriptions, per 112lbs.	0 0 6	Chest of Arms	0 6 0
Puncheon of Temper Lime	0 2 3	Truss Hoops, per set	0 0 9
Corn and Salt, per bushel	0 0 2	Smiths' Bellows, each	0 3 0
" " if stored, per bushel	0 0 3	Butt and Pipe Staves and Heading per 1,000	0 15 0
Coach or Chariot, including wheels	1 10 0	Spades and Shovels, per dozen	0 0 6
Chaise or Cart	0 12 0	Horses, Mules, Asses and Horned Cattle	0 2 6
Chairs, Tables, Jointers, Piano Fortes, Desks, Sideboards, &c., per cubic foot	0 0 6	Sheep, Hogs and Goat, each	0 0 9
Plough or Harrow	0 3 0	Coffee, receiving, weighing, tiercing and shipping, per 112lbs.	0 0 9
Jack Screw	0 0 9	Coffee in bags, per 112lbs.	0 0 6
Chest of Tea	0 1 6	Pimento in bags, per 112lbs.	0 0 3
Hampers or Baskets of Cheese or Potatoes, per 112lbs.	0 0 9	Barrel or half barrel Gunpowder	0 6 0
Jugs and Jars of all description, per gallon	0 0 2	Keg of Gunpowder	0 1 6
Firkin of Butter, Beef, Tongues, Herrings	0 0 6	Coals, when loose, per ton	0 7 0
		Lancewood Spars, per dozen	0 3 6
		Bottled Liquor in brls. or other pkgs. per dozen bottles	0 0 3
		Oil and Vinegar, per gallon	0 0 3
		Iron Pots, Boilers and other hollow ware	0 0 1

And all Goods, Wares and Merchandize not herein particularly enumerated and set forth shall be paid for in proportion to the foregoing rates.

Note—The legal rates are not always charged. At a good many of the wharves special arrangements are made and concessions granted.

STAMP DEPARTMENT.

STAMP DUTIES were first imposed in this colony in the year 1760, being the first year of the reign of King George the Third—the first three Acts imposing stamp duties being annual ones. From the expiration of the third Stamp Act, in November, 1763, to the passing of the 36 Geo. III., cap. 29, on the 1st May, 1796—nearly thirty three years—no stamp duties existed. From the last-mentioned date, with three short intervals (given below) stamp duties have always been in force in Jamaica.

Stamp duties may be said to have covered then an area equal to that over which they at present extend. Mercantile transactions, law proceedings, the transfer of property, probate of wills, legacies, powers of attorney, land surveyors' commissions, policies and various other documents, were subject to duty, as they are under existing laws. Numerous appointments, civil and military, were also subject to duty; and a tax of £10 was imposed on all appointments made by the Governor to offices of the annual value of £100 and upwards. A *pro rata* charge was substituted at the commencement of 1841, and continued in operation till the tax itself was abolished in 1875.

A tax of one shilling and threepence (currency) was also levied on every advertisement in a newspaper, each time it appeared, such tax being payable monthly. Every proprietor, printer or publisher of a newspaper was required to furnish the Receiver-General with a copy thereof within two days from the date of its publication, from which that officer charged the different amounts due, respectively, at the end of every month. The duty was afterwards changed to a fee of two shillings and sixpence (with certain exemptions) on the first insertion of each advertisement. This duty was abolished on the expiration of the Act 7 Geo. IV. cap. 8.

The Commissioners of Public Accounts were the Commissioners for carrying out the purposes of the Stamp Act, 36 Geo. III., cap. 29. This Act was repealed the

following year, and provision made for the appointment of two Commissioners of Stamps, who attended for three days in the week, from the hour of nine in the morning till two in the afternoon; the dies for impressing the stamps being under their joint custody. The Receiver-General, or his authorized Deputy, received the duties, the Commissioners impressing and delivering the stamps. The office was subsequently opened four days in the week.

The 7 Geo. IV., cap. 8, made provision for opening an office in Spanish Town to which one of the Commissioners was removed, accompanied by a Deputy of the Receiver General. The days upon which the office was opened in Kingston were Saturday, Monday and Tuesday; those in Spanish Town Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Hours, 10 to 3.

The 6 Vic., cap. 36, did away with one Commissioner and provided that the officer holding the appointment in Kingston should attend at the Receiver General's office from 10 to 3 on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday in each week, who should associate himself with the Receiver General, or his authorized Deputy, in the impression and delivery of stamps. By a subsequent Act the office was opened daily.

A Distributor of Stamps was appointed in Spanish Town to take the place of the Commissioner, whose office was abolished.

The 18 Vic., cap. 27, provided for the introduction of adhesive stamps and they were first brought into use in the year 1855, when stamps of the denomination of 3d. and 1½d. were imported from England. At first their use was restricted in amount to one shilling. In 1856 this restriction was removed and their use allowed indefinitely; stamps of the denomination of 10/, 5/ and 1/ being introduced to meet this arrangement. In consequence, however, of the tardiness with which they were affixed and the want of proper cancellation in many instances, which enabled them to be used again, the above restriction was re-imposed, and all documents, the duty upon which exceeded one shilling, were required to bear an impressed stamp. After a somewhat more liberal use of them under the Stamp Act of 1862 they were finally rendered legal by Law 33 of 1868 (the present Stamp Law only on receipts and Customs warrants).

The above Act extended the office hours from 9 till 4, did away with Stamp Distributors, and increased the discount to 15 per cent. on £5 and upwards, to encourage large purchases. The appointment of Distributors was renewed in 1862 and continued by the Act of 1865, as well as under the present Stamp Law. The office hours under the 1862 Act were fixed at from 9 to 3; but are now from 9 to 4 under the Governor's Instructions of 23rd April, 1884. Collectors and Assistant Collectors of Taxes and District Postmasters are, *ex-officio*, Revenue Stamp Distributors. There are also a few persons in the chief towns who add the sale of stamps to their private business, charging 5 per cent. commission. Stamps are supplied on credit and returns rendered monthly. A discount of 5 per cent. is allowed on purchases made by vendors of revenue and postage stamps; in no other case is discount allowed.

Bills of exchange, inland and foreign, promissory notes and bills of lading, cannot be stamped after the expiration of fourteen days from the date of execution. All other documents can be stamped on the following conditions: If brought within three months after the first signing or execution, and it shall appear that the document was not stamped before preparation from some good and sufficient cause, it may be stamped without any penalty. If brought beyond three months and within twelve the penalty is one half; beyond twelve months, a sum equal to the full duty or deficiency of duty required. No penalty is imposed on documents executed out of the island. Spoiled stamps are exchangeable within six months in amounts not less than five shillings, for which impressed stamps only are given in exchange.

A return of the shareholders of all banking co-partnerships, except those established by Royal Charter, is required to be lodged yearly at the Stamp Office. [None at present.] A composition of 1 per cent. is payable on the notes issued by any banking corporation, to whom also a yearly license is issued by the Commissioner of Stamps.

Stamps are impressed upon petty sessions process and licenses, indicating the duty thereon. They are not, however, returnable as stamp revenue except a small portion thereof.

No Stamp Act was in force during the undermentioned periods :—

From 1st January to 9th May, 1809.

" 1st January to 24th October, 1833.

" 1st January to 31st December, 1842.

Legacy duty is chargeable on legacies of the value of £20 and upwards. If the legatee is of kin to the testator the duty is two-and-a-half per cent. ; if a stranger in blood, five per cent. Legacies to husband or wife, children or grandchildren, are exempt. A receipt for legacy must be stamped within twenty-one days from the date thereof. When an executor is entitled to a legacy he must pay the duty before retaining the same.

The duty on a legacy given by way of annuity must be paid by four equal payments, the first of which must be made before or on completing the payment of the first year's annuity; and the three others in like manner, before or on completing the respective payments for the three succeeding years.

During the financial year 1884-85 legacy duty was paid on £40,686 17s. 10d., yielding a revenue of £1,572 19s. 2d. Probate duty was paid on £86,572 1s. 11d., yielding £1,731 11s. 0d.

The following laws are read with the Stamp Law :—

32 of 1869—Amending Law 33 of 1868, &c.

38 of 1872—Relating to counterstamping of documents, reducing the duty on small leases, &c.

5 of 1879—Refunding probate duty in certain cases.

16 of 1879—Legacy Duty Law.

5 of 1882—Marine Insurance.

5 of 1886—Amending Law 33 of 1868.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE STAMP DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Commissioner of Stamps	Philip E. Chapman	£500 0 0	1st Oct., '56
Clerk	George S. Thomson	160 0 0	31st Oct., '73.

SCHEDULE OF STAMP DUTIES.

Agreement under hand only	£0 2 0	Certificates—	
Agreement for rent of land not exceeding £5 per annum	0 0 6	Of the admission of a Barrister	£15 0 0
Articles of Clerkship	50 0 0	On the admission of a Solicitor	100 0 0
Award	0 15 0	Charter-party	1 10 0
Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes (inland)—		Cheques—	
Of or above £10 and not exceeding £20	0 0 3	On any Banker	0 0 1
" 20 " " 30	0 0 6	On any person or firm, other than a Banker, for any sum not less than forty shillings at sight or on demand	0 0 1
" 30 " " 50	0 0 9	Conveyances on Sale—	
" 50 " " 100	0 1 0	When the purchase or consideration money does not exceed £10	0 5 0
And for every additional £100 or fractional part	0 1 0	Above £10 and not exceeding £20	0 10 0
Bills of Exchange (foreign) drawn in this island (must be drawn in sets of three with the word "first," "second" or "third" written or printed on the face of each respective bill or part)—		" 20 " " 50	1 0 0
On each part or bill of or above £10 and not exceeding £50	0 0 3	" 50 " " 100	2 0 0
Above £50 and not exceeding £100	0 0 6	And for every additional £100 or fractional part	0 15 0
And for every additional £100 or fractional part	0 0 6	Copartnership Articles	1 10 0
Bills of Lading (drawn in sets of three as above)—		Customs Warrants—	
On each part or bill	0 0 3	Inwards and Outwards, per set	0 0 3
Coastwise receipt	0 0 3	Deeds, executed abroad, &c.—	
Bonds—		On every Deed or other instrument executed wholly out of the island, and not bearing the British <i>ad valorem</i> stamp, the same duty as on like instruments executed in the island.	
Above £30 and not exceeding £50	0 2 0	On every Deed and other instrument executed partly out of, and partly in, the island, on which the British <i>ad valorem</i> duty has been impressed, one half the island duty.	
" 50 " " 100	0 4 0	On every Deed or other instrument executed wholly out of the island, bearing the British <i>ad valorem</i> stamp, the island duty, or in the option of the parties a duty of	3 10 0
" 100 " " 200	0 8 0		
" 200 " " 300	0 12 0		
" 300 " " 500	0 15 0		
" 500 " " 1,000	1 0 0		
And for every additional £1,000 or fractional part	0 10 0		

SCHEDULE OF STAMP DUTIES, *continued*.

But if any such Deed or instrument, executed partially or wholly out of the island, shall relate to land therein, and shall not be stamped within twelve months from its execution, then the full island duty is payable.		Marine, Coastwise (under Law 5 of 1882) —	
On every Deed of any kind whatever, not charged in the schedule nor expressly exempted from all stamp duty	£0 15 0	For every £20 or fractional part of £20 up to £500	£0 0 1
Exchange—		Every £500 or fractional part of £500	0 2 6
On every Deed, Decree or instrument whereby lands or other hereditaments are conveyed in exchange; if no sum or a sum under £200 be paid for equality of exchange	2 0 0	Policies of Insurance. Life—	
Above £200 <i>ad valorem</i> duty as on a sale on the sum to be paid.		For £100	0 2 6
Kettubah or Jewish Marriage Contract	0 15 0	And for every additional £100 up to £1,000	0 2 6
Leases—		Exceeding £1,000 for every £500 or fractional part thereof	0 5 0
If annual rent less than £1	0 0 6	Private Bills—	
Of or above £1 and less than £5	0 2 6	On every Private Bill introduced into the Legislature	50 0 0
" 5 " 10	0 5 0	Probate Duty. Two per cent. on personality above £100.	
" 10 " 15	0 7 6	Protests—	
" 15 " 20	0 10 0	On every Protest or other notarial act	0 4 0
" 20 and not exceeding £100	0 15 0	Receipts—	
Above £100 and not exceeding £200	1 0 0	Of and above forty shillings and not exceeding £50	0 0 1
And for every additional £100 or fractional part	0 10 0	Above £50	0 0 3
Powers of Attorney—		In full of all demands or of that nature	0 1 6
Ordinary power	1 10 0	Settlements—	
To manage an estate	4 0 0	Whereby property, real or personal, shall be conveyed upon any good or valuable consideration other than a <i>bond fide</i> pecuniary consideration.	
Licenses—		Not exceeding £500	0 15 0
To retail firearms	4 0 0	Above £500 and not exceeding £1,000	1 10 0
To sell gunpowder	4 0 0	And for every additional £1,000 or fractional part	1 10 0
To a banking corporation issuing notes	65 0 0	Paper Stamps—	
Governor's Marriage License	5 0 0	All exemplifications of wills, accounts-current, &c., required to be recorded, and all office copies authenticated by the Deputy Keeper of Records, are subject to the following stamps:—	
Mortgages—		When the same shall be under or amount to 600 words	0 1 6
Not exceeding £100	0 10 0	And for every additional 600 words or fractional part	0 1 6
Above £100 and not exceeding £200	1 0 0	Stamp Distributors are authorised to charge over and above the amount of stamp impressed upon any sheet of paper or form according to the following scale:—	
And for every additional £100 or fractional part	0 10 0	On every slip bearing a stamp of 1/6, 2/6 or 3/6	0 0 1½
Assignment of Mortgage	0 15 0	Above 3/6	0 0 2
Plat or Diagram	0 2 0	On each sheet or half sheet of foolscap or folio post	0 0 1½
Policies of Insurance. Fire—		Medium paper	0 0 3
Not exceeding £100	0 5 0	Royal ditto	0 0 9
And for every additional £100 or fractional part, up to £500	0 5 0	Imperial ditto	0 1 0
Above £500 and not exceeding £1,000	2 0 0	On each set of Foreign Bills of Exchange	0 0 6
" 1,000 " 2,000	2 10 0	On each set of Foreign Bills of Lading	0 0 6
" 2,000 " 5,000	4 0 0	On each Coastwise Receipt	0 0 1½
" 5,000 " 6,000	6 10 0	On each Form of Title	0 1 0
For one month, one-fourth the annual rate.			
For three months, one-half the annual rate.			
For six months, three-fourths the annual rate.			
Above six months, the full annual rate.			
Policies of Insurance. Marine, Foreign—			
Not exceeding £200	0 5 0		
Above £200 and not exceeding £500	0 10 0		
And for every additional £500 or fractional part	0 5 0		

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

1.—POSTAL.

It is difficult to say what were the postal facilities which existed in this island prior to the establishment by the Imperial Government of Post Offices and Postal Agencies in its colonial possessions and in certain foreign countries in the year 1711, for there are not any records in the Post Office Department from which such information may be gathered. Reference, however, to the Journals of the Assembly shews that on the 17th March, 1706, it was ordered by the House of Assembly "that Richard Banks, Francis March, and Thomas Finch, Esquires, be appointed a Committee to prepare and bring in a bill for the erection of an office for the receipt and safe conveyance of letters." This would appear to have been the first step taken towards providing an organized Post Office in this island. We have failed to trace in the Journals of the House what action was taken by the Committee as the report does not appear in the records.

A Post Office, however, seems to have sprung into existence between 1706 and 1776, for on the 24th of October of the latter year we find a Committee being appointed "to enquire into the state of the Post Office of the island," and such Committee reporting on the 17th December, 1777. The report of this Committee is remarkable for its brevity; it merely states that "the County of Cornwall cannot answer by return packet."

Again, on the 14th April, 1749, we find John McCulloch being summoned to appear at the bar of the House to explain under what authority he exercised the duties of a Postmaster and collected postages, and stating that he did so under warrant from Elliott Benger, Her Majesty's Deputy Postmaster-General of the North American and British West India Possessions. The rate of postage then was "six-pence for each letter not exceeding 100 miles, and one shilling sterling for any letter above that, and so in proportion for a double and treble letter."

There are several other instances of persons being summoned before the Assembly to shew cause why they exercised the functions of Postmasters, and it is curious to remark that each such summons was accompanied by an order to produce, at the same time, all letters addressed to members of the Assembly.

In one instance the widow of John McCulloch was so cited to appear and to explain the cause of delay in the conveyance of certain packet letters, when she stated that she was entitled to discharge the duties of Postmistress under the warrant held by her late husband; that she had farmed the office to another party; and that the mails were conveyed by mules or slaves as most convenient. The practice of farming the revenues of the Post Office, which existed in England until nearly the end of the eighteenth century, would therefore appear to have existed also in this island.

On the 17th of December, 1814, a report was made to the Assembly by a Committee which had been appointed to enquire into the state of the Post Office. Such report stated that the Post Office was established under the authority of the British Statutes 9 Anne, c. 10, 5 Geo. III., c. 25, and that the rates of postage, island as well as packet, were fixed by the latter in 1765, being 11d. single, 1/10 double, 2/6 treble, and 3/4 per ounce for inland letters; and for the conveyance of packet letters the following additional rate, viz., 1/3 single, 2/6 double, 3/9 treble, and 5/ per ounce, so that for a packet letter weighing one ounce the sum of 8/4 was charged. Correspondence with the mother country was then a very expensive luxury.

The same Committee goes on to report, "that a surcharge of 10 per cent. not warranted by law is generally made on packet letters delivered in Kingston and of 7½d. for letters sent to the General Post Office for merchant ships or for men-of-war, which sums appear to be claimed as perquisites by the Clerks in the Kingston Post Office. That the compensation allowed to Deputies is 10 per cent. on postage collected and 10 per cent. on newspapers delivered, the latter a perquisite from the Postmaster-General." At this time the office of Postmaster was held by John Milburne March at a salary of £400 per annum. Between the years 1815 and 1820 the revenue of the Post Office is stated to have averaged £10,450, and the expenditure for salaries, &c., £7,244.

Such is, as far as can be ascertained, briefly the early history of the Post Office in Jamaica, which continued to be a branch of the Imperial Post Office until the year 1860, when it was transferred to local rule.

The transfer was first mooted in 1847 and revived in 1855, but decisive action was not taken until the year 1859 when Her Majesty's Postmaster-General, in a letter, which formed an enclosure to a dispatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, stated "that the time had arrived for the Postmaster-General to abandon a control which he could not efficiently exercise over posts so distantly situated, and that the management of the Post Office would therefore be transferred from the hands of the Postmaster-General to those of the Colonial Government on and from the 1st April next." The above decision was arrived at after an Officer of the Imperial Post Office Department, Mr. Anthony Trollope, had visited the island in 1858 and reported on the subject.

The proposal to transfer the Post Office to the Colonial Government was never at any time favourably received by either of the Legislative Bodies, i.e., the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly, and to this disinclination to assume its control

may be attributed the delay which took place between the date of the proposal to transfer the office and the date of the assumption of the office by the colony. The question was debated in both Houses time after time, with much warmth of feeling, and it is very interesting now to read the arguments adduced on both sides.

On the 15th December, 1859, the House of Assembly adopted the report of a Committee to the effect "that the Island Post Office having been hitherto satisfactorily conducted under the control of the Postmaster General of England, it is not advisable that the management should now be assumed by the Local Authorities; and further, that in the present financial condition of the island it could ill afford the additional burthen of a loss on the Department;" and it was recommended that the Postmaster General be requested to continue the control of the Post Office.

This determination was based on a statement which was prepared by the Accountant-General of the General Post Office, London, shewing that the revenue of the Jamaica Post Office for the year ended 30th June, 1858, was £9,595 17s. 6d. while the expenditure amounted to £9,893 19s. 1d., leaving a deficit of £303 1s. 7d. From this it would appear that the Department was not at the time self-supporting.

The result of the reference of the question back to the Secretary of State was that the Governor was informed that it was not optional on the part of the Colonial Government to take over the administration of the Local Post Office, and that if the necessary arrangements therefore were not complete at latest by the 1st June, 1860, the action of the Imperial Government in carrying on the colonial posts would finally cease. Sir Charles Darling thereupon summoned a special session of the Legislature to whom he communicated the decision referred to. The Legislative Council at once expressed its readiness to give its best consideration to the proposed Act to enable the Local Government to assume the conduct of the Department, but the passage of the Bill was delayed in the House of Assembly in consequence of a certain portion of the Governor's speech at the opening of the session having been considered a breach of the privileges of the House. On the 3rd April, 1860, the Assembly however passed the Bill, which also passed through all its stages in the Legislative Council on the following day, but as the Assembly had so amended the Bill as to constitute the Governor one of the Commissioners to conduct the Post Office, the Executive Committee being the Commissioners named in the draft, Sir Charles Darling expressed his inability "to concur in an arrangement which converted Her Majesty's Representative into a Commissioner for the immediate management of a Department of his Government" and prorogued the Chambers to the 5th April. On that day the matter was again forcibly brought under the notice of the Assembly and on the 13th April the bill was finally passed and assented to by the Governor, in the form suggested by the Executive. Sir Charles Darling in proroguing the Legislature stated "that the country would no doubt be glad to learn that it was at length determined that internal communication by post should not be suspended."

The date fixed for the transfer of the Post Office was, as already shewn, the 1st June, 1860, at latest; but on the representation of the Governor the time was extended, and it was not until the 1st August, 1860, that the control of the Post Office was assumed by the colony.

Up to the date of the transfer the office of Deputy Postmaster-General was held by Mr. O'Connor Morris at a salary of £1,000 per annum, but on the reduction of the salary under the new arrangement to £600 per annum Mr. Morris resigned and Mr. Alexander J. Brymer, who was the Chief Clerk, was appointed Postmaster for Jamaica, which office he continued to hold until he resigned and was succeeded by Mr. William Kemble. Mr. Kemble continued in office until 1st May, 1870, on which date he retired on a pension, Mr. Frederic Sullivan, Chief Clerk, being appointed to the office.

A reference to the "Establishment" furnished below will afford information as to the numerical strength of the staff of the Post Office at the present time.

The following is a brief *resumé* of the improvements which have been made in the Jamaica Post Office since its management was assumed by the colony:—

In November, 1863, the Money Order System between the United Kingdom and the Colonies was extended to Jamaica.

In 1868 a comprehensive law, based as far as was possible on the lines of the

English Statute, was passed for the management of the Post Office, and a tri-weekly inland mail service was substituted for the old bi-weekly system which had been in existence for twenty-one years.

On the 1st January, 1872, simultaneously with the introduction of the pre-paid system, a general house-delivery of correspondence by Letter-Carriers, within certain limits of the city, was inaugurated in Kingston.

On the 1st April, 1877, Jamaica was admitted into the General Postal Union, under which the packet postage from Jamaica to all countries in that Union was reduced to an uniform rate of 6d. per single letter of half-an-ounce, if pre-paid, if not pre-paid 9d.; post cards 3d. each; newspapers 1d. each, if not exceeding four ounces; other printed papers and patterns 2d. per 2 ounces.

The entrance of the colony into the Postal Union, under the Postal Union Treaty signed at Berne, on the 9th October, 1874, was made conditional on the payment of one-half of the additional loss entailed on the Imperial Exchequer by the reduced rates of packet postage; and an annual sum of over £3,000 is provided on the Colonial Estimates to cover such payment.

Under the new Postal Treaty, concluded at Paris on the 1st June, 1878, the packet rates of postage were further reduced to what they are at present and as given below.

With the introduction of post-cards for use to and from places abroad on the 1st April, 1877, the Government embraced the opportunity to authorize the use of post-cards within the island. Accordingly post-cards of the following denomination were issued:—

Half-penny cards for town or office delivery.

Penny cards for use between any of the offices in the island.

On the 16th June, 1883, the issue of reply paid post cards for use between places in Jamaica as well as between certain places in the Universal Postal Union was authorised. The following are the rates:—

Inland Card.

For Town or Office Delivery	1d.
For transmission to any Post Office in the Island	2d.

Universal Postal Union Card.

For transmission to places in the Universal Postal Union	3d.
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On the 4th November, 1878, a mail coach line between Kingston and Mandeville for the conveyance of mails, passengers and parcels, was established, and continued to run regularly three times a week, to and fro, between Old Harbour and Mandeville, until 2nd March, 1885, when it was extended to Sav-la-Mar on the completion of the Railway Line to Porus.

The Mail Coach Service which was established between Kingston and St. Ann's Bay on the 1st November, 1881, was similarly extended to Montego Bay on the 17th August, 1885, when the Railway extension to Ewarton was completed. Mail Coaches are now also run by the Mail Contractors in connection with the Mail Services between Kingston and Manchioneal, and Montego Bay and Lucea.*

During the year 1879 a set of American "lock boxes" was placed in the Circulation Branch of the Post Office. Each box is supplied with duplicate keys which are kept by the subscribers, so that the letters, &c., may be removed as rapidly as they are assorted. Lock boxes have also been placed at the Post Offices at Montego Bay and Falmouth. During the current year, 1886, a further supply of lock-boxes was imported and erected at the General Post Office and the annual subscription was reduced from two guineas to twelve shillings per annum.

The following are the alterations which have taken place from time to time in the rates of postage:—

In 1860 the inland rate of postage on a letter not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce in weight was 4d. if conveyed a distance not exceeding 60 miles; 6d. if conveyed over 60 miles but not exceeding 100 miles; 8d. if conveyed over 100 miles.

In 1861 a 2d. rate was made to include letters conveyed either a distance of not exceeding 30 miles or for delivery within a parish, and the rate of postage on a letter

* For information as to Mail Coaches see "Travelling in Jamaica."

conveyed more than 100 miles was reduced to 6d. if it did not exceed a quarter of an ounce weight; heavier letters remaining at the higher rate of 8d.

The provisions of the book-post were also extended so as to include samples of merchandize, &c., the charge being 1d. per oz.; the book-post rate, previously 1d. per oz., being at the same time reduced to $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per oz.

In 1862 the rate of postage on a letter conveyed a distance not exceeding 60 miles was reduced to 3d., 4d. being made the charge for all further distances.

In 1865 the 4d. rate of postage was abolished, leaving 3d. as the maximum charge for a letter not exceeding the single rate of half an ounce, the scale of progression, under which a letter exceeding the first ounce was charged with a double rate of postage (6d. per ounce) or a fraction thereof remaining in force.

In 1863 the rate of postage on letters transmitted by the contract steamers to and from the United Kingdom was increased by the Imperial Post Office from 6d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to 1/, the postage on letters conveyed by private ships being at the same time reduced from 6d. to 3d.

In 1868 a charge for inland conveyance of certain packet correspondence received for delivery in or posted at Kingston, which had previously enjoyed an exceptional exemption from any charge beyond a sea-rate, was authorized under the Post Office Law, 18 of 1868.

From 1860 to 1866 the Post Office revenue was augmented by the postage, as well as by the gratuities, paid by the U. S. Government on correspondence conveyed between Jamaica and the United States by steamers under contract with the Jamaica Government.

Between the year 1866 and the 5th February, 1871, when the Government entered into a contract on the latter date with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, whose steamers were plying between New York and Colon and calling at this port, for the conveyance of mails between this island and New York, there was not any direct mail service with the United States. On the termination of the contract with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company it was secured by the Atlas Company. The contract with the Atlas Company was however determined in the month of November, 1884.

On the 1st January, 1872, the island rates of postage were reduced as follows:—

Letters from 3d. per half ounce, paid or unpaid, to 2d. per half ounce, if pre-paid; newspapers from a 1d. each, paid or unpaid, to $\frac{1}{2}$ d. each, if pre-paid, double the pre-paid rate of postage being charged on all letters or papers posted unpaid or insufficiently pre-paid. This reduction, together with the system of charging double the pre-paid rate on unpaid or insufficiently pre-paid correspondence, introduced into the colony for the first time, has tended more than anything else to place the revenue of the Post Office on a more satisfactory footing, for by far the great majority of letters are now pre-paid, and as a consequence the loss to the revenue on unclaimed unpaid correspondence has been materially lessened.

On the 29th April, 1884, by order of the Governor in Privy Council the rate of postage on letters between Kingston, Up-Park Camp, Gordon Town, Cold Spring, Half-way-Tree, Spanish Town, Old Harbour and Port Royal was reduced to a 1d. per half ounce if pre-paid, if unpaid double the pre-paid rate; and on the 1st February, 1886, a similar reduction was made, by order in Privy Council of His Honor the Major-General Administering the Government, in respect of letters addressed to Linstead, Ewarton, May Pen, Four Paths and Porus, which places have been brought into daily communication with Kingston as a result of the Railway Extension to Porus and to Ewarton.

On the 1st October, 1885, a Parcel Post Exchange between Jamaica and the United Kingdom was established, and has since been extended to certain Foreign Countries via the United Kingdom.

During the recent session of the Legislature a law entitled the Post Office Law Amendment Law, 1886, was passed and effect was given thereto on the 1st May, 1886; the object of the law being "to make special provision with regard to the collection of Customs duties payable on parcels coming by the Post from places beyond seas and also to amend the Post Office Law, 1868."

Until the year 1843 it was the practice to impose the postage on letters in accordance with the number of enclosures, i.e., the number of sheets of paper contained in

the letter, a practice which in these advanced and enlightened times must be styled as very primitive.

Prior to the year 1847 postal communication with the country districts was confined to one post in each week, but in the month of July, 1847, it was increased to two posts a week, until the year 1868, when in the month of July a third post was established and has been continued up to the present time.

On the transfer of the Department in 1860 there were only forty-nine District Post Offices in existence; at the present time there are ninety-four.

Until the month of October, 1858, the District Postmasters were remunerated at the rate of 15 per cent. on the collections of their respective offices. In the month of November, 1858, the Imperial Post Office changed the practice and fixed the salaries at an annual payment based on the average percentage for the three months preceding the month in which the change was effected. They are now paid in accordance with a scale based upon the revenue collections of their offices, several of them being placed in high classes on account of nightwork.

The Circulation Branch of the General Post Office, Kingston, is maintained on the first floor of the old Court House in Harbour Street, the upper floor of which is now used as a Town Hall. Since the fire of the 11th December, 1882, the Control Branch and the Money Order and Mail Coach Booking Offices are maintained at the premises known as "Blundell Hall" in East Street.

The ordinary office hours of the Circulation Branch are from 8 a.m. until 4 p.m.; but the Office is opened earlier and later should the arrival or departure of packet or important ship mails render it necessary.

The Money Order Office is kept open from 10 a.m. until 2 p.m. each working day.

Under the new contract with the R. M. S. P. Company which came into operation on 1st July, 1885, the steamers are timed to arrive at Jamaica from Southampton, via Barbados and Jacmel, on every alternate Monday at 8 a.m. and to leave Jamaica, via Barbados and Jacmel, for Southampton on every alternate Wednesday at 4 p.m., i.e., the homeward bound steamer leaves Jamaica two days and eight hours after the arrival of the outward bound if she arrives on Monday, the contract time; but she generally comes in on Sundays. The return packet expresses leave the Terminal Post Office for Kingston on each alternate Tuesday and are due in Kingston on the morning of Wednesday—the day of the departure of the steamer. The outward bound steamer leaves Southampton on each alternate Thursday at 6 p.m., while the homeward steamer is due at Plymouth on each alternate Saturday at 10 p.m.

The mails for Great Britain by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's steamers are made up at the General Post Office, Kingston, at the following hours when the arrival of the steamer admits of her leaving at the contract time:—

Registered letters at noon; newspapers at 1 p.m.; ordinary letters at 1.30 p.m.

Late letters may be posted at the General Post Office, on payment of a fee of threepence, up to 2.30 p.m. From that time until the steamer leaves the wharf a Post Office Clerk is stationed on board the steamer to receive late letters. The late fee of sixpence in each case must be pre-paid by means of stamps.

There is not at present any Contract Mail Service between Kingston and New York, the contract with the Atlas Company having, as already stated, been determined in the month of November, 1884; but mails for the United States and the United Kingdom, via the United States, are closed by every opportunity. The most frequent and regular opportunities are by the steamers of the Atlas Company and by those of Messrs. J. E. Kerr & Co. The mails by the latter are closed in Kingston and sent overland to Port Maria to meet the steamer there. Mails are also made up at Montego Bay and at Port Maria for transmission by Messrs. J. E. Kerr & Co.'s steamers which leave that port, as a rule, every Wednesday.

There is also a Contract Packet Mail Service by the Cunard Line between Kingston, Turks Islands, Bermuda and Halifax. The steamer leaves Halifax every fourth Monday and Kingston every fourth Thursday. Notice of determination of this contract on the 30th June, 1886, has been given to the Government.

The mails from and to the country districts respectively are due at and despatched from the General Post Office as under:—

	Due at.	Depart.		Due by.	Depart by.
Windward	8.24 a.m.	4 p.m.	Northside		
Portland	9.5 a.m.	4 p.m.	Southside	9 a.m.	4.15 p.m.

The mails are made up at the following hours, viz.: Newspapers at 2 p.m.; registered letters at 2.15 p.m.; ordinary letters at 2.50 p.m. Late letters can be posted after 2.50 p.m. on payment of the following additional rate: From 2.50 p.m. to 3 p.m., 1d.; from 3 p.m. to 3.10 p.m., 2d.

DISTRICT POST OFFICES AND THEIR RESPECTIVE POSTMASTERS.

Parish.	Post Office.	Postmaster.	Parish.	Post Office.	Postmaster.
St. Catherine.	Ewarton	M. T. Powell.	Hanover.	Flint River	L. Hairs.
	Linstead	E. M. Smellie.		Green Island	N. Macdonald.
	Lluidas Vale	A. H. Ainsworth.		Lucea	W. C. Aird.
	Old Harbour	A. E. Nash.			
	Pear Tree Grove	R. Ryan.	Manchester.	Cross Keys	J. F. Goodison.
St. Ann.	Spanish Town	W. D. Byles.		Devon	L. Hopwood.
	Alexandria	C. Helwig.		Mandeville	A. Robertson.
	Brown's Town	A. M. Powell.		Mile Gully	R. A. Patton.
	Cave Valley	G. L. Mais.		Medina	H. E. Newman.
	Claremont	G. Helwig.		Newport	J. A. Polack.
	Dry Harbour	E. Corbett.		Porus	E. R. Baker.
	Laughlands	J. T. Low.		Shooter's Hill	E. Sherlock.
	Moneague	E. L. Bolton.		Spur Tree	H. Swaby.
	Ocho Rios	R. E. Mesquita.		Watson's Hill	E. M. Nash.
	Pedro	H. Brown, jr.	Clarendon.	Alley	L. Garriques.
Trelawny.	St. Ann's Bay	J. R. Naylor.		Chapelton	C. J. Lyon.
	York Castle	Rev. W. C. Murray.		Four Paths	J. D. Eves.
	Clark's Town	J. P. Laing.		Hayes	G. W. Reid.
	Duncans	C. F. Benaim.		May Pen	M. R. Facey.
	Falmouth	M. A. Brown.	St. Thomas.	Milk River	A. B. Farquhar.
St. James.	Hampden	A. S. Hewan.		Bath	E. Groves.
	Rio Bueno	R. A. Laing.		Blue Mtn. Valley	S. Brown.
	Ulster Spring	W. Runcie.		Morant Bay	M. E. Bell.
	Stewart Town	J. Greaves.		Plan. Gar. River	W. Tilly.
	Adelphi	D. McIntosh.		Port Morant	R. B. Magill.
	Anchovy	J. Popkins.		Saint David	F. Lamont.
	Chester Castle	H. I. Isaacs.	Portland.	Trinity Ville	E. Gordon.
Westmoreland.	Copse	L. Crichton.		Buff Bay	E. W. Spence.
	Little River	H. P. Benaim.		Hope Bay	H. A. King.
	Montego Bay	E. Cooper.		Port Antonio	E. Collings.
	Ramble	D. King.		Priestman's River	M. E. McGann.
				Manchioneal	M. E. Sharp.
St. Elizabeth.	Bluefields	E. Forrester.	St. Mary.	Annotto Bay	M. F. Jones.
	Darliston	C. P. Bovell.		Gayle	A. Burton.
	Grange Hill	W. T. Murdoch.		Guy's Hill	M. M. Cocking.
	Kings	J. M. Miller.		Oracabessa	O. L. Roe.
	Little London	R. A. Donaldson.		Port Maria	E. H. J. Walker.
St. Andrew.	Petersfield	S. M. Hopwood.	St. Andrew.	Richmond	M. J. Wolcott.
	Savanna-la-Mar	C. E. Bodden.		Salt Gut	M. J. Bowen.
	Black River	M. E. Hendriks.		Bull Bay	J. Smiele.
	Lacovia	M. J. Tomlinson.		Cold Spring	A. M. M. Curtin.
	Malvern	C. Lawrence.		Golden Spring	C. E. Panton.
	Middle Quarters	W. McDonald.	Kingston—Port Royal	Gordon Town	A. P. Teall.
	Newmarket	E. Dennis.		Hagley Gap	C. A. Walker.
	Santa Cruz	H. J. Nangle.		Halfway-Tree	S. A. Neyle.
	Siloah	E. Maris.		Glengoffe	J. S. Nunes.
	Southfield	S. A. Wynter.		Up-Park Camp	R. A. Dias.
	Balaclava	J. W. Scott.			L. A. Hayes.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TRI-WEEKLY OF MAILS FROM AND FOR KINGSTON, &C.

Names.	Distance in Miles from Kingston.	Arrival from Kingston.		Departure for Kingston.	
		Days.	Hour.	Days.	Hour.
NORTH-WESTERN TRUNK, POST OFFICES ON MAIN LINE.					
*Spanish Town	12	Tu. Th. Sat.	P.M. ...	Tu. Th. Sat.	A.M. ...
*Linstead	26	"	"	"	"
*Ewarton	31	"	6 0	"	7 10
Moneague	42	"	8 30	"	4 5
Claremont	50	"	9 45	"	2 50
Saint Ann's Bay	60	"	11 30	"	12 45
Laughlands	64	Wed. Fri. Mon.	A.M. 12 30	Wed. Fri. Mon.	P.M. 11 45
Dry Harbour	74	"	2 0	"	10 15
Rio Bueno	79	"	3 5	"	9 10
Duncans	85	"	4 10	"	8 5
Falmouth	95	"	5 45	"	6 30
Little River	106	"	7 35	"	4 40
Montego Bay	117	"	9 15	"	3 0
Flint River	131	"	11 45	"	12 15
Lucea	142	"	P.M. 7 30	"	A.M. 10 30
Green Island	154	"	5 5	"	6 30
NORTH-WESTERN TRUNK, BRANCH OFFICES.					
Lluidas Vale via Ewarton	40	"	A.M. 7 20	"	P.M. 2 30
Pedro	56	"	6 45	"	5 0
York Castle	55	"	6 15	"	5 0
Ocho Rios	67	"	1 35	"	10 15
Salt Gut	76	"	3 30	"	8 20
Oracabessa	84	"	5 10	"	6 40
Gayle	88	"	6 40	"	5 5
Guy's Hill	96	"	8 45	"	3 0
Pear Tree Grove via Guy's Hill	103	"	11 10	"	12 30
Brown's Town	81	"	4 0	"	7 15
Stewart Town	87	"	5 35	"	5 30
Alexandria	91	"	7 30	"	3 30
Cave Valley	99	"	10 0	"	1 0
Clark's Town	89	"	5 20	"	6 5
Ulster Spring	103	"	9 30	"	1 45
Hampden	103	"	8 5	"	4 0
Adelphi	127	"	10 10	"	1 45
Anchovy	123	"	P.M. 4 5	"	A.M. 7 55
Copse	129	"	5 10	"	6 50
Ramble	135	"	6 15	"	5 45
Chester Castle via Ramble	140	Tu. Th. Sat.	A.M. 7 15	Mon. Wed. Fri.	5 0
SOUTH-WESTERN TRUNK, POST OFFICES ON MAIN LINE.					
*Old Harbour	24	Tu. Th. Sat.	...	Tu. Th. Sat.	...
*May Pen	33	"	...	"	...
*Four Paths	37	"	...	"	...
Porus	47	"	P.M. 6 40	"	A.M. 7 0
Mandeville	59	"	8 55	"	3 35
Spur Tree	66	"	10 25	"	2 5

* See also page 131.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS FROM AND FOR KINGSTON, &C., <i>continued.</i>						
Names.	Distance in Miles from Kingston.	Arrival from Kingston.		Departure for Kingston.		
		Days.	Hour.	Days.	Hour.	
SOUTH-WESTERN TRUNK, POST OFFICES ON MAIN LINE.						
Santa Cruz	80	Wed. Fri. Mon.	A.M. 1 25	Wed. Fri. Mon.	P.M. 11 0	
Lacovia	86	"	2 20	"	9 55	
Middle Quarters	90	"	3 0	"	9 10	
Black River	99	"	4 25	"	7 45	
Kings	114	"	6 55	"	5 20	
Bluefields	122	"	8 30	"	3 45	
Savanna-la-Mar	132	"	10 15	"	2 0	
			P.M.		A.M.	
Grange Hill	141	"	3 40	"	10 30	
BRANCH OFFICES.						
Hayes	41	"	A.M. 6 10	"	P.M. 6 8	
Alley	48	"	7 25	"	4 53	
Chapelton	51	"	7 24	"	5 0	
Milk River, via Four Paths	57	"	7 30	"	4 0	
Shooter's Hill	64	"	6 0	"	6 58	
Mile Gully	72	"	7 41	"	5 17	
Balaclava	83	"	9 58	"	3 0	
Newport	66	"	7 20	"	4 0	
Cross Keys	74	"	9 40	"	1 30	
Devon	78	"	9 50	"	2 40	
Medina	79	"	10 10	"	2 40	
Watson's Hill	73	"	6 45	"	5 5	
Southfield	83	"	9 20	"	2 30	
Malvern via Santa Cruz	91	"	8 20	"	2 30	
Siloah via Lacovia	101	"	9 0	"	1 30	
Newmarket via Middle Quarters	106	"	6 0	"	2 0	
			P.M.		A.M.	
Little London	141	"	4 30	"	7 15	
Petersfield	138	"	3 45	"	8 0	
Darliston	147	"	6 35	"	5 0	
SOUTH-EASTERN TRUNK, POST OFFICES ON MAIN LINE.						
Bull Bay	10	Tu. Th. Sat.	6 0	Tu. Th. Sat.	6 24	
Saint David	19	"	7 53	"	4 31	
Morant Bay	31	"	10 22	"	2 2	
Port Morant	38	"	11 51	"	12 33	
			A.M.		P.M.	
Plantain Garden River	45	Wed. Fri. Mon.	1 20	Wed. Fri. Mon.	11 4	
Manchioneal	57	"	3 54	"	8 30	
Priestman's River	67	"	6 4	"	6 20	
Port Antonio	78	"	8 24	"	4 0	
SOUTH-EASTERN TRUNK, BRANCH OFFICES.						
B. M. Valley	37	"	6 42	"	4 18	
Trinityville	43	"	8 30	"	2 30	
Bath via Port Morant	47	"	7 35	"	4 0	
NORTH-EASTERN TRUNK, POST OFFICES ON MAIN LINE.						
Golden Spring	12	Tu. Th. Sat.	P.M. 6 24	Tu. Th. Sat.	A.M. 6 41	
Annotto Bay	30	"	10 5	"	3 0	
			A.M.		P.M.	
Buff Bay	40	Wed. Fri. Mon.	1 30	Wed. Fri. Mon.	10 50	
Hope Bay	50	"	4 55	"	7 25	
NORTH-EASTERN TRUNK, BRANCH OFFICES.						
Glengoffe via Golden Spring	20	"	7 20	"	2 0	
Richmond	59	"	8 0	"	2 0	
Port Maria	46	"	1 27	"	5 0	
Hagley Gap	18	"	9 0	"	2 0	

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS FROM AND FOR KINGSTON, &C., *continued.*

Names.	Distance in miles from Kingston.	Arrival from Kingston.	Departure for Kingston.
DAILY MAILS.		P.M.	A.M.
Halfway-Tree .	3	3 30	9 10
Gordon Town .	9	4 35	8 5
Cold Spring .	15	6 40	6 20
Port Royal .	5	4 30	8 0

Mails are despatched daily from Kingston for Linstead, Ewarton, Old Harbour, May Pen, Four Paths and Porus by the first and second passenger trains, leaving respectively at 8 a.m. and 12 m., and mails are also due from those offices by the first and second passenger trains arriving in Kingston respectively at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m.

The daily mails between Kingston, Half-way Tree, Gordon Town and Cold Spring, between Kingston and Up-Park Camp and between Kingston and Port Royal, arrive at and depart from the General Post Offices as under :—

	Due.	Depart.
Cold Spring, Gordon Town and Half-way Tree .	9.40 a.m.	3.0 p.m.
Port Royal .	9.35 a.m.	3.0 p.m.
Up-Park Camp .	10 a.m. & 3 p.m.	11.15 a.m. & 3.45 p.m.

PUBLIC OFFICERS ENTITLED TO SEND AND RECEIVE THEIR CORRESPONDENCE FREE OF POSTAGE.

His Excellency the Governor	Director of Public Works
The Governor's Private Secretary and A.D.C.	Director of Public Gardens and Plantations
Colonial Secretary	Inspector General of Police
Assistant Colonial Secretary	Director of Prisons
Protector of Immigrants	Inspector of Schools
Attorney General	Inspector of Volunteers
Auditor General	Puisne Judges of the Supreme Court
Chief Justice	Registrar General
Collector General	Superintending Medical Officer
Collector of Customs, Kingston	Treasurer
Custodes of Parishes, or Senior Resident	Postmaster for Jamaica
Magistrates discharging their duties	The Secretary to the Education Commission
The Mayor and Chairmen of Parochial Boards, and in their absence Vice-Chairmen—correspondence <i>from</i> only free	The Civil Service Examination Commissioners and their Secretary.

The delivery of correspondence by letter carriers takes place daily from the General Post Office as under, viz :—

On post days, viz., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 9 a.m., 10.45 a.m., 2.45 p.m.

On non-post day, viz., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8.30 a.m., 10.15 a.m., and 2.45 p.m.

There are Pillar Letter Boxes at North Street, Parish Church, Harbour Street, Victoria Market and Myrtle Bank. They are cleared as under :—

Letter Box.	Daily.			For Fortnightly Packet Mails.
1. North Street .	8.20 a.m.	10.40 a.m.	2.10 p.m.	12.50 p.m.
2. Parish Church .	8.30 a.m.	10.50 a.m.	2.20 p.m.	1. 0 p.m.
3. Harbour Street .	8.40 a.m.	11. a.m.	2.30 p.m.	1.10 p.m.
4. Victoria Market .	8.45 a.m.	11.5 a.m.	2.35 p.m.	1.15 p.m.
5. Myrtle Bank .	8.55 a.m.	11.15 a.m.	2.45 p.m.	1.25 p.m.

The following are the pre-paid inland rates of postage :—

Letters—2d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce to places *not* within the "Penny Limit."

Letters for town or office delivery, or exchanged between Kingston, Up-Park Camp, Half-way Tree, Gordon Town, Cold Spring, Port Royal, Spanish Town, Linstead, Ewarton, Old Harbour, May Pen, Four Paths and Porus, must be pre-paid at the rate of 1d. per half ounce.

Book-packets—Not exceeding 1 ounce in weight, 1d., above one ounce and not exceeding 4 ounces, 2d., and 2d. for each additional 4 ounces or fraction thereof. A book-packet must not exceed 3lbs. in weight, or 2 feet in length, or one foot in width or depth. The following may now be transmitted by book-post :—

Old letters which have apparently passed through the Post before and have served their original purpose.

Copies of letter which do not bear a present date and which it is manifest are not serving the purpose of *original* letters.

Letters which are manifestly intended for publication in a newspaper or otherwise.

The letters must not be closed in *any manner* and must be so put up as to admit of easy examination of their contents, otherwise they will be liable to the letter rate of postage and must be so surcharged.

Circulars, i.e., letters which, according to internal evidence, are being sent in indentical terms to several persons and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved or lithographed, may also be sent by book-post.

Parcels—3d. for 4 ounces. A parcel may not exceed 8 ounces in weight, nor 2 feet in length, or 1 foot in width or depth and it must be *fully* pre-paid.

Parcels and book-packets must not contain anything that may injure the officers of the Post Office or the contents of the mail bags, and must be so put up as to be easily examined at the Post Office.

If any letter or communication of the nature of a letter be found in a newspaper, parcel or book-packet, it will be withdrawn and surcharged at the *wholly unpaid letter rate of postage*.

Single Post Cards for town or office delivery, $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; for any distance inland, 1d.

Reply Paid Post Cards—For town or office delivery at 1d.

" " For transmission to any Post Office in the island 2d.

The Inland Half-Penny Post Card, *Reply Paid or Single*, intended for town or office delivery, may be used for general circulation within the colony if the deficient postage thereon, say, one half-penny, be added thereto by an adhesive postage stamp.

Newspapers— $\frac{1}{2}$ d. each.

Registration Fee—4d.

Any pre-paid letter, newspaper, book-packet or parcel, for delivery within the island, may be registered on pre-payment of the registration fee and postage.

Wholly unpaid letters, newspapers and book packets are liable to a surcharge equal to double the prepaid rate; when insufficiently prepaid to a surcharge equal to double the deficiency.

The mails for transmission by the Mail Coach between Porus and Savanna-la-Mar and between Ewarton and Montego Bay are closed at the General Post Office on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 7 a.m., and are due at the General Post Office on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays by the last train.

Money Orders are issued at the head office, Kingston, and at the several Parochial Treasuries. Applications for Money Orders addressed either to the Postmaster for Jamaica or to a Parochial Treasurer are free of postage and registration fee.

The Commissions on Money Orders drawn on the United Kingdom are as under :—

For any sum not exceeding	£2	.	0s.	9d.
Above £2 and not exceeding	5	.	1	6
" 5 " "	7	.	2	3
" 7 " "	10	.	3	0

The Commissions on Money Orders drawn on the United States and Canada are as under :—

For any sum not exceeding	£2	.	1s.	0d.
Above £2 and not exceeding	5	.	2	0

Above £5 and not exceeding	£7	3s.	6d.
7	10	4	0

The rate of "exchange of Money Orders between the United States, Canada and Jamaica is \$4 87c to the £.

The Commissions on Money Orders drawn on Barbados and British Guiana and the Leeward Islands are as under :—

For any sum not exceeding	£2	0s.	6d.
Above £2 and not exceeding	5	1	0
" 5 "	7	1	6
" 7 "	10	2	0

No Single Order can be granted for more than ten pounds.

No application can be entertained for compensation for alleged injury from the non-payment of a Money Order at the expected time. When a Money Order is applied for it must be on the clear understanding that no such claim will be allowed, and that the Post Office is not liable, under any circumstances, to more than one payment of a Money Order, even when, notwithstanding the precautions that are taken, the Order has been paid to a person not entitled to receive the money.

An additional charge of 6d. is made for each Order issued on the day of the closing of the mail for England and the United States.

Money Orders payable in Constantinople and Smyrna are also issued by this office, the rate of commission being the same as that to the United Kingdom. Orders from those places are also payable in this colony.

A system of Through Money Orders has been arranged with the Imperial Post Office. The following are the conditions under which Money Orders can be exchanged with the undermentioned Foreign Countries and British Colonies, via the United Kingdom :—

The rate of commission is the same as to the United Kingdom ; but to cover cost of transmission beyond the United Kingdom a sum equal to one-third of the commission collected in Jamaica will be deducted from the amount of each order before payment. The Payee will receive a Money Order corrected accordingly, either from the London Post Office or from the Chief Money Order Office of the country in which payment is to be made ; and the Money Order Form issued under these regulations by the Post Office Department, being only of value as a receipt for the amount paid into the Jamaica Office, must be retained by the remitter. It is therefore important that the *full name and address of the Payee* should be correctly furnished in each case.

On similar terms Through Money Orders drawn on Jamaica by either of the countries or colonies named will be paid by the Jamaica Post Office.

List of Foreign Countries and British Colonies transacting Money Order business with the United Kingdom, and with which a Through Money Order Exchange has been authorised :—

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Belgium	German Empire	Japan
Denmark	Holland	Norway
Dutch East Indies	Iceland	Portugal
Egypt	Italy	Sweden
	Switzerland.	

BRITISH INDIA.

Including all the Provinces and Postal Agencies.

BRITISH COLONIES.

New South Wales	Ceylon	Gambia
Queensland	Falkland Islands	Gold Coast
South Australia	Hong Kong	Lagos
Tasmania	Malta	Mauritius
Victoria	Newfoundland	Natal
Western Australia	New Zealand	St. Helena
Bermuda	Cape Colony	Seychelles
	Sierra Leone.	

Cyprus.

Gibraltar.

North Borneo.

LIST OF COUNTRIES, &C., COMPRISED

Argentine Republic, viz.:—Buenos Ayres, Santa Fe, Estre Rios, Corientes, Cordova La Rioja, Santiago del Estero, Tuenman, Catamarca, Salta and Jujiry, San Luis, Mendoza and San Juan.

Austro-Hungary, including Principality of Lichtenstein.

Belgium.

Bolivia.

Brazil.

Bulgaria, Principality of.

Canada, Dominion of—viz.: Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, British Columbia, Manitoba, Vancouver's Island, Prince Edward Island and Cape Breton Island.

Chili.

Congo.

Costa Rica.

Cyprus.

Denmark, including Iceland and the Faroe Islands.

Danish Colonies of Greenland, St. Croix St. John and St. Thomas.

Dominican Republic (San Domingo).

Ecuador.

Egypt.

France, including Algeria, Principality of Monaco and the French Post Offices established at Tunis, Tangier (Morocco) and at Shanghai (China), Cambodia and Tonquin.

French Colonies of Martinique, Guadeloupe and Dependencies. French Guiana (Cayenne), Senegal and Dependencies, Gaboon, also and Bassam and Assinee, Reunion Ms. and Dependencies, St. Mary, †Tamatave (Madagascar), New Caledonia and Dependencies, the French portion of Low Archipelago and the French Establishments in India and in Cochin China.

Germany (including Heligoland).

Gibraltar.

Great Britain and Ireland.

British Colonies (in addition to those separately mentioned) of Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermudas, British Guiana, British Honduras, *Ceylon, Dominica, Falkland Islands, Gambia, Gold Coast, Grenada and the Grenadines, Hong Kong, *Labuan, Lagos, Mauritius and Dependencies (the Amirante Islands, the Seychelles and Rodrigues), Montserrat, Nevis, Newfoundland, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, †St. Vincent, Sierra Leone, *Straits Settlements (Penang, Singapore and Malacca) Tobago, Tortola, Trinidad and Turks Island.

*British India, Hindostan and British Burmah, and the Indian Postal Establishments of Aden, Muscat, Persian Gulf, Guadur and Mandalay.

Greece, including Ionian Islands.

Grey Town.

Guatemala.

Hayti.

Prepayment of all classes of correspondence must be effected by means of Stamps.

Letters not specially directed by a particular route will be sent by the first mail despatched.

IN THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION.

Hawaii

Honduras, Republic of (including Bay Islands).

†Italy, including the Republic of San Marino and the Italian Offices of Tunis and Tripoli in Barbary, Massowah, Egypt and *Assab, Abyssinia.

*Japan and Japanese Post Offices in Shanghai, Cheefoo, Chin-King, Hankow, Ningpo, Fouchow, Newyang, Kiukiang and Tientsin (China) and at Fusampo (Corea).

Liberia.

Luxemburg.

Malta.

Mexico.

Montenegro.

Netherlands.

Netherland Colonies of Dutch Guiana (Surinam), Curagoa and Dependencies (viz.: Bonaire, Aruba, the Netherland portion of St. Martin, St. Eustache and Saba). *Java, Madura, Sumatra, Celebes, *Borneo (except Northwest part) Billiton, Archipelagos of Banca; Riouw, Sunda Islands (Bali Lombok Sumbawa, Floris and the Southwest part of Timor), the Archipelago of the Moluccas and the Northwest part of New Guiana (Papua).

Nicaragua.

Norway.

Paraguay.

Patagonia.

Persia.

Peru.

Portugal, including Madeira and the Azores. Portuguese Colonies of Goa and its Dependencies (Damao and Diu), Macao, Timor, Cape de Verd and Dependencies (Bissao and Casheu), Ambrizetti, Islands of St. Thomas and Prince (in Africa), with the Establishment of Ajuda, *Mozambique and Angola.

Roumania (Moldavia and Wallachia).

Russia, including Finland.

Salvador.

Servia.

*Siam.

Spain, including the Balearic Islands, the Canary Islands, the Spanish possessions on the Northern Coast of Africa and the Republic of Andorra, and the Postal Establishments of Spain upon the Western Coast of Morocco.

Spanish Colonies of Cuba, Porto Rico, Fernando Po, Annobon and Dependencies. *Philippine Islands and Marian Islands.

Sweden.

Switzerland.

Tahiti.

Turkey, European and Asiatic.

United States of Colombia—Barranquilla Bogota, Buenaventura, Cathagena, Colon, Panama, Porto Bello, Santa Martha, Savanilla.

United States of America.

Uruguay.

Venezuela.

No packet of printed matter or commercial papers for transmission to countries of the Postal Union must exceed 18 inches in length or 1 foot in width or depth, and no such packet for other places abroad must exceed two feet in length or 1 foot in width or depth; the extreme limit of *weight* is 4 lbs. for a single packet for countries in the Postal Union.

Pattern and sample packets for places in the Postal Union must not exceed 8 inches in length, 4 inches in width, 2 inches in depth, or 8 ounces in *weight*, except those for Belgium, France, Greece, Luxemburg, Portugal, Switzerland via France, the Argentine Republic, and the United States, the limits for which are 1 foot in length, 8 inches in width, 4 inches in depth, and 12 ounces in *weight*.

Any number of Newspapers may be sent as a Book Packet, but if sent as Newspapers the specified rate must be paid for each paper, whether one or several be enclosed in the same cover.

RATES OF POSTAGE UNDER THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION.

Letters	.	4d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Single Post Cards	.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. each.
Reply Post Cards	.	3d. each.
Newspapers, not exceeding 4 ounces each	}	1d. and for every additional 4 ounces or fraction thereof, 1d.
Books and other Printed Papers	.	1d. per 2 ounces.
Commercial Papers	.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for any packet not exceeding 4 ounces; for packets exceeding 4 ounces, 1d. per 2 ounces calculating from the first ounce.
Patterns of Merchandize	.	1d. per 2 ounces.
Registration Fee	.	4d.

In the case of the countries marked * the following *additional* rates must be paid, viz: Letters 1d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce; Post Cards 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. each, which may be paid in adhesive stamps; Newspapers 4d. each; Books and other Printed Papers and Commercial Papers 1d. per 2oz.

NOTE—The above rates do not apply to Hayti, the rates of postage to that Republic being levied under special arrangements.

It is forbidden to send through the Post to a Country of the Postal Union—

1st. Any letter or packet containing gold or silver bullion, pieces of money, jewelry or precious articles.

2nd. Any packet whatever containing articles liable to Customs duty.

3rd. Any article of a nature likely to stain or injure the correspondence.

In addition to all kinds of printed, engraved or lithographed matter, gal and commercial documents and music in manuscript may be sent as a book-packet. Proofs of printing or of music may bear correction with a pen, and may have manuscript annexed to them. Circulars, &c., may bear the signature of the Sender, his trade or profession, place of residence and a date. A book may have a dedication or complimentary inscription in manuscript, and printed and lithographed stock or share lists, prices-current, and market may have the prices added in writing.

Commercial papers and printed papers must be sent under band or in an open envelope, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for inspection, but if they present the form and consistency of an unfolded card they may be forwarded without a cover.

The term "printed papers" has reference to newspapers and periodical works, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, sheets of music, visiting cards, address cards, proofs of printing with or without the manuscript relating thereto, engravings, photographs, drawings, plans, maps, catalogues, prospectuses, announcements and notices of various kinds, whether printed, engraved or lithographed; and, in general, all impressions or copies obtained upon paper, parchment, cardboard, by means of printing, lithographing or any other mechanical process easy to be recognised *except* the copying press.

Stamps for prepayment, whether obliterated or not, as well as all printed articles containing the representative sign of a monetary value are excluded from the reduced postage applicable to "printed papers."

Patterns of merchandize can only be forwarded under the following conditions:—

They must be placed in bags, boxes or open envelopes, in such a manner as to admit of easy inspection.

They must possess no saleable value, nor bear any manuscript beyond the name or social position of the sender, the address of the addressee, a manufacturer's or trade mark, number and prices.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO PLACES NOT COMPRISED IN THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION.

COUNTRIES NOT COMPRISED IN THE POSTAL UNION.	FOR A LETTER.			ON EACH NEWS- PAPER.			BOOK PACKET OR PACKET OF PATTERNS.					
	Not exceeding 1 oz.			For each additional half-ounce.			Registration Fee.					
	Not exceeding 1 oz.	Above 1 oz., not exceeding 1 oz.	For each additional half-ounce.	Not exceeding 4 ozs.	For each additional four ounces.	Registration Fee.	Not exceeding 2 ozs.	Above 2 ozs., not exceeding 4 ozs.	Above 4 ozs., not exceeding 6 ozs.	Above 6 ozs., not exceeding 8 ozs.	For each additional 2 ozs.	For each additional 4 ozs.
†Australia	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
†Fiji												
†New South Wales												
†Queensland												
†Victoria												
†New Zealand												
†Tasmania												
†St. Martin (except French and Netherland portions)												
China (except Hong Kong)	0 8	1 4	0 8	0 11	0 11	5 2½	2½	3	5	7½	2½	
Tunis	0 4	0 8	0 4	0 1	0 1	6 1½	1½	3	4½	6	1½	
*Africa, West Coast of (except places comprised in the Postal Union)	0 9	1 6	0 9	0 1	0 1		2	3	5	5		5
*Ascension	0 9	1 6	0 9	0 1	0 1		2	3	5	5		5
Cape of Good Hope	0 9	1 6	0 9	0 1	0 1	5 2	2	3	5	5		5
Natal	0 9	1 6	0 9	0 1	0 1	6 2½	2½	4	8	8		4
Australia												
New South Wales†												
New Zealand†												
Queensland†												
Tasmania												
Victoria, Australia												
Transvaal	0 11	1 10	0 11	0 1½	0 1½	5 3	4	7	7			7
Bechnanaland	0 11	1 10	0 11	0 1½	0 1½	5 3	4	7	7			7
St. Helena	0 9	1 6	0 9	0 1	0 1	6 2	2	5	5			5
*Madagascar (except St. Mary and Tamatave)	1 1	2 2	1 1	0 2	0 2		4	4	6	6		6
VIA UNITED STATES.												
Australia (except New South Wales and Queensland)	0 5	0 10	0 5	0 2	0 2	9 2	4	6	8	2		
Fiji												
New South Wales	0 8½	1 5	0 8½	0 2	0 2	9 3	4	7	8	3		4
New Zealand												
Queensland												
North China	0 6	1 0	0 6	0 2½	0 2½	9 2½	5	7½	10	2½		5
Victoria	0 8½	1 5	0 8½	0 2	0 2	9 3	4	7	8	3		4

The postage to the places marked * must be fully prepaid. Any *insufficiently prepaid* mail matter will not be forwarded, but will be returned to the Post-office.

In the case of the places marked † to the sea rate of postage noted for letters must be added the ordinary inland letter-rate, both of which must be fully prepaid.

‡ The weight of a book packet or packet of patterns is limited to 3 lbs. in the case of these countries.

2.—PARCEL POST.

A Parcel Post Exchange between Jamaica and the United Kingdom and certain places via the United Kingdom is now in operation.

Parcel Post business is transacted at the Head Office, Kingston ("Blundell Hall"), and at the District Post Offices in places called at by the Mail Coaches, the Coastal Steamer and Railway.

Parcel Mails are made up in Kingston on every alternate Wednesday for despatch by the Royal Mail Contract line of steamers—parcels being received up to 12 o'clock on that day.

The following are the regulations and conditions to be observed :—

A parcel addressed to the United Kingdom must not exceed 11lbs. in weight, and if addressed to any place via the United Kingdom 7lbs., with the exceptions stated in tables below.

The rate of postage on a parcel for the United Kingdom is 9d. for each pound or fractional part thereof.

The rates of postage on parcels addressed to places via the United Kingdom will be found in the tables given hereafter.

The *greatest length* of a parcel for the United Kingdom and places via the United Kingdom is 2 feet, and *greatest girth* 4 feet, with the exceptions stated in tables below.

The postage must in all cases be *paid in advance*, and by means of postage stamps, which must be affixed by the Sender, and no parcel will be accepted for transmission which is not sufficiently prepaid.

Each parcel must be plainly directed, such direction setting forth the name and full address of the person for whom the parcel is intended. It should bear the words "Parcel Post" in the upper left hand corner, and the name and address of the Sender. The date of posting should also be added. A parcel must not be posted in a Letter Box but must be taken into a Post Office and presented at the counter to the Postmaster or person in charge.

A certificate of posting may be obtained, if desired, by the person posting a parcel, but no liability attaches to the Post Office in respect thereof.

Parcels will be liable to Customs duties and regulations, and the Sender of each parcel will be required to make a Customs declaration furnishing—upon a special form provided for the purpose which can be obtained at any Post Office—an accurate statement of the contents and value, the date of posting, and the Sender's signature and place of abode. Customs duties will be collected before delivery.

No parcel containing dangerous articles, perishable articles, articles likely to injure other parcels, liquids (unless securely packed in proper cases,) or any contraband article or substance will be accepted for transmission. A parcel must not contain another parcel or other postal packet intended for delivery to a person other than the Addressee of the first-named parcel.

If on examination of any parcel there shall be found in or with the same any paper or communication of the nature of a letter such paper or communication will be withdrawn therefrom, and will be forwarded to the Addressee thereof; or, if it be *not* addressed, to the Addressee of the parcel in or with which the same was found enclosed; and the said letter will be surcharged for delivery at the unpaid inland rate of postage.

If at any time while a parcel remains in the possession of an Officer of the Post Office it becomes offensive or injurious to such Officer or other person, or to other parcels, it may forthwith be dealt with or disposed of in such manner as the Postmaster for Jamaica may in his discretion direct or authorise.

Parcels containing articles of an aggregate value exceeding £50 will not be accepted for transmission.

Parcels re directed from one address to another will be surcharged a fresh postage at the prepaid rate.

If a parcel cannot be delivered as addressed or is refused, the Sender, if his address be given on the parcel, will be communicated with by the Post Office as to the manner in which the parcel shall be disposed of.

If returned or re-directed from one country to another the parcel will be charged a full rate of postage.

Parcels which cannot be delivered will be kept for a reasonable time before being finally disposed of.

Parcels should be securely and substantially packed and closed by the Sender, and in some cases seals may be found necessary. If wax is used it should be of the special quality which will withstand a hot climate.

Parcels received at Jamaica from places over sea under the Parcel Post arrangements with the Imperial Post Office are, in terms of the Post Office Law Amendment Law, 1886, opened at the Head Office, Kingston, for the purpose of the amount of import duty on the contents being assessed.

After such assessment the parcels are delivered as under, and the amount of duty collected in the same manner as the postage on an unpaid or insufficiently prepaid letter :—

In Kingston if addressed to a place within the house delivery limit, by letter carrier. If beyond such limit, at the Parcel Post Office, "Blundell Hall."

In the country, across the Post Office counter; provided that such Post Office is a Mail Coach Office, an office on the Line of Railway, or one at which the Coastal Steamer can deliver mails.

The amount of duty assessed on any such parcel must be paid before delivery, or before the removal of the parcel from the custody of the Post Office; and, unless such duty be paid within fourteen days after the arrival of the parcel at office of address, the said parcel will be liable to be sent to the Queen's Warehouse.

The following are the tables of postages on parcels to places via the United Kingdom :—

		Not Exceeding 1 lb.	For each additional lb. or fraction thereof.
		s. d.	s. d.
India (including Aden and British Burmah) ...		1 9	1 9
Hong Kong. (Parcels will be also accepted, but at the Senders' risk for Amoy, Canton, Focchow, Hankow, Hoihow, Kiungchow, Macao, Ningpo, Shanghai, Swa- tow and other places in China)		1 7	1 7
Straits Settlements (including Singapore, Penang, Mal- acca and Province Wellesley). Parcels will also be accepted, but at the Senders' risk, for other places in the Malayan Peninsula		1 6	1 6
Gibraltar ...	...	1 5	1 3
Malta ...	...	

	Rates of Postage.		Special Customs Prohi- bition.
	Not exceeding one lb. in weight.	For each lb. or fraction of a pound additional.	
	s. d.	s. d.	
Cape of Good Hope— For Cape Town	1 9	1 9	Cape of Good Hope— Specie, bullion, gold dust, nuggets, ostrich feathers.
For all places in Cape Colony other than Cape Town	2 1	2 1	Ceylon— Arms and ammunitions.
Ceylon	1 6	1 6	Cyprus— Locusts eggs, salt (except refined for table purposes), silver and copper coins, to- bacco, cigars and snuff in packages of less weight than 56lbs.
Labuan	1 8	1 8	
Cyprus	2 1	1 5	

Letters may not be enclosed in parcels for the Cape of Good Hope.

Foreign reprints of British Copyright Works cannot be sent as merchandize in parcels to Ceylon; false, base or counterfeit coin of the realm, and parts of articles which are liable to Customs duty, sent separately, are likewise prohibited.

	—	Not exceeding one pound in weight.	For each addi- tional pound or fraction thereof.
	St. Helena	10d.	10d.

The prohibitions in St. Helena are in regard to false, base or counterfeit coin of the realm, Cape Brandy, Arrack, Bengal Rum, and Agua Ardente; also foreign re-prints of British Copyright Works.

From England to the places named below to which must be added ninepence for each pound or fraction thereof of weight, being the rate to England from Jamaica:—

		s.	d.
Belgium	Not exceeding seven pounds in weight	1	8
Germany	Not exceeding three pounds in weight	1	0
	Over three but not exceeding seven pounds in weight	1	7
Constantinople	Not exceeding three pounds in weight	1	6
	Over three but not exceeding seven pounds in weight	2	6
Egypt	Not exceeding two pounds in weight	1	3
	For each additional pound or fraction thereof up to seven pounds	0	7½

The prohibitions in the case of Belgium and Egypt extend to the carrying of letters; and in that of Germany to the carrying of letters and plants with roots, but vegetables and bulbs are not included. In Germany grapes for table are admissible if packed in receptacles securely fastened but easily examined, and if no vine leaves are employed in the packing.

No parcels for Belgium or Germany may measure more than two feet in any direction nor exceed the girth of four feet. Parcels (particularly for Germany) must be sealed and the weight, both gross and net, must be entered on the Customs declaration.

From England to the places named below to which must be added ninepence for each pound or fraction thereof of weight, being the rate to England from Jamaica:—

	—	Not exceeding three pounds in weight.	Over three and not exceeding seven pounds in weight.
		s. d.	s. d.
Holland		1 0	1 8
Norway		0 10½	1 5½
Switzerland		1 5	2 0

The prohibitions in the case of Holland, Norway and Switzerland extend to the carrying of letters.

No parcel for Holland, Norway or Switzerland may measure more than two feet in any direction. Parcels must be sealed. The gross and net weight of the parcel must be entered on the Customs declaration.

3.—TELEGRAPH.

THE last but most certainly not the least of the improvements which have been effected in connection with the postal service of the island is that of the establishment of a system of inland postal telegraph.

The idea of establishing communication by electric telegraph throughout the island appears to have been under the consideration of the Government since the year 1859, for on the 1st of November of that year we find the Governor, Sir Charles Darling, referring to the matter in his speech to the Legislature in the following manner: "Although I am unable to announce that any of the enterprises to which your countenance and support have been afforded, either by way of pecuniary grant or legislative guarantee, have yet been commenced, I venture to recommend to your

consideration as a public work, which would, I think, fall within the reach of our financial resources and prove of advantage to the interests of commerce, and the conduct of public affairs, while conducing to the protection and convenience of the inhabitants generally, the establishment of communication by electric telegraph between the harbours of Port Morant and Lucea, with the intermediate connection of the principal towns and shipping ports of the island. I will place you in possession of the information I have obtained as to the probable cost of the erection and maintenance of such an establishment.

"From data of this nature, in conjunction with your intimate knowledge of the circumstances and habits of all classes of the people, you will be enabled to judge how far such an undertaking will be justified in the present economic and social condition of the colony."

Both of the Legislative Bodies in reply to the above speech promised to give their best attention to the work.

The proposal to transfer the Post Office to the colony, however, led to the abandonment of the scheme, for in a message from the Governor to the Assembly, dated 30th November, 1859, we find the following: "While the effect of the proposed transfer upon the public revenue is still unascertained the Governor does not consider it advisable to propose to the House of Assembly to sanction any expenditure for the purpose of establishing such telegraphic communication."

Here the question appears to have been dropped; and while no doubt the advantages pointed out so forcibly by Sir Charles Darling to the Legislature have been fully recognized by successive Governments, and the matter has received the fullest consideration, it was Sir Anthony Musgrave, at the instance of Mr. Frederic Sullivan, the present Postmaster for Jamaica, who conferred upon the island the inestimable boon of a system of inland telegraph, of which the public generally have evinced a due appreciation.

On the 30th January, 1879, a law authorising the establishment of an inland telegraph system was passed. Under this law the Director of Public Works is entrusted with the erection and maintenance of the lines, while, following the example of the Imperial Government, the management of the department is vested in the Postmaster for Jamaica.

As soon as possible after the passing of the Act a School of Telegraphy was opened in Kingston under the Superintendent of Telegraphs. At this school as well as at the District Stations all the Telegraph Operators employed in the service have been trained.

The Telegraph Department is worked on the system which experience has proved to be successful in England, and which has been equally successful in Jamaica.

Telegraphic communication was first established between Kingston and St. Ann's on the 20th of October, 1879, and the circuit of the island was completed on the 4th March, 1881. Stations have been established at the following places in addition to Kingston:—

Spanish Town	Montego Bay	Chapelton	Port Antonio
Linstead	Lucea	Alley	Hope Bay
Ewarton	Savanna-la-Mar	Milk River	Buff Bay
Moneague	Black River	Old Harbour	Annotto Bay
Claremont	Santa Cruz	Morant Bay	Port Maria
St. Ann's Bay	Mandeville	Port Morant	Oracabessa
Dry Harbour	Newport	Bath	Ocho Rios
Brown's Town	Shooter's Hill	Plantain Garden River	Port Royal
Duncans	Porus	Manchioneal	Gordon Town
Falmouth	May Pen	Priestman's River	Up-Park Camp

Cold Spring and Yallahs Bay.

Stations were also established at Grange Hill, Lacovia and Port Morant, but had to be closed on the ground of being unremunerative.

The charge for telegrams throughout Jamaica is one shilling (1/) for the first twenty words and threepence (3d.) for every additional five words, *i.e.*, for every additional group of not more than five words, the names and addresses of the Sender and Receiver not being counted.

If the Addressee reside within one mile of the terminal office the telegram is delivered by messenger without any additional charge; but if beyond that limit the following portage fee must be pre paid:—

- a. If the whole distance be under three miles at a charge of sixpence (6d.) per mile, counting from boundary of the free delivery.

- b. If the distance be over three miles at a charge of one shilling (1/) per mile, counting from the office.

The charges for the transmission and for portorage of telegrams must be pre-paid by means of adhesive stamps which are procurable at each station, of which there are two denominations, viz., 1/ and 3d. Books containing twenty message forms, each form being embossed with a stamp of the face value of 1/, may also be purchased at the head station and other principal district stations at the rate of 20/3d. These books are prepared for use with carbonic ink paper, so that copies can be retained of the messages.

Persons resident at a place to which the Island Telegraph Line has not yet been extended can benefit by its use on the following conditions:—

1. If the words "By Post" with the name of a telegraph station be written on a message it will be wired to such station and forwarded from thence to its postal address by first post.

2. If a letter marked "On Post Office Telegraph business" be sent by post to the Telegraph Clerk at any station the message enclosed will be promptly forwarded by wire from such station. In this case the letter by post must be registered and the cost of the message enclosed in telegraph stamps or coin.

3. No charge will be made in either case for postage or registration.

Under an arrangement with the West India and Panama Telegraph Company, telegrams addressed to the United Kingdom or to any Foreign Place with which there is telegraphic communication is accepted at any Telegraph Station in Jamaica on payment of the inland rate in addition to the amount charged by the Cable Company, which may be ascertained by application at each station; such payment must be made in cash.

Return messages from places abroad will be delivered as addressed subject to the charge for portorage, if any, and to any other claim for conveyance.

The office hours of the Telegraph Department are from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily—Sundays excepted.

Any information not furnished in this Paper may be obtained on application at the General Post Office, the Officers of the Post Office Department being always ready and willing to afford such information.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Postmaster for Jamaica	F. Sullivan	£200 0 0	Feb., 1853
Chief Clerk	G. H. Pearce	400 0 0	1st Feb., '60
	T. H. McBayne	250 0 0	1st May, '69
First Class Clerks	W. Mackinnon	250 0 0	18th Aug., '67
	E. N. Marshall	250 0 0	15th April, '72
	F. G. M. Lynch	250 0 0	19th July, '74
	D. G. Parsons	190 0 0	30th Dec., '74
Second Class Clerks	P. C. Cunha	180 0 0	14th March, '74
	C. W. Magnan	150 0 0	1st June, '77
	R. Nosworthy	150 0 0	8th Jan., '80
	C. A. Heath	100 0 0	3rd Oct., '79
	W. J. Heath	100 0 0	1st Jan., '78
	L. S. Gray	100 0 0	1st April, '80
Third Class Clerks	J. M. Lynch	90 0 0	1st Dec., '79
	A. deC. Ramson	80 0 0	...
	T. B. Mould	80 0 0	1st Feb., '86
	H. C. Wilson	400 0 0	1st April, '79
Telegraph Branch	C. F. Duff	200 0 0	16th Jan., '80
	G. A. Hart	200 0 0	16th Jan., '80

NOTE.—In addition to the above there is a Subordinate Staff of Sorters and Letter-Carriers; and an Auxiliary Staff of Sorters is employed on Packet days to assort the Newspapers.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

MAIN ROADS AND BRIDGES.

AMONG the first of the statutes that were passed after the English conquest of Jamaica was "An Act for the Highways" (1681). These highways were kept in repair at the expense of the respective parishes through which they ran, but as the progressive spirit of the new settlers induced them to go further inland, in search of land "to plant," the parochial funds became insufficient and had to be supplemented by annual grants from the Legislature and tollage on the great highways. This system continued until the year 1836 when the Justices and Vestry of each parish were entrusted with the power of raising money at their discretion for repairing roads other than roads laid out and maintained under turnpike trusts. But this arrangement was not satisfactory and a Committee of the House of Assembly reported in 1843 against its continuance. Their recommendation was that "a tax by the poll on all male adults of the age of 16 years and upwards" should be levied, "the proceeds of which tax should be applied to the purposes of making and keeping in repair the public roads." The report was not agreed to and the annual grants were continued, the amount for each parish being made payable to the members of Assembly of such parish. The result was that, notwithstanding the large sums voted, the roads were "a disgrace to a civilized community and militated considerably against the agricultural prosperity of the country. Even the lines of communication between the principal towns were very little better than river courses which placed the life of every traveller in jeopardy; deaths from this cause indeed were of frequent occurrence."*

In 1851 the Legislature, with the hope of permanently improving the highways, passed a law repealing all former road laws and settling a new system for the management of these roads. This system comprised a Board of Commissioners of Highways and Bridges in each parish. To this Board was entrusted the exclusive care of all roads and bridges not being turnpikes. This system of road supervision continued until 1857 but without any appreciable benefit to the highways. In the latter year "it was thought advisable, with a view to facilitate the means of communication between the several parts of the island," to transfer the most important sections of roads (including the turnpike roads) to the care of a body styled the Main Road Commissioners, and to provide for the appointment of County Engineers. To carry out this new system a main road fund was constituted, to which the land-tax and the land-tax redemption and all tolls and special grants for road purposes were transferred. Besides these sources of revenue loans were authorised, for the interest and eventual re-payment of which the general revenue was made liable. In 1859 a loan of £56,000 was raised, but a much larger sum was required to effect a solid reconstruction of the roads and to provide for the bridging of more than one rapid and dangerous river.† Other loans were accordingly raised and the work of reconstruction was proceeded with. The whole scheme however soon failed. The law granting the power to redeem the land-tax was repealed in the session of 1862, and the toll-bars which had become a fruitful source of discontent—in some parishes leading to open riot—were abolished in October, 1863. Consequently, when the Main Road Commissioners ceased to exist (on the change in the form of government) and their functions were transferred to the Director of Roads, the main road fund was hopelessly insolvent and the roads were but tolerably good. The Government had to assume the entire debt, which at the time that this was finally effected (1870) amounted to £133,045—£100,350 being for loans and £32,695 for overdrafts from the Treasury. Since then the expenditure for main road purposes has been borne on the annual estimates, being chargeable to the general revenues of the colony.

The following table exhibits the annual expenditure for repairs and maintenance (with the average cost per mile) and the annual cost of new works during the last twelve years:—

* Phillippo's "Past and Present State of Jamaica."

† Sir Charles Darling's Blue Book Report for 1859

Year, to 30th Sept.	Repairs and Maintenance.	Average Cost per Mile.	New Works.	Total Annual Expenditure on Roads.
1874	£26,704 0 0	£37 0 0	£9,825 0 0	£36,529 0 0
1875	36,090 0 0	49 16 0	6,054 0 0	42,144 0 0
1876	24,317 0 0	33 7 0	6,336 0 0	30,653 0 0
1877	24,884 0 0	34 0 0	7,594 0 0	32,478 0 0
1878	22,598 0 0	30 0 0	4,274 0 0	26,872 0 0
1879	22,651 0 0	31 0 0	4,026 0 0	26,677 0 0
1880	29,402 0 0	39 19 6	4,612 0 0	34,014 0 0
1881	23,998 0 0	32 12 6	3,030 0 0	27,028 0 0
1882	23,381 0 0	30 17 9	1,314 0 0	24,695 0 0
1883	23,405 0 0	30 13 4	3,627 0 0	27,033 0 0
1884	24,595 1 0	32 4 8	2,221 0 0	26,816 0 0
1885	24,244 18 1	31 15 3	1,906 14 4	26,151 12 5

The high expenditure in 1875 was due to the floods in the months of October and November of 1874 (the first part of the financial year) which caused unusual damages to the roads. The expenditure for the year exceeded the estimates for maintenance and repair by £12,258. The flood-rains of October, 1879, and the hurricane of August, 1880, also caused considerable damage to some of the main roads, the restoration of which entailed an excess of expenditure over the estimates of £5,848. During the year 1880-81, a considerable sum was expended in relief work in the Kingston district by the employment of a large number of persons who had suffered from the cyclone and the long drought which succeeded it. From time to time as many as 300 hands, in excess of the ordinary labour gangs, were so employed; the expenditure thus incurred amounted to £2,300.

At the commencement of the year 1885 a very severe storm occurred in St. Thomas and Portland. Upwards of 15 inches of rain fell in one night at Morant Bay and much damage was done to the roads by the sudden rise and overflowing of some of the rivers. The total extra expense was not far short of £1,000. During the remainder of the year no special causes affected the main roads of the island, so that the total expense for maintenance did not exceed the amount voted by the Legislature. At the end of the year the roads were generally in good order. The iron girder bridge at Kildare near Buff Bay, which had become unsafe, was taken down and replaced by a concrete arch during the year.

Among the new and important works executed on the main roads under the existing system may be mentioned the construction of a new line of road to connect Annotto Bay with Port Maria; the completion of the Annotto Bay Junction Road connecting Annotto Bay with Kingston; the construction of a new road from Free Town to Rules Pen on the road to Manchester, whereby some difficult and dangerous hills were avoided; the construction of a macadamized road from Milk River to the old toll gate; and a similar improvement between Lucea and Glasgow on the way to Savanna-la-Mar. An important line of road has been made between Chapelton and Cave Valley, intended to afford means of through traffic between the north and south of the island, and the interior road from Montego Bay to Adelphi, on the borders of St. James and Trelawny, has been reconstructed and added to the schedule of main roads. The course of the Island River has been diverted from Bath by an extensive cutting and dam immediately opposite to that town, and culverts and retaining walls have been constructed wherever these safeguards are required. The course of the Plantain Garden River has been diverted from the main road at Bachelors' Hall, and the road is now beyond the reach of floods.

Several permanent iron bridges of substantial construction have been erected. Among these are the following: The Nightengale Grove Bridge on the road to Old Harbour; The Rock Bridge near Falmouth; the Flint River Bridge between Montego Bay and Lucea; the Dry River Bridge; one at Annotto Bay; a bridge at Port Maria; one over the White River near Ocho Rios; the Black River Bridge at Linstead; one at Annotto Bay; one over Bodle's Gully near Old Harbour; one over the Horse Savanna River in Portland, and one over the Cane River on the borders of St. Ann and Clarendon. Also for the parochial authorities a bridge has been built over the Cabaritta River in Westmoreland, one over the Hope River at

Papine, and one about 360 feet in length over the Yallahs River at Mahogany Vale. The Kew Bridge in Hanover has also been reconstructed.

The most important of these bridges is that over the Dry River, which was completed in the year 1874. The necessity for this structure had long been felt. The river is generally dry; but during the rainy seasons the crossing was at times very dangerous and often impassable for many days in succession. At times of flood the river had been known to rise as high as 37 feet above the bed within a few hours. The bridge consists of three spans, the centre span being 150 feet in the clear and the two outer ones 75 feet each. The width between the centre of the main girders is 20 feet, the underside of the girders is 46 feet above the bed of the river, that is, nine feet above the highest known level of the flood water. The cost of this magnificent structure was £16,901, exclusive of the cost of land and of approaches.

With regard to the main roads generally they are now, upon the whole, in excellent order. "In a mountainous island like this there must at times of heavy rainfall be temporary obstructions and deteriorations on the roads; but their general condition, to which all travellers can testify, is creditable evidence that these occurrences are soon remedied"* and that the Main Road Department is fulfilling the purposes for which it was organized. The Civil Service Commissioners "were unanimously of opinion that General Mann (the Director of Roads) had greatly improved the public roads of the island and had maintained them in a manner which would bear fair comparison with any part of the British dominions."†

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

On the inauguration of the new Constitution the Director of Roads also assumed the charge and supervision of the public buildings, the additional title of Surveyor-General being added to his official designation. But, on account of the depressed condition of the finances, no important public work in connection with this branch of the Department was undertaken until the year 1869 when £6,583 was spent for repairs and £5,136 upon new buildings.

In that year a Lepers' Home was erected at Healthshire; the Apostles' Battery near Port Henderson was altered and fitted up as a Lazaretto for persons placed in quarantine; three Union Hospitals for sick coolies were built and furnished; the Barracks and Officers' Quarters at Stony Hill were repaired and refitted so as to be used partly as a Government Reformatory and partly as a Government Training School for the education of Schoolmasters; two extensive ranges of cells on the separate system were commenced at the Lunatic Asylum and a Lock Hospital was erected in Kingston. In the following year the expenditure on public works amounted to £38,188, of which £8,604 was for hospital accommodation and £2,591 for the erection of the Church at St. Ann's Bay and the repairs of similar edifices. In that year the rock termed "The Weather Triangle," in the harbour of Falmouth, was removed to a depth of 24 feet at a cost of £771. During the next ten years the following sums were expended on public works:—

1871	£35,004	1876	£76,900
1872	51,922	1877	44,221
1873	121,537	1878	27,087
1874	82,124	1879	36,256
1875	84,799	1880	19,987

Among the important works planned and executed during the ten years ending the 30th September, 1880, were those extensive and general improvements to the Public Hospital and Lunatic Asylum which (along with their excellent management) have rendered them two of the most creditable institutions of the colony. A large and commodious Hospital was built at Mandeville and one at Morant Bay, and five Union Hospitals for indentured coolies were erected in central districts. A new Lepers' Home was built near Spanish Town, capable of accommodating 64 males and 32 females, and a Lazaretto for the reception of 65 persons in quarantine was constructed at Green Bay, a portion of the property having been bought for that purpose. New ranges of cells were built at the General Penitentiary and at the St. Catherine's District Prison, and great improvements were carried out at several of the other District Prisons. Bishop's Lodge was in 1870 purchased from the Incorporated Lay Body

* *Sir Anthony Musgrave's Blue Book Report for 1878.* † Report of Commissioners, dated 14th March, 1879.

of the Disestablished Church, altered, extended and fitted up as the official residence of the Governor of the colony.

Besides these more important buildings and extensions the Public Works Department erected a number of Police Stations, Court Houses and other minor buildings, and effected very considerable alterations, improvements and repairs to those buildings that were passed over to its care and supervision in 1866.

In 1880-81 the amount of £30,249 5s. 9d. was expended on the public works of the colony. The new works undertaken or completed during that year were: A new Hospital at the General Penitentiary; an additional building at the Government Printing Establishment; a new range of single rooms at the Lunatic Asylum; a new ward at the Annotto Bay Hospital; a new Court House at Annotto Bay, with accommodation below for Bonding Warehouses; the new Reformatory for girls at "Admiral's Pen," besides several other services of more or less importance. The expenditure on public buildings in 1881-82 was £15,555 1s. 4d. During that year new wards were erected at the Public General Hospitals at Linstead, Annotto Bay and Dry River. A Court House and Constabulary Station was built at Manhead in Manchester and Constabulary Stations were erected at New Market in St. Elizabeth and at Yallahs in St. Thomas. Several of the Churches and Rectories that are still on the Island Establishment were repaired and a number of the Prisons, Constabulary Stations, Court Houses, &c., were similarly dealt with.

In 1882-83 the sum of £17,865 was expended on public buildings. The most important work done was the completion of a range of 182 roomy and well-ventilated cells at the General Penitentiary; this work was commenced in the previous year. These cells have enabled the Prison Authorities to dispense altogether with the old Associated Wards. An infirmary for Females at the Lunatic Asylum (which was also begun in 1881-82) was finished in 1882-83. Alterations and additions were made to a number of the public buildings throughout the island, and arrangements were commenced for the protection from fire of King's House, the Town Hall, and several of the other public buildings in and near Kingston. In 1883-84 the sum of £11,186 4s. 6d. was expended for repairs and new works on public buildings. The most important new work done was the restoration of "Bogle's House" in Kingston, which was purchased and fitted up as quarters for two Resident Medical Officers of the Public Hospital. The Government Workyard Wharf was in the same year lengthened to afford a depth of 19 feet of water. The arrangements for the protection from fire of the Public Buildings in and near Kingston which were commenced in the previous year were completed in the financial year 1883-84. In 1884-85 a new ward at the Lunatic Asylum, affording accommodation to 42 patients, was commenced and fairly advanced and a new Constabulary Station was erected at Ewarton. Several other new works of a minor character were executed, and the Public Buildings throughout the island were kept in thorough order and repair.

Among the other important works carried out by the Department are the establishing of the extensive Irrigation Works in connection with the Rio Cobre; the erection of a large and convenient Market in Kingston, with public landing places in the harbour; the enclosing and laying out of the Square as a Public Garden, which improvement has done much for the embellishment and convenience of the city; the erection of Gas Works in Kingston; the purchase of the rights of the Kingston Water Company and the improvement of the works, whereby Kingston has been given a constant water service which is excelled in few places either for quality, quantity or pressure; the erection of Slaughter Houses for Kingston; and the establishment and working of a system of water supply for Spanish Town and Old Harbour. Also the erection for the Parochial Authorities of a market place at Morant Bay and another at Port Antonio, and the carrying out of a system of water supply for the latter place and for the town of Savanna-la-Mar.

RAILWAY.

The Jamaica Railway Company was incorporated in the year 1843, under the 7th Victoria, cap. 25, and the lines were opened for traffic on the 21st November, 1845.

In a prospectus issued on 24th February, 1844, it was proposed that the capital of the Company should be £150,000 in 30,000 shares of £50 each. The projectors were Mr. William Smith of Manchester, England, and Mr. David Smith of Kingston, Jamaica,

and they engaged the services of Mr. James Anderson of Edinburgh, a Civil Engineer, who had resided some time in Jamaica and had been engaged in a minute survey of the locality, to furnish a map, report and estimates of the proposed undertaking.

The result of Mr. Anderson's estimates was as follows:—

I. Expense of a main line between Kingston and Spanish Town for a double track	...	£95,379	0	0
II. Expense in continuation of main line to terminus beyond the Angels for a single track	...	18,563	0	0
III. Branch to Port Henderson of a single track	...	14,734	0	0
IV. Branch to Caymanas of a single track	...	8,531	0	0
		£137,207	0	0
Add contingencies 10 per cent.	...	13,720	0	0
Total	...	£150,927	0	0

Had these works been carried out for the sum estimated there is no doubt the line would have proved highly remunerative, but unfortunately the estimate was greatly exceeded, and eventually the Company opened the line for traffic with only a single track to the Angels, 14 miles 5 furlongs in length, and representing a capital of £222,250.

From this period until the year 1867 railway enterprise appears to have been at a standstill in Jamaica, but in that year the Railway Company obtained from the Legislature powers to extend their line from Spanish Town to the Village of Old Harbour, a distance of eleven miles. The extension was completed and opened for traffic on the 1st July, 1869, at a cost of £60,000.

The revenue of the Company, which amounted to £10,722 in 1868, the year immediately preceding the opening of the extension line, did not at first increase as largely and as rapidly as was expected, but it showed a steady and gradual improvement until the year 1875 when it reached the sum of £24,200, the largest amount ever received by the Company.

During the administration of Sir John Grant efforts were made in vain to induce the Government to guarantee the cost of a railway to Porus. These efforts were renewed during Sir William Grey's tenure of office, but he too declined to do anything to encourage the enterprise, and all hopes of getting the railway further than Old Harbour were abandoned by those who had interested themselves in the matter, and who saw in railway extension the surest means of developing the resources of the country.

In the year 1877 Sir Anthony Musgrave assumed the government of the island and he was not slow to perceive the immense benefits likely to accrue from a more extended system of railway communication, and a few months after his arrival in the colony he entered into negotiations with the Railway Company and eventually the then existing line, which extended from Kingston to Old Harbour, 23 miles, with a branch to Angels, 3 miles, was purchased by the Government for the sum of £93,932, including legal and other expenses. The Company had been engaged for some years prior to the sale in paying off the £60,000 raised for the Old Harbour Branch, and had succeeded in reducing that amount by £15,000 when the Government concluded the purchase. At the time, therefore, of the transfer of the line to the Government, the 1st April, 1879, the railway represented a capital of £267,250.

For some years previous to its acquisition by the Government, the works, stations and rolling stock of the railway had been falling into disrepair, and the train service was very irregular and unsatisfactory, and was with difficulty carried on at all. It was therefore indispensable that no time should be lost in putting the line into thorough order. The permanent way was relaid and ballasted throughout—steel rails being substituted for the old iron rails. The channel of the Rio Cobre, which had for several years been neglected, and for a considerable distance had become completely filled up and obliterated, was re-opened, by which means the line across the lagoon, which had previously been frequently submerged, was freed from water, excepting during excessive floods. All the gully courses across the line were also cleaned and improved—a new strait cut, a quarter of a mile long, 30 feet wide and 20 feet deep, being made for the Nightingale Grove Gully. The old wooden bridges and drains were replaced by 28 bridges, with solid concrete abutments and wingwalls and wrought

iron superstructures, 6 arched bridges entirely of solid concrete, 45 solid concrete culverts, and 1,200 lineal yards of earthenware pipe drains. Solid concrete abutments and wingwalls were also built for the large iron bridge over the Rio Cobre. The terminal station at Kingston was considerably enlarged and improved and the Spanish Town station was thoroughly repaired. New stations were built at Grange Lane, Gregory Park, Hartlands, Bushy Park and Old Harbour. The Prince's wharf and store were extended and accommodation was made available for the steamers of the Atlas Company which pays for such accommodation according to a scale agreed upon in the year 1831. The cost of these repairs and improvements was £107,260, so that the old line was purchased, reconstructed and equipped at a cost of £201,192.

In the first complete year's working, after the Government took possession, (1879-80) the railway earned a net profit of £11,429 16s. 4d. In 1880-81, in consequence of the bad state of trade, the net revenue was but £9,938 13s. 11d. In 1881-82 the net revenue went up to £12,873 14s. 8d., which exceeded by £1,443 18s. 4d. the highest net revenue previously earned on the line. Since then the revenue of the old line has continued to yield a sum that has more than sufficed to provide for all expenses in connection with it, including interest and sinking fund.

As soon as the old Railway was taken over the Government ordered surveys and estimates to be made to extend the line from Old Harbour, through Clarendon, to Porus in Manchtater, 24½ miles, and from Angels, through St. Thomas in the Vale, to Ewerton in St. Catherine, 14½ miles. The surveys were made by Mr. Valentine Bell, C.E., and the extensions were authorised by Law 8 of 1880. The works were begun in May, 1881, and carried on by the Public Works Department until the end of the year. On the 16th December, 1881, a contract was entered into by the Crown Agents for the Colonies, on behalf of the Government of Jamaica, with Messrs. Reid and McKay for the execution of the extensions for the sum of £280,924 7s. 0d. The firm took possession of the works in the month of January, 1882, and the line from Old Harbour to Porus was opened for traffic on the 2nd March, 1883, and that from Spanish Town to Ewerton on the 17th August in the same year.

The following loans were raised for providing the means for meeting the expenditure for the construction and equipment of the two extensions, viz., £400,000 under Laws 8 and 17 of 1880 and £183,000 under Law 17 of 1884 (of which amount, however, £61,192 was to cover the excess of expenditure over the amount provided for the reconstruction of the old line). Authority has also been given by Law 14 of 1886 for the raising of a further sum of £52,000 to meet the balance of expenditure on the extensions. This sum includes the award of £13,731 made by the Arbitrators in the recent arbitration proceedings to the Contractors for extra services performed in consequence of departures from the original plans and the over valuation of the works executed by the Public Works Department before they entered on their contract. Governor Sir Henry Norman in announcing to the Legislative Council the settlement of the claim stated that although the Contractors had suffered nothing by floods and had had to pay nothing for extra labour they had made nothing or next to nothing by the enterprise. This showed that they had been closely supervised and that their rates were not too high. His Excellency added that he was sorry for that result because the Contractors has done their work well and had left the island with considerable credit to themselves for their just, kind and liberal treatment of the labourers under them.

The following is a statement of the railway receipts in the past three years ending 30th September, 1885:—

	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.
Goods and Cattle	£13,207 10 8	£12,198 12 11	£13,484 15 7
Passengers and Parcels	10,314 12 2	11,678 4 3	14,977 18 3
Miscellaneous	317 4 9	1,203 12 10	1,610 14 0
Wharf	405 13 2	1,938 7 0	1,835 4 5
Totals	£24,245 0 9	£27,018 17 0	£31,958 12 3

The number of passengers carried in each of the three years was as follows :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Season.	Totals.
1884-85	18,271	16,122	157,730	9,724	201,847
1883-84	15,207	13,660	138,100	8,200	175,167
1882-83	13,733	12,928	114,779	7,956	149,396

The following figures show the working expenses during the same period :—

	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.
Main-Way and Works	£2,770 6 1	£2,624 13 4	£3,427 8 6
Locomotive Power	2,698 11 4	2,966 11 6	4,816 13 4
Repairs Car and Waggon	479 6 5	472 5 9	512 14 11
Traffic expenses	3,372 11 7	3,389 5 7	5,695 19 1
General charges	1,680 14 11	1,748 11 9	1,975 17 2
Sundries	692 7 10	768 0 8	574 18 8
	£11,692 18 2	£11,969 8 7	£17,003 11 8
Proportion of working expenses to receipts	49.05	47.72	53.24

The Royal Finance Commissioners in their report stated that "the Government were without doubt right in taking over the old railway from the private Company, by which it had been grossly mismanaged; and they have effected great reforms and improvements in the working of the whole line. Hitherto the results have fully realised their expectations, and there is no doubt that the extensions, by opening up a large extent of valuable country, will eventually tend to the general advancement and wealth of the island."

LANDS.

Shortly after the commencement of Sir John Grant's administration a Survey and Lands Division of the Public Works Department was established and the Director of Roads was constituted its head. The officer in charge of the Division is styled the Government Surveyor.

The necessity for such a Department had long been felt, for there was no officer before the appointment of the Government Surveyor whose special duty it was to look after the lands belonging to the Government, and these were scattered about in every part of the island, most of them neglected and many unknown. These lands have all been classified, their histories and titles inquired into (most of which were previously unknown) and surveys made and possession taken, in cases where, formerly, the lands had been either unpossessed or in adverse possession. In addition, the titles to lands held by trustees for certain government purposes and those strictly parochial have been inquired into and verified, and the lands have been surveyed and placed upon stable and certain tenure, and those not required for government purposes have been leased at fair rentals.

There were also at the time of the establishment of the Lands Department numerous properties all over the island in the possession of squatters, and there were vast tracts on which the ordinary quit rents had not been paid for many years. Much of this land was either unowned or unrepresented.

To correct this state of things the Legislature passed Law 37 of 1867, whereby persons in possession of lands without any legal or equitable title could be proceeded against by the Government as squatters. Under this Law, amended by Law 22 of 1874, the Government became the trustees of all lands acquired thereunder for a period of seven years. During that time the owners may recover the lands upon payment of the expenses incurred by the Government, but after seven years the Government have the power to sell. In this way 24,546 acres have been recovered from 1,251 squatters. These lands are situated in various parts of the island and consist chiefly of abandoned estates and plantations, whose owners were either not known or who had so neglected their properties that they fell into the hands of squatters.

Of this land much has been restored to its legitimate owners, some has been sold after the expiration of the seven years trusteeship, and the remainder is still in the possession of the Government and leased to various persons. The annual rents from these and some other lands average about £1,600.

Law 5 of 1871 declares that all lands in arrear for quit rents for the period of ten years previous to the passing of this law, and all lands in arrear for five years after the passing of the law, shall be liable to forfeiture, if the arrears are not paid, after certain legal formalities, extending over a period of eighteen months. Under this law the particulars of no less than 637,323 acres have been investigated, the areas and boundaries ascertained, and the lands advertised as liable to forfeiture. Of this nearly 80,000 acres have been actually forfeited to the Crown; the quit rents on a great deal of the rest have been paid and much remains in process of forfeiture. These forfeited lands are located chiefly in the interior of the island and much of it is very advantageously situated and suitable for new settlements. A large part of it extends over the northern portion of the parish of St. Thomas and the southern part of Portland. All this region consists of virgin lands and is well watered with numerous springs and rivers. It possesses a most salubrious climate and ranges from 2,000 to 6,000 feet in height, and it embraces some of the finest coffee land in the island. The geological formation is chiefly of trappean and metamorphosed series, and it is of the same character as the once rich coffee lands of the parishes of St. Andrew and St. Thomas; but as these are getting worn out this land is the only remaining coffee land of a first class character in the island. It is rich in minerals—copper, cobalt and lead having already been discovered in several places. The climate in the higher parts is extremely cool and is suited to the labour of white men in the open air. European fruits have been cultivated in some of these localities, and the Government Cinchona Plantations are situated on portions of this land, which have already proved that cinchona bark can be successfully produced in Jamaica.

By way of encouraging the growth of cinchona the Government have reserved considerable tracts of land, situated at suitable elevation, for this industry, and this land is now offered to the public for sale, on certain conditions, and at the low price of 2/ per acre.*

The following table shows the Government lands that are under lease; those that are now unoccupied, and the parishes in which they are situated:—

Parish.	Government Land Unoccupied.	Government Land under Lease to various Persons.	Unpatented Land.	Totals.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Portland	23,300	2,225	2,000	27,525
St. Thomas	18,304	652	—	18,956
St. Catherine	10,045	2,270	6,000	18,315
St. Andrew	941	880	—	1,821
St. Mary	782	2,113	220	3,115
St. Ann	3,800	937	3,760	8,497
Trelawny	10,460	1,460	8,000	19,910
Clarendon	—	544	2,000	2,544
Manchester	—	284½	—	284½
St. Elizabeth	—	25½	5,000	5,025½
Hanover	—	705	—	705
St. James	—	822	—	822
Westmoreland	—	} Two Town lots in Sav.-la-Mar.	—	—
Kingston	16½		—	16½
Grand Totals	67,648½	12,908	26,980	105,736½

The stir created by the Government in regard to lands squatted on, and lands liable to forfeiture for non-payment of quit rents, has induced many people to look after

* For conditions see article on "Cinchona" in Handbook of Jamaica for 1883.

properties which they before deemed almost valueless; and it is believed that many more squatters have been evicted by private individuals than by the Government, and numbers of persons have been induced to pay up the quit rents upon their outlying land.

From time to time 2,781 land questions have been inquired into and reported upon; 25,325 acres have been actually surveyed and 131 leases have been effected, covering 64,082 acres.

The Government have realized £12,335 from sales of land, while the lands escheated were valued at £1,432.

The Survey Department has also had numerous references from the Colonial Secretary's Office and other Departments, involving considerable investigation; searches in the Island Record Office and reports; also correspondence with and instructing the several Government Bailiffs in possession of Government lands all over the island and receiving and checking their accounts.

Numerous plans of particular places as well as of districts, for the use of the Government in various ways, have been prepared; and surveys for the Rio Cobre Canal, Railway extension, and for new roads, &c., have from time to time been made.

The Survey Branch has also prepared, in duplicate, cadastral plans, on a scale of four inches to one mile, for the use of the Collectors of Taxes of the Parishes of St. Andrew, St. Thomas, Portland, St. Mary, St. Ann, St. Catherine, Clarendon, and Manchester. These plans represent every property and parcel of land from ten acres and upwards, and show correctly their extent, area, boundaries and names, as well as the names of the owners; also the roads, rivers and other topographical details. It is intended that the other parishes should be proceeded with in like manner. A plan of the parish of St. Elizabeth will probably be the next prepared.

LIGHT HOUSES.

Morant Point.—This Light House is situated at the extreme east-end of the island and is elevated 100 feet above high water and can be seen at a distance of 21 miles at sea in clear weather. The illuminating apparatus is on the catoptric principle consisting of 15 lamps with large reflectors; it is a revolving light and revolves once in every three minutes and gives a bright flash once every minute. It was designed by Alexander Douglas of London and erected in 1842 by Mr. George Groves, C.E., who was sent out for the purpose.

Plumb Point.—This Light House stands on the Palisades at the entrance to Kingston harbour; the tower is constructed of stone and iron and is 70 feet in height. It exhibits a third order dioptric light from a single Douglas burner lamp arranged to show a red light over one arc and a white light over another. The white light is visible at a distance of about 20 miles in clear weather. The position of the Light House is in latitude 17° 54" north, longitude 76° 47" west.

Under the old form of government the management of these lights was vested in Commissioners with a paid Secretary, but their functions were transferred to the Director of Roads by Law 8 of 1866.

Under Law 23 of 1882 the title of the officer at the Head of the Public Works Department was changed from that of Director of Roads and Surveyor General to that of Director of Public Works. The office of Assistant Director is to be abolished on the 1st October, 1886.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
ROADS AND WORKS.		£ s. d.	
Director of Public Works	Hon. Major-General Mann, R.E., C.M.G., Travelling allowance	1,200 0 0 300 0 0	7th Jan., '67 ...
Assistant Director of Public Works	Major D. O'Brien, R.E.	800 0 0	2nd Oct., '80

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, *continued.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
ROADS AND WORKS, <i>continued.</i>			
Engineer Eastern District	J. H. Dodd, A.M.I.C.E.	£ 500 0 0	1st Oct., '70
Engineer Southern District	S. T. Scharschmidt	600 0 0	17th Jan., '72
Engineer Western District	J. D'Aeth	500 0 0	17th Jan., '73
Engineer Central District	J. Richmond, A.M.I.C.E.*	450 0 0	25th Nov., '74
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	...
Government Surveyor	Thomas Harrison	400 0 0	14th March, '63
	Travelling allowance	200 0 0	...
Clerk and Assistant to ditto	W. Colin Liddell	140 0 0	1st May, '81
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	...
First Class Superintendent of Roads and Works	W. S. Groves	280 0 0	13th Dec. '67
Second Class " "	T. Gayleard†	250 0 0	16th Oct., '72
Second Class " "	C. A. Smith	240 0 0	1st Aug., '79
Third Class " "	Henry Rubie	200 0 0	1st Oct., '68
Senior Clerk	C. W. Tait	250 0 0	25th Oct., '66
	Personal allowance	50 0 0	...
Accounting Clerk	E. H. Whitehorne	300 0 0	1st Oct., '70
First Class Clerk	R. Arrowsmith	240 0 0	17th Aug., '71
Second Class Clerk	George Mitchell	200 0 0	22nd Feb., '64
Second Class Clerk	C. O. Magnan	140 0 0	25th April, '75
Third Class Clerk	George Heath	100 0 0	1st Oct., '81
Third Class Clerk	Maximillian H. Cooke	100 0 0	1st Oct., '81
Third Class Clerk	W. M. Fraser	80 0 0	...
Ditto	Edward Spratt (acting)	80 0 0	...
Draughtsman	R. R. Williams	240 0 0	6th April, '73
Assistant Draughtsman	G. A. Mould	130 0 0	1st Oct., '83
Manager of Government Workshop	U. Renwick, A.M.I.C.E.‡	252 0 0	16th Jan., '80
Clerk and Cashier, Central District	George R. Taylor	144 0 0	17th Jan., '81
RAILWAY.†			
Chief Resident Engineer	Valentine G. Bell, M.I.C.E.	1,200 0 0	2nd Sep., '80
Manager	L. F. Mackinnon	\$500 0 0	22nd Sep., '70
Accountant	T. Gunter	300 0 0	1st April, '79
Locomotive Superintendent	W. Asten	364 0 0	1st April, '79
LIGHT HOUSES.			
<i>Morant Point.</i>			
Superintendent	R. Edgehill	130 0 0	21st Aug., '83
First Under Keeper	J. Duaney	50 0 0	13th June, '84
Second Under Keeper	A. Russell	50 0 0	19th Jan., '83
<i>Plumb Point.</i>			
Superintendent	A. M. Mould	165 0 0	13th May, '81
First Keeper	J. Brown	70 0 0	16th Dec., '77
Second Keeper	G. Bowman	70 0 0	1st Aug., '76
Fort Augusta, Keeper of Light	James Hope	26 0 0	7th Aug., '82

PUBLIC GARDENS AND PLANTATIONS.

THIS Department has charge of the several establishments included under the title of "Public Gardens and Plantations." It was reorganized in 1879 when Mr. D. Morris of the Ceylon Botanic Gardens was appointed Director and made directly responsible to the Governor.

The several establishments are as under :—

1. *The Botanic Garden, Castleton*.—Situated in the Parish of St. Mary, on the Junction Road connecting Kingston with Annotto Bay. Nineteen miles from Kingston and ten miles from Annotto Bay. This Garden contains a large collection of

* Mr. Richmond receives £200 a-year additional as Engineer of the Rio Cobre Irrigation Works and £50 for travelling expenses.

† Mr. Gayleard receives £40 per annum as Superintendent of the Spanish Town Water Works.

‡ The Railway is under the general management of the Director of Public Works, who receives £150 per annum for superintendence.

§ Mr. Renwick holds the appointment of Emigration Engineer Surveyor for the port of Kingston; he is paid by fees.

native and foreign tropical plants. The chief features are the palmetum, a collection of economic spice and fruit trees, a fine collection of East Indian and West Indian orchids, an experimental ground for new industrial plants, and large nurseries containing about 40,000 plants, such as cacao, olive, sugar-cane, rubber plants, nutmeg, clove, black pepper, mango, vanilla, cardamom, pine-apple, sarsaparilla, cinnamon, Liberian coffee, tea, &c. (Elevation 600 feet. Temperature 78° Fah. Rainfall 92.23 inch.)

2. *The Government Cinchona Plantation* :—Situated in the Parish of St. Andrew on the slopes of the Blue Mountains. About 23 miles from Kingston by way of Gordon Town. These plantations were commenced in 1868 by Sir John Peter Grant and now consist of 143 acres under cinchona, with smaller areas amounting in all to about 7 acres under jalap, tea and nurseries for timber and shade trees. These plantations have distributed during the last five years to private planters 1,200 ounces of cinchona seed, 1,200,000 cinchona seedlings, 400,000 cinchona plants, besides large quantities of timber and shade trees for reforestation purposes. (Elevation 4,500 to 6,300 feet. Temperature 64°6 Fah. Rainfall 110.62 inch.)

3. *Hope Nurseries* :—400 feet above the sea level, near the foot of hills in Liguanea Plains, 5 miles from Kingston, containing about 150 acres, of which 15 acres are under cultivation for propagating and distributing new varieties of sugar cane, nurseries for valuable timber and shade trees; also for fruit trees, pine apples, and plants of Liberian coffee and Trinidad cacao. (Temp. 78° Fah. Rainfall 46.40 inch.)

4. *Palisadoes Plantation* :—Occupying the long, narrow strip of land enclosing Kingston Harbour, about 5 miles long, planted with about 23,000 coconut palms which are now coming into bearing. Contains also nurseries for the propagation of coconut plants and experimental areas for the cultivation of *Moringa pterygosperma* (Oil of Ben trees), Barbados aloes, Alexandria and Port Royal senna, and various fibre plants. (Temp. 80° Fah. Rainfall 29.27 inch.)

5. *Kingston Parade Garden* :—A pleasure garden and central park in Kingston; kept up with shade and ornamental trees, flowering plants, tanks and fountains (Temp. 79° Fah. Rainfall 34.36 inch.)

6. *Botanic Garden at Bath* :—The old Botanic Garden of the colony established in 1774; still maintained, though much reduced in size, for the sake of its valuable trees and palms, and as a station for the distribution of seeds and plants in the eastern portions of the island. (Elevation 170 ft. Temp. 78° Fah. Rainfall 95.96 inch.)

7. *King's House Gardens and Grounds* :—Containing about 177 acres, of which about 20 acres are kept up as an ornamental garden attached to the official residence of the Governor. Many valuable economic plants and fruit trees are also under cultivation, as well as the rarer tropical palms. (Elevation 330 ft. Temp. 78° Fah. Rainfall 41.49 inch.)

The history of this Department is intimately connected with the various vicissitudes through which the island has passed, and since 1774 it has had its periods of depression no less than those of comparative prosperity.

Directly and indirectly, during the last hundred years, the Botanical Department has been the means of introducing and propagating some of the most valuable plants, now the sources of the staple products of the island, and its work in this respect is being strengthened and increased year by year.

It is a striking fact that with the exception of pimento—"that child of nature"—and a few others of comparatively little value, most of the staple products of the island are derived from exotics or plants introduced from other parts of the globe. While on this subject it will be of interest to notice the simple, accidental, or, more often, direct, influences by means of which valuable seeds and plants have been introduced to the island, the mere mention of the names of which is sufficient to recall the vast influences they have exerted, for good, on the welfare and prosperity of the country.

The sugar cane, though here in the time of the Spaniards, was first cultivated by the English, by Sir Thomas Modyford, in 1660 (a); but its most valuable varieties, the Otaheite and Bourbon canes, were introduced in His Majesty's ships by Captain Bligh as late as 1796. Coffee was introduced by Governor Sir Nicholas Lawes in

1728. (a) The mango, brought by Captain Marshall of Lord Rodney's squadron in 1782, was first planted in Mr. East's Botanic Garden (Liguanea) and is now one of the commonest trees in the island. (b) The plentiful and free-growing logwood was introduced from Honduras by Dr. Barham, a Botanist, the author of "*Hortus Americanus*," in 1715. (c) The beautiful akee was obtained by Dr. Thomas Clarke, first Island Botanist, from a West African slave ship in 1778. (d) The cinnamon came with the mango in Captain Marshall's ship in 1782, and was distributed from the Bath Garden by Dr. Dancer. The ubiquitous but graceful bamboo is also an exotic, and owes its introduction to Mr. M. Wallen (e) who brought it from Hispaniola and first planted it in the Parish of St. Thomas-in-the-East. (f) For the cherimoyer we are indebted to Mr. Hinton East, who introduced it from South America in 1786; (g) to Mr. East and his magnificent garden we also owe the jasmines, and many species of lilies; many convolvuli; the oleander; the horse radish tree; numerous roses; the trumpet flower; monkey bread; the camellia; *Calla aethiopica*; the weeping willow; the mulberry tree; the *arbor vitæ*, and the sweet scented mimosa. (h) Dr. Clarke, on his arrival as Island Botanist in 1774, brought with him the jujube tree and the litchi; the purple dracena; the sago palm, and the valuable camphor tree; at the same time there came the now common "almond" tree; the tea tree, and the "sun" hemp plant. (i) The wango or zezegany was sent by Sir Basil Keith in 1802. (j) The nutmeg tree, first brought by Lord Rodney in 1782, was re-introduced by Dr. Marter in 1788, together with the clove and black pepper, for which he received the thanks of the House of Assembly and an honorarium of £1,000. (k) The seeds of the valuable and now indispensable Guinea grass were accidentally introduced from the West Coast of Africa as bird food in 1745. (l) Scotch grass received its name from having been first brought from Scotland to Barbados.

Pindars were brought to Mr. East from South America; the maize or great corn came from the Coast of Guinea; (m) the afon, the acom and Guinea yam, and indeed all but one of the cultivated yams are from the Coast of Africa or East Indies. (n) The seeds of the guango were brought over from the mainland by Spanish cattle. (o) "Jamaica Sarsaparilla" came from Honduras and Columbia. (p) Cacao is indigenous to Central America. The shaddock was brought to the West Indies from China by Captain Shaddock, hence its name. (q) The genip was brought to Jamaica from Surinam by one Guaf, a Jew. The ginger is a native of the East Indies, introduced to Jamaica by a Spaniard, Francisco de Mendiza. The locust tree and blimbing were brought to Jamaica from the south seas in His Majesty's ship Providence in the year 1793. The orange both sweet and seville, the lime, lemon and citron, were brought hither by the Spaniards. The Jerusalem thorn is from the Spanish Main. (r) The prickly pear is a Mexican plant.

Returning, however, to the history of the Department under review, it appears that the first Public Garden established in the island was the old Botanic Garden at Bath; and in the Journals of the House of Assembly, Vol. VIII., 1784-91, p. 602, mention is made of a Dr. Thomas Clarke, "Practitioner in Physic and Surgery," who came to the island in 1774, at the particular instance and request of the late Sir Basil Keith, to superintend two Botanic Gardens, then intended to be established in the island. One was to be a European Garden, which, however, was never established, and the other was the "Tropical Garden" at Bath.

A private Garden possessing many rare and valuable plants had already been formed by Mr. Hinton East in Liguanea (Gordon Town) which, on the death of the

(a.) *Hortus Jamaicensis*, vol. II., p. 226.

(d.) *Hortus Jamaicensis*, vol. I., p. 465.

(f.) To Mr. Wallen, formerly owner of Cold Spring and Wallenford, the friend of Swarts and a successful botanist, we are no doubt indebted for the first plants of the buttercups, strawberries, water-cress, chick-weed, wild pansy, groundsel, dead nettles, dandelion, common honey-suckle, black-berried elder, evening primrose, nasturtium, common myrtle, the English oak, white clover and the sweet violet, now common on the Port Royal and Blue Mountains, being, possibly, escapes from his Garden at Cold Spring, which even in 1793 was well stocked with choice selections of introduced flowers and European trees and shrubs.

(g.) *Hortus Jamaicensis* vol. I., p. 43.

(i.) *History British West Indies*, vol. I. pp. 475-494.

(k.) *Journals Assembly*, vol. VIII., p. 602.

(m.) *Hortus Jamaicensis*, vol. I., p. 337.

(o.) *Macfadyen Flora*, vol. I. p. 308.

(q.) *Macfadyen Flora*, vol. I., p. 131.

(b.) Bryan Edwards' *History*, vol. I., p. 477.

(c.) Bryan Edwards' *History*, vol. I., p. 480.

(h.) *History British West Indies*, vol. I., p. 485.

(j.) *Journals Assembly*, vol. X., p. 638.

(l.) *History British West Indies*, vol. II., p. 198.

(n.) *Hortus Jamaicensis*, vol. I., p. 310.

(p.) *Treas. Bot. Pt. II.* p. 1066.

(r.) *Trans. Roy. Soc. Arts, Jamaica*, vol. I., p. 114.

founder, became the property of his nephew, Mr. Edward Hyde East, "who with great generosity offered it to the Assembly of Jamaica for the use of the public at their own price."

Mr. Bryan Edwards, in the *History of the British West Indies*, remarks that "the Assembly of Jamaica, co-operating with the benevolent intentions of His Majesty (to introduce valuable exotics and productions of the most distant regions to the West Indies) purchased in 1792-3 the magnificent Botanical Garden of Mr. East, and placed it on the public establishment, under the care of skilful Gardeners, one of whom, Mr. James Wiles, had circumnavigated the globe with Captain Bligh."

An interesting catalogue of the plants in this Garden, at the time of Mr. East's decease, was prepared by Dr. A. Broughton, which forms an appendix under the title of "*Hortus Eastensis*" to Bryan Edwards' *History of the British West Indies*, vol. I, p. 475. From it we gather that as early as 1782 the mango, akee, cinnamon, camphor, jack tree, bichy or kola, date palm, rose apple, litchi, turmeric and many valuable plants, numbering nearly 600, had already been introduced to the island and were becoming thoroughly acclimatised.

From a letter addressed to Sir Joseph Banks, by the Botanic Gardener, Jamaica, 1793, we gather that the bread fruit (introduced in 1788) "were upwards of eleven feet high, with leaves thirty-six inches long, and the success in cultivating them has exceeded the most sanguine expectations; the cinnamon tree is become very common; and mangoes are in such plenty as to be planted in the negro grounds. There are, also, several bearing trees of the jack or bastard bread fruit.....and we have one nutmeg plant."

The Botanic Garden at Liguanea (as it was called) continued to be under Mr. Wiles' care, superintended by a Committee of the House of Assembly, for many years, while that at Bath was entrusted to Dr. Dancer, as Island Botanist. The allowance for the two Gardens was fixed at £800. The duties of the Island Botanist were defined as follows: "To collect, class, and describe the native plants of the island; to use his endeavours to find out their medicinal virtues; to discover if they possess any qualities useful to the arts, and annually to furnish the House with a correct list of such plants as are in the Botanic Gardens, together with such information as he may have acquired relative to their uses and virtues."

For the purpose of distributing the bread fruit and other valuable plants from the Botanic Garden the Committee of the House "appointed separate Committees, for each county, to receive and distribute the allotments destined for them"; and, according as sufficient numbers were prepared for propagation, the Chairman of the County Committees were apprised and their respective proportions delivered and distributed, "by which means," it is quaintly remarked, "the public has derived all the advantages to be expected from these establishments."

During the years 1791-1807 the Committee in charge of the Botanic Gardens, with Mr. Shirley as Chairman, greatly developed and improved them. Inquiries were made every where for new products; thanks and gratuities were voted for the introduction of valuable plants; and these were cultivated and distributed with great assiduity and care. In order to make the island less dependent on America for supplies every encouragement was given to the cultivation of yams, cocoas, maize, plantain, and such products as the breadfruit, zezegany or wangle, nutmeg, clove, cinnamon, pindars and coffee, it being believed that the "cultivation of these valuable exotics would, without doubt, in the course of a few years lessen the dependence of the sugar islands on North America for food and necessaries; and not only supply subsistence for future generations, but, probably, furnish fresh incitements to industry, new improvements in the arts, and new subjects of commerce." (a).

These beneficial efforts, long and successfully maintained, were however greatly relaxed after the year 1807, and under the influences of domestic troubles, want of due appreciation of the value and nature of Botanic Gardens, or the need of strict economy, a bill was introduced into the House of Assembly in 1810, "for vesting the Botanic Garden in Liguanea in the Commissioners of the Board of Works, to be sold and the money to be brought to the credit of the public." This bill was finally passed, De-

(a) The land formerly occupied by the Botanic Garden, in Liguanea, has become the property of the Hon. Geo. Henderson. Gordon Town is still known as "The Gardens."

ember, 1810, and the Garden passing to private hands many of the valuable plants contained in it, and collected with so much care and industry, were entirely lost. (a).

The Garden at Bath was, however, maintained, though in a very reduced state. Dr. Stewart West acted for some time as Island Botanist and was engaged in collecting the plants that had been lost from the Gardens, for the purpose of propagating and distributing them.

In the year 1824 an effort was made to restore the value and usefulness of the Botanic Gardens, and Sir M. B. Clare, from the Committee appointed to inquire into the state of the Botanic Garden, reported: "That the Botanic Garden in St. Thomas-in-the-East, established more than fifty years ago, has during that period received and transmitted for propagation throughout the island many valuable plants. That the Royal munificence of his late Majesty promoted the objects of this institution by vessels-of-war employed to collect plants in the settlements of the east and south seas, some of which are now naturalized to this island, and more might be added, greatly to the advantage of its inhabitants. Your Committee, therefore, recommend that proper care may be taken to preserve the valuable plants which the Garden now contains. That in addition to the above considerations, your Committee are of opinion that one object of this institution of chief importance has never been properly attended to, namely, the investigation of the many unknown native plants of this island, which, from the properties of those already known, it is reasonable to infer would prove highly beneficial in augmenting our internal resources, by supplying various articles either for food, for medicine, or for manufacture, to be cultivated, prepared and exported as staple commodities, by which great commercial advantages might be obtained; among others the various vegetable dyes claim particular attention as promising a fruitful field of discovery. That it appears to your Committee that the person fit for undertaking such inquiries ought to be a well educated and scientific man, combining with his botanical knowledge sufficient information in experimental chemistry to enable him to discover the useful qualities of such indigenous plants, and improve the productions of those already known; but at the same time your Committee strongly recommend that such person should not be a medical man, as his whole time and attention ought to be applied to promote the above objects. Your Committee recommends to the House to instruct the Commissioners of Correspondence to direct the Agent to apply for such a person to the President of the Linnean Society in London."

As a result of this proposal Mr. James McFayden was selected and approved of as a Botanist and arrived in the island in 1826.

At the same time it was felt that the Botanic Garden at Bath was too distant from Kingston and the seat of government to answer the intentions proposed, and it was recommended that a bill be brought in for purchasing a proper place for such a Garden in the vicinity of Kingston and Spanish Town.

This proposal was, however, never carried into execution, and the Garden at Bath, on the death or removal of Mr. McFayden, "fast falling to decay," was placed in charge of Mr. Thomas Higson; and his petitions addressed to the House of Assembly during 1830-32 shew that the allowances made were not sufficient for the maintenance of the Garden even in its reduced state, and that no remuneration had been made to him for its superintendence.

In 1833, in another fit of economy, owing to domestic troubles and the need for retrenchment, a Committee was appointed "to report on the best means of diminishing the contingencies and expenditure of the island, and to consider whether the Botanic Gardens at Bath could be sold for the benefit of the public." The report was made at the close of the year and ordered to lie on the table. Nothing further, however, appears to have been done for the Garden till 1840, when the sum of £300 was "voted for the improvement of the Garden at Bath and for the services of a Botanist." This sum, afterwards reduced to £200, was placed in the hands of the members of St. Thomas-in-the-East, Portland and St. David, by whom it appears to have been administered down to the year 1852, when the Garden was transferred to the Board of Directors of the Bath of St. Thomas-the-Apostle. The late Mr. Nathaniel Wilson was appointed Curator of the Garden in 1847, and devoted many

(a) History of British Indies, vol. I., preface xxiv.

years, often labouring under great discouragements, in maintaining and improving the Garden and introducing new plants. His yearly reports contain sufficient evidence of the value of the Garden, small as it was, to an island entirely dependent for its prosperity on its agricultural interests; and, assisted and encouraged by the Revd. Thomas Wharton, Mr. Wilson laboured most successfully in the propagation and distribution of valuable plants, and especially in developing the "fibre" resources of the colony.

Writing in 1861 Mr. Wilson referred to the successful introduction of seeds of the valuable cinchona tree to Jamaica, "through the liberality of the British Government and recommendation of Sir W. J. Hooker of Kew." By the month of October, 1861, Mr. Wilson reported that he had "over four hundred healthy plants quite ready for planting out." As the climate of Bath was unsuitable for the successful growth of cinchona, by the kindness of the late Dr. Hamilton, they were tried at Cold Spring Coffee Plantation, St. Andrew, at an elevation of 4,000 ft. Here Mr. Wilson found "the climate and soil to be all he could desire, and as it afforded every facility for carrying out so valuable an experiment, he at once availed himself of it, and planted out in the coffee fields, on the 16th November, 1861, several plants of each species, then about two and two and a half inches in height. In twelve months after a plant of the red bark (*Cinchona succirubra*) had attained to the height of forty-four inches, with leaves measuring thirteen and a half inches long by eight-and-three quarters inches broad. The same plant in December, 1863, *i. e.*, when two years old, measured six feet in height, with ten branches, having a circumference of stem at base of four-and-a-half inches."

Since these preliminary trials, conducted more than 25 years ago, cinchona cultivation in Jamaica has become an established industry. The Government Plantations covering some 150 acres have cost in the aggregate about £23,000. They have yielded returns during the last six years to the extent of £13,000 and were recently valued at £20,000. Amongst private planters there are about 800 acres now being planted with cinchona in the Parishes of St. Andrew, St. Thomas and Portland, some of which are over four years old.

The exports of cinchona bark from Jamaica to the 30th September, 1884, was 73,533 pounds of the value of £16,327.* There was no exportation in 1885.

In 1857 a grant was passed by the Legislature for purchasing land for a Botanic Garden at Castleton, in the Parish of St. Mary, 19 miles from Kingston, and steps were at once taken to establish the Garden and remove such plants as could be spared from Bath.

In 1862-63, a grant was made for the salary of an Assistant Gardener to Mr. Wilson, and Mr. Robert Thomson, formerly of Kew, received the appointment.

The Garden at Castleton was then finally established and ultimately, by the influence of Sir John Peter Grant, the present Government Cinchona Plantations were opened in 1868, and placed under the management of Mr. Thomson, who, on Mr. Wilson's retirement, had been appointed Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens.

Mr. Thomson retired on pension in 1878, and in December, 1879, the Department was placed (as has already been stated) under the directorship of Mr. D. Morris, who was appointed by the Secretary of State on the recommendation of Sir Joseph Hooker. Mr. Morris was Assistant to Dr. G. H. K. Thwaites, in the Ceylon Botanic Gardens and gave great satisfaction to the Government of that colony. He publicly received the thanks of the "Planters' Association of Ceylon" for his services in connection with the coffee leaf disease.

Mr. Morris has recently been appointed Assistant Director of Kew Gardens and the Department has been placed temporarily under the supervision of Major O'Brien, the Assistant Director of Public Works. Governor Sir Henry Norman, in announcing Mr. Morris's transfer, stated that "he was sure the Legislative Council, while joining with him in regret that the valuable services of Mr. Morris should be lost to Jamaica, would be gratified that his efforts in this island and elsewhere should have been recognized and rewarded by Her Majesty's Government."

* For full particulars respecting cinchona cultivation and its prospects in Jamaica see article on "Cinchona" in Handbook of Jamaica, 1881 and 1883.

In the Report of the Royal Finance Commissioners this Department is mentioned as follows :—

"In a purely agricultural country like Jamaica a well organized Department of Gardens and Plantations is invaluable, not only for introducing and propagating such plants as are most suitable to the climate and soil, but also for the dissemination of the knowledge requisite to cultivate the products of the island to the best advantage. We found that this Department has done good work and the public appreciation of the opportunities afforded by it is spreading fast. * * Under the able management of Mr. Morris the various Plantations and Gardens are in as good a state as the sums placed at his disposal will allow."

In the Correspondence between the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Governor of Jamaica, Sir Henry Norman refers to this Department in the following words :—

"The Royal Commissioners fully admit the necessity that exists in a country like Jamaica for a well organized Department of Gardens and Plantations ; they acknowledge the good work that has been effected by the Department and give credit to Mr. Morris, the Director, for his able management. In the views thus expressed I most heartily concur. The Department is, to use the Royal Commissioners own words, 'invaluable.' It has effected much good, and not only does Mr. Morris manage the Department with much zeal and ability, but he is ever ready to aid individuals and the public with assistance and advice in the various matters of which he has special knowledge. Indeed, Mr. Morris is untiring in endeavouring to induce persons to commence new industries calculated to develop the resources of the island, and to bring about a condition of prosperity which would go far to counterbalance the depression under which the sugar industry of Jamaica now labours."

ESTABLISHMENT OF PUBLIC GARDENS AND PLANTATIONS.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
		£ s. d.	
Acting Director	Major O'Brien, R.E.	300 0 0	—
Superintendent Cinchona Plantation	John Hart	190 0 0	2nd Nov., '75
Do. Castleton Gardens	William Harris	160 0 0	3rd Oct., '81
Do. King's House Gardens	Ernest Griffen, actg.	110 0 0	3rd Oct., '81
Do. Hope Plantation	Eugene Campbell, actg.	78 0 0	22nd Feb., '86
Do. Palisadoes Plantation	R. McDonnell	57 4 0	4th March, '86
Do. Parade Garden	John Campbell	100 0 0	29th Mar., '83
Clerk at Head Office	W. E. Clark	100 0 0	1st Dec., '79

GOVERNMENT MEDICAL SERVICE.

For years the necessity of a Medical Service in Jamaica was pressed on the Local Legislature and in opening the session of 1852 Sir Charles Darling brought the subject prominently under their consideration. He stated that "the want of a sufficient number of Medical Practitioners was universally felt throughout the island by almost the entire body of inhabitants, whether high or low, rich or poor," and he strongly urged the Assembly "to make adequate provision" for such service. He assured them that "in some of the districts medical advice was not to be procured at all ; in others only after a long delay and at a cost which virtually rendered it unattainable by the majority of the inhabitants. The loss of life alone (and the consequent loss of labour) which annually resulted from this deficiency," added His Excellency, "was in itself a sufficient ground to justify any expenditure which it might be necessary to incur in placing the means of obtaining medical assistance within reach of the people generally." In the discussion of the question which ensued, the Honorable Mr. Westmorland stated that "the majority of the medical men were settled on the sea-boards and those who lived in the country knew that for twenty to thirty miles no Doctor was to be found." Doctor Bowerbank assured the House that "the people died from preventable diseases for want of medical aid," and showed that "the

whole amount then paid to the members of the medical profession in the different parishes amounted but to £2,300 per annum."

This state of things continued until the year 1868 when Sir John Grant made provision to the extent of £3,000 for medical aid, and appointed on the 1st December fifteen Medical Practitioners as Government Medical Officers at salaries ranging from £200 to £300 per annum, chargeable partly to the poor rates and partly to the general revenue. At the close of the year there were forty Medical districts defined and thirty-five officers appointed thereto, five being then vacant, as no eligible Medical Practitioners were available.

The Department thus organised was placed under a professional head designated the Superintending Medical Officer, who was also constituted the Adviser of the Government upon medical and sanitary questions.

The duties of the Medical Officers are specified in the following Rules which were framed for the guidance of candidates for employment by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and which contain the principles on which the service is regulated :—

1. The Colony of Jamaica is divided, for medical purposes, into districts of varying extent and population, to each of which, as a general rule, is attached one Medical Officer, who is held responsible for the due discharge of all medical duties within his district.
2. The District Medical Officers, who must reside within the limits of their respective districts, are required, in the discharge of their public duties, to undertake the medical charge of the paupers on the parochial rolls, and of any hospital, almshouse or prison in their districts; to attend upon the Constabulary; to exercise a general control and superintendence over the Government Dispensaries of their districts; to vaccinate; and to advise the Government and Parochial Authorities on questions affecting the public health; and for such public duties no fees are receivable by them.
3. Medicines for the Public Service are supplied by the Government.
4. District Medical Officers are expected to provide themselves with a small case of surgical instruments of the best make.
5. The immediate control of the Medical Establishment is exercised by a Superintending Medical Officer.
6. The fixed salaries of the district appointments vary from £150 to £250 per annum. In some of the districts extra pay is receivable for attendance on the immigrants indentured to estates, and it is thought that additional remuneration may be derived from a successful working of the Government Dispensaries.
7. The District Medical Officers are at liberty to take private practice. The value of the private practice varies from £800 to £150, exclusive of Court and Inquest Fees and also Vaccination Fees, at a rate not exceeding 1s. for each certified successful case after the first 25. It must, however, be clearly understood that these figures are to be taken as only approximate, and that no guarantee as to the value of the private practice is given by Government, and that it rests entirely with the Medical Officers themselves to develop the private practice of the districts in which they are placed, by securing the confidence of the population with which they are brought in contact.
8. The District Medical Service of Jamaica is, in fact, to be regarded as a system in aid, the object of which is to diffuse medical assistance throughout the several parishes by inducing Practitioners to locate themselves in districts which, without some contribution from Government, would be altogether destitute of medical aid and advice, and the pay received by the Medical Officer from Government may be regarded as a retainer for professional services to be given as a Private Practitioner within the area in which he resides.
9. The gentlemen selected for these appointments must possess qualifications in medicine and surgery, and must be registered in England, and will be required to present themselves to a Physician, who will be named by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, whose duty it will be to report upon their physical qualifications for service in the tropics, and to approve the surgical instruments with which they propose to provide themselves. They will be provided by Government with a passage out to Jamaica, subject, however, to the customary agreement made with the Crown Agents for the Colonies, that the cost of the passage shall be refunded by the Medical Officer, should he within the period of three years from the date of his arrival in the colony quit it without leave, or relinquish his appointment for other cause than bodily or mental incapacity to continue the performance of his duty.
10. Gentlemen who have had no previous experience of the diseases of tropical climates will be attached, on their arrival in the colony, to the Public Hospital in Kingston as Supernumerary Medical Officers, for such a period as the Governor shall in each case direct, for the purpose of making themselves acquainted with the features and treatment of tropical disease. During this introductory service they will receive an allowance at the rate of £200 per annum, but will not be permitted to undertake private practice.
11. District Medical Officers will be entitled to leave of absence on half-pay for a period of not more than six months after each period of six years' service; it will, however, be left to the discretion of the Governor, looking to the exigencies of the service, to decide in each case the exact period at which such leave shall be granted.
12. Medical Officers will also be granted leave on half-pay on account of sickness duly certified by medical authority, in such manner and under such restrictions as the Governor may prescribe.
13. The District Medical Officers hold office subject to summary removal by the Governor for misconduct or for neglect of public duties, or for inattention to the wants of their districts in their capacity as Private Practitioners. They will be allowed pensions at the end of 20 years' resident service; the pension to be calculated at the rate of one-sixtieth of the salary, exclusive of any fees, for each year's service, provided that the total amount does not exceed two-thirds of the salary. In calculating the pensions of Medical Officers the Governor will make an addition of five years in respect of service in an intertropical colony, but no addition will be made in respect of professional qualifications.
14. It is to be understood that the full amount of pension, or indeed any pension, will not be claimable as a right; and that it will be in the discretion of the Governor to withhold a pension, or to award a reduced pension, if the circumstances of any individual case shall appear to him to warrant such a course. [Medical Officers joining the Department after the passing of Law 34 of 1885, 16th November, 1885, will not be entitled to pension.]
15. Gentlemen appointed Medical Officers will be expected to proceed to Jamaica within two months from the date of their appointment.

16. Candidates for appointment should apply to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who requires that all applications should be accompanied either by recommendations from persons known to himself, or by satisfactory testimonials from eminent members of the medical profession.

Since the inauguration of the Department the number of medical districts has been increased to forty-five, and the affairs of the Public Hospital have been entrusted to the direction of the Superintending Medical Officer, who has under him at that institution a Senior Medical Officer, whose duties are confined to purely professional work, assisted by two Resident Medical Officers. The Department has no connection with the Lunatic Asylum which is under a separate organisation.

In the year 1871-72 the management of the parochial hospitals at Montego Bay of 34 beds and Morant Bay of 11 beds, was taken over by the Government from the Municipal Authorities, and in the following year, 1872-73, the existing hospitals at Black River of 19 beds, St. Ann's Bay of 24, Falmouth of 46, and Spanish Town of 18, were likewise taken over. In the year 1874 a hospital containing 20 beds was opened at Lucea and in 1877 a similar institution of 26 beds was established at Mandeville, whilst in the same year the hospital of 15 beds at Chapelton that had hitherto been applied solely to the use of indentured immigrants was taken over by the Medical Department as a parochial hospital, the indentures of the immigrants located in that district having expired. So that when the parochial hospitals were taken over accommodation to the extent of 214 beds was available for all classes of patients throughout the island. East Indian immigrants were, however, treated apart in Union Hospitals which were under the sole management of the Immigration Department; but, under the provisions of Law 23 of 1879, the Cooly Union Hospitals and the Parochial Hospitals, as above noted, were converted into Public General Hospitals for the treatment of immigrant and creole labourers employed on estates, and on the 1st July, 1879, the entire administration of these hospitals was vested in the Medical Department. The accommodation now afforded in the several hospitals is as follows, namely:—

Morant Bay Hospital	72 beds	Lucea Hospital	22 beds
Hordley	156 "	Sav.-la-Mar	91 "
Port Antonio	41 "	Black River	53 "
Buff Bay	42 "	Mandeville	30 "
Annotto Bay	73 "	Chapelton	22 "
Port Maria	70 "	Dry River	82 "
St. Ann's Bay	26 "	Lionel Town	90 "
Falmouth	47 "	Spanish Town	75 "
Montego Bay	32 "	Linstead	66 "

Thus the number of beds in the several Public General Hospitals throughout the island on the 30th September, 1886, was 1,090,—the daily average number of patients under treatment during the year being 644.

Government Dispensaries have been established in the remote districts of Gayle, Green Island, Clark's Town, Hope Bay, Porus and Spring Mount, where medicines are dispensed and sold at fixed charges to all persons applying for them on the prescription of a Medical Officer, and where the Medical Officer in charge of the Dispensary attends on fixed days to give advice at a moderate rate of fees. Another establishment of a similar nature is about to be provided at Toms River in St. Mary's.

The subject of medical attendance on poor persons who, although not paupers, are unable to pay the fee of four shillings, nominally considered the lowest charge by the Medical Practitioners, having been under consideration for some time, the Governor, pending the establishment of Government Dispensaries throughout the island, passed in September, 1880, the following Rules for affording medical aid to them under a ticket-system. It has now been in operation for five years and is believed to work satisfactorily, with one or two exceptions, which defects will, however, be remedied as opportunity offers:—

1. The Custos of a parish, and such other gentlemen as the Governor may select, will be furnished by the Superintending Medical Officer with tickets of the respective values of 3s. and 2s.
2. Any really poor person not on the pauper roll, who is unable to pay the assumed minimum fee of 4s. will, if considered deserving of the relief, receive from the gentlemen so selected a ticket which, on presentation at the Government Dispensary, or where there is no such Dispensary at the residence of the Parochial Medical Officer, will entitle the holder, on payment of the fee represented on the ticket, to medical advice and medicines.
3. A separate ticket must be presented on the occasion of each application to the Government Dispensary or Medical Officer's residence; but, in the event of a second or third visit being necessary during the treatment of

the case, two-thirds only of the amount represented on the ticket first presented will be demanded, and half for subsequent applications during the continuance of the same illness.

4. Any person in receipt of a ticket unable to attend at the Government Dispensary, or at the Medical Officer's residence, by reason of serious illness or infirmity, a note to this effect being made on the ticket by the gentleman making the recommendation, shall be attended at home by the Parochial Medical Officer of the district.

5. Any such ticket presented to the Medical Officer of the district shall require him to attend at the home of the patient, for which service he shall receive an allowance for mileage at the rate of 1/ per mile.

6. The fee represented on such ticket shall be paid by the applicant for relief, and the mileage by the Municipal Board of the parish out of the moneys provided by law for the support of, and medical attendance on, the poor.

7. In the case of prescriptions prepared at the Government Dispensaries, or with Government drugs, one-third of the fee received with the ticket shall be credited to the Government to cover the cost of the medicines, and two-thirds to pay the Medical Officer; when made up by the Medical Officers from their own drugs the entire sum represented on the ticket shall be their fee.

8. Medical Officers having charge of Government Dispensaries will attend to the holders of tickets between the hours of 9 and 11 o'clock a.m., on two days in the week, which will be fixed by the Medical Officer.

9. Prescriptions to be made up at Government Dispensaries will be attended to daily, Sundays excepted, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Recently the first of these rules has been amended and it now stands thus:—

1. That the Chairman of a Parochial Board shall nominate to the Governor for appointment as Distributors of Tickets such gentlemen as he may select; and they will on appointment by the Governor be furnished by the Superintending Medical Officer with tickets of the respective values of 3s. and 2s., and the appointment so made shall be subject to revocation on the advice of the said Chairman.

A Dispensing School has been established at the Public Hospital for the purpose of training efficient Dispensers for the several medical institutions of the colony; there are at present eighteen students undergoing a course of instruction, and, were it not for the limited accommodation, a much larger number might be enrolled.

During the first year of the constitution of the Government Medical Service its officers received no concessions from the Government by way of pension or leave of absence. If a Medical Officer required to quit the island on the ground of ill-health he had to forfeit all his subsidised salary in order to provide a substitute, but in the year 1877 the arrangements set forth in the 11th, 12th and 13th sections of the Regulations given above in respect to leave of absence and pensions were sanctioned by the Secretary of State. Section 24 of the new Pension Law (No. 34 of 1885) also deals with the subject of Pensions to District Medical Officers.

The Lepers' Home, situated in the neighbourhood of Spanish Town, is under the direction of the Superintending Medical Officer. This institution contains 125 beds, and during the year 1884-85, 104 cases of leprosy, 124 cases of frambœsia and 15 other kindred diseases were treated there.

Below is a statement showing the amount expended from general revenue for the working of the Medical Department from the period of its inauguration to the close of the financial year 1883-84:—

1868-69	£2,403 2 2	1876-77	£17,926 1 9
1869-70	4,063 11 7	1877-78	27,571 15 2
1870-71	11,325 10 2	1878-79	27,504 3 7
1871-72	12,134 17 7	1879-80	30,921 5 6
1872-73	13,729 17 11	1880-81	31,924 9 3
1873-74	16,174 14 10	1881-82	34,013 10 8
1874-75	18,844 11 1	1882-83	31,699 9 4
1875-76	16,881 19 10	1883-84	31,061 12 3
	1884-85		£31,397 10 1

As an outcome of the Report of the Royal Commissioners, instructions were issued that District Medical Officers are not to be allowed to engage in any business unconnected with their profession; or to occupy land except in cases where the occupation of the land necessarily accompanies that of the house. And it was decided that when Dr. Allen vacates the office of Medical Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum that institution should be placed under the head of the Medical Department.

QUARANTINE.

THE practice of quarantine in this island has been considerably modified since the official investigation into its working in 1851. The law now in force is 37 of 1869, modified by 32 of 1872.

The Governor in Privy Council is authorised to declare any port or place to be an infected port or place within the meaning of the Quarantine Law of 1869, and vessels arriving from such port or place are liable to quarantine, the durations, &c.,

of which depends upon the circumstances of each case, and is left to the discretion of the Quarantine Board.

Whenever a vessel arrives at any port in this island, not coming from any place declared by the Governor in Privy Council to be "infected," and not having at the time of arrival any infectious disease on board, or not having had any death from such disease during the voyage, the Health Officer is authorised to admit her to pratique.

If a vessel on arrival is not provided with a bill of health from the last port touched at the Surgeon on board, or the Captain, is required to certify in writing that such port was, at the time of the ship's departure therefrom, free, to the best of his knowledge, from any infectious disorder.

There is power to the Governor to appoint lazarets and to frame Rules for the same.

The following Rules were made in 1874 for carrying out the Quarantine Law :—

1. Ships placed in quarantine by the Health Officer are to hoist the yellow flag at the fore-top-gallant mast head and are to take up an anchorage without delay in the quarantine ground where they are to remain until released by order of the Quarantine Board.
2. The quarantine ground shall be pointed out by the Visiting Officer.
3. A Constable is to be placed on board each ship in quarantine and is to see that all Rules and Regulations in respect of quarantine are strictly carried out.
4. No personal communication is to take place between vessels in quarantine and the shore. No boats from the shore or from other boats or vessels, whether in quarantine or not, shall be allowed to have personal communication with a ship in quarantine.
5. No ship shall be allowed to make fast to the quarantine buoy placed to mark the quarantine ground or to anchor within 100 yards of that buoy.
6. Lighters or boats conveying cargo or coals or other supplies to ships in quarantine may be towed to the quarantine buoy; and to prevent personal communication with the ships in quarantine all persons on board such boats or lighters must then quit them and return outside the limits of the quarantine ground.
7. The boats or lighters so left may then be towed alongside the ship in quarantine by her crew and unloaded, but no packages are to be returned to the boats or lighters from the ship. When the boats or lighters are empty they are to be towed back by the crew of the ship to the quarantine buoy, and after the men so employed have left them the persons who may be in charge of such boats or lighters may proceed to the quarantine buoy to fetch them away.
8. All boats belonging to ships in quarantine are to hoist a yellow flag in the bow when absent from their ships.
9. Passengers in ships that are placed in quarantine may, with the sanction of the Visiting Officer, be landed in the ship's boats at such Lazaretto or place as may be pointed out by the Visiting Officer and subject to his instructions and supervision.
10. Cases of sickness among the crew or passengers of ships in quarantine may, with the sanction of the Visiting Officer, and under his instruction and supervision, be landed in the ship's boats at the Lazaretto.
11. No articles of clothing or bedding that have been used in cases of disease shall be permitted to be landed.
12. The mail bags from a ship in quarantine shall, before being landed, undergo such process of fumigation as the Visiting Officer may consider necessary.
13. Any person who may have died on board a ship in quarantine shall be buried in such place as shall be pointed out by the Visiting Officer.
14. In case of a ship in quarantine proceeding to sea the Constable shall be previously landed at the Lazaretto. The Pilot, who accompanies the ship to sea, shall proceed on his return to the Lazaretto, and both Constable and Pilot shall remain there in quarantine for the same period as the ship would have been kept if she had remained at anchor.
15. In the cases where the Quarantine Board may think that the nature of the contagious or infectious disease is such as to render it unnecessary to keep the ship in which any case of such disease shall have occurred in quarantine for so long a period as fourteen days, or if there be other circumstances to justify any shortening of the period of fourteen days of quarantine, the Quarantine Board may, if they shall think fit, admit a vessel to pratique at an earlier period than the period of fourteen days provided in section 15 of Law 37 of 1869.
16. Any person who may be found guilty of any infringement of any of these Rules and Regulations shall be subject to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

The following further Rules were approved by the Governor in 1884 for carrying out the Quarantine Law :—

"If at any time by reason of the failure to comply with any Rule of this Board, or for any other sufficient reason, it should be found impracticable to receive passengers that are on board a ship placed in quarantine into the Lazaretto, or other place that may be approved of by the Quarantine Board, such passengers will be required to remain on board until the ship is released from quarantine or until arrangements can be made for removing them from such ship.

"No passenger or other person on board a ship in quarantine will be allowed to leave the ship for the purpose of being landed at the Lazaretto, or other place that may be approved by the Quarantine Board, before payment has been made to the Visiting Officer of the amount payable, in accordance with the following scale, for the maintenance of such passenger during the period of detention in quarantine :—

For first class passengers at the rate of 6/ per day.

For second class passengers at the rate of 3/6 per day.

For third class passengers at the rate of 1/6 per day.

Children, according to class, charged as under :—

8 years of age and under 12 years—half rates.

3 years of age and under 8 years—quarter rates.

Under 3 years of age—free.

The following Rules for the government and direction of the Lazaretto at Green Bay are binding on the officers, servants and inmates of the Quarantine Establishment :—

1. During the existence of quarantine restrictions at the Lazaretto the Quarantine Establishment shall be under the direction of the Health Officer for the Ports of Kingston and Port Royal for the time being.

2. It shall be the duty of the Health Officer, during the continuance of such restrictions, to visit the Lazaretto daily, if practicable, or as frequently as may be deemed necessary, with a view to ascertain the health of the inmates; and in case of the existence or outbreak of any contagious or infectious disease as plague, cholera, smallpox or yellow fever, the Health Officer shall be empowered to take all necessary measures to secure the separation and isolation of those who are sick of any such infectious disorder from those who are well.

3. It shall be the duty of the Matron to take charge and care of the equipment of the Lazaretto, to receive and issue stores, and to superintend the ordering and preparation of meals, to direct and control the nurses and domestic servants placed under her, and to maintain the cleanliness of the wards and dormitories.

4. The inmates of the Lazaretto are strictly enjoined not to damage or destroy the property of the institution.

5. The inmates are also strictly enjoined to observe all the sanitary arrangements that may be made by the Medical Officer, and the domestic arrangements made by the Matron, and in case of the violation of any such arrangement any such inmate shall be liable to a fine or penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

6. Smoking within the dormitories is strictly prohibited under a fine or penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

7. All lights in dormitories other than those sanctioned by the Medical Officer shall be extinguished at 10 p.m., after which hour all loud conversation, singing or noise, must cease, and quietude conducive to sleep must be maintained during the night. Any person violating this Rule shall be liable to a fine or penalty not exceeding five pounds.

8. It shall be the duty of the Constables placed in charge at the Lazaretto to see that the foregoing Rules Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 7 are strictly observed.

The Lazaretto at Green Bay was opened on the 5th April, 1881. On that day the passengers of the S.S. "Californian" were transferred to the establishment, having arrived from Colon where small-pox existed.

The Lazaretto is situated at the mouth of the harbour of Kingston at Green Bay, opposite Port Royal, from which it is distant about two miles, its distance from Kingston being six miles. It stands on a projecting cliff overlooking the harbour, and is some 50 to 60 feet above sea-level. The grounds belonging to it are ten acres in extent.

The buildings consists of five blocks standing several chains apart, namely, first class passengers; second class passengers; hospital; matron's and servants' quarters; kitchen, store rooms, &c. The first class building is 132 feet by 42 feet and provides accommodation for 32 persons. It has a spacious piazza round all four sides. The second class building has accommodation for 36 persons, being 152 feet long by 28 feet wide, and has a piazza on the front and ends. Both first and second class buildings are provided with separate lavatories and bath rooms, to all of which pipes are laid on from the water tank. The hospital is placed higher up the hill than are any of the other buildings, being about 100 feet above sea-level. Accommodation is provided for eight male and six female patients, with a dispensary and rooms for attendants, lavatories, &c.

The Lazaretto is fully equipped with the necessary furniture, bedding, &c. The arrangements for a supply of water are ample, there being one tank of 20,000 gallons capacity and another of 6,000. A substantial wharf has been erected, running out into the sea 150 feet.

There is a lawn in front of the first class building suitable for lawn tennis, archery and other games. Good fishing is abundant and there is a fine beach for sea bathing and for a promenade. The visitor to the tropics interested in marine life will not find objects of interest wanting.

The immediate neighbourhood of the grounds is an uncultivated hill side; but all the buildings command extensive prospects. There is an uninterrupted sea view to south and south-east, and the inland view to the eastward is striking. Looking *across* the harbour there is the City of Kingston in the foreground, and beyond it lie

the magnificent mountains of the eastward of Jamaica ; conspicuous among them Blue Mountain Peak, nearly 8,000 feet above the sea.

A fine sea breeze blows during the hottest part of the day and the nights are cool. Taking the advantages of the site and the ample accommodation into consideration, it may be safely said that few institutions of the kind do more to render tolerable a period of necessary, if irksome, confinement.

The Secretary of the Quarantine Board is responsible for the interior economy of the establishment ; but when it is occupied by passengers the Health Officer at Port Royal is in medical charge. A resident matron, one house-cleaner and a watchman are permanently employed ; but the staff of servants is increased according to the number of passengers undergoing quarantine.

The following hold appointments as Visiting Officers under the 4th section of the Quarantine Law, 1869, for the ports opposite their respective names :—

Dr. James Neish and Mr. T. W. Rodgers, Port Royal.

Mr. Archibald McLean Jackson, Morant Bay.

Mr. Richard Howson Brice, in the absence of Mr. Richard N. Berwick, Port Morant.

Mr. Edward H. E. MacLavery, Port Antonio.

Mr. C. M. Gifford, Annotto Bay.

Mr. John Leigh Lord, Port Maria.

Mr. William Anton Doorly, in the absence of Mr. Lionel John Lee, St. Ann's Bay.

Mr. George Donald Garsia, Dry Harbour.

Mr. Samuel Binns, Falmouth.

Mr. J. G. Chisholm, Montego Bay.

Mr. Theodore Bravo, Lucas.

Mr. Edward P. Pullar, Savanna-la-Mar.

Mr. J. Smythe, Black River.

Mr. William Ricketts Burke, Milk River.

Mr. Charles Wood, Old Harbour and Salt River.

Mr. G. B. Caldwell, Alligator Pond.

Quarantine Board.

Hon. H. J. Kemble, Custos of Kingston.

Deputy Surgeon General C. B. Mosse, C.B., Superintending Medical Officer.

Dr. Frank Saunders, Senior Medical Officer Public Hospital.

C. A. Robinson, Esq., Merchant.

Captain Mainwaring, R.N., Harbour Master.

Mr. E. A. Foster, Secretary.

BOARDS OF HEALTH.

From the year 1855, when the Act for the appointment of a Central Board of Health expired, there was no general law in force in the island providing against the introduction or spread of contagious or infectious diseases until the passing of Law 6 of 1867. Under that law the Governor is empowered to appoint a Central Board of Health ; and the Municipal Boards of the several parishes are constituted Local Boards of Health, subordinate to the Central Board, with power to adopt all necessary measures for suppressing nuisances and promoting the public health. Law 14 of 1873 gives these Boards the additional power of dividing their parishes into sanitary districts and of appointing Commissioners of Health for the inspection and control of such districts. This law also empowers the Local Boards to impose a sanitary rate on household property for defraying the expenses incurred by them for sanitary purposes.

In 1874 these provisions were extended. The late Doctor Bowerbank, in a petition to the Legislative Council, stated that "for many years he had been painfully impressed with the great want of legislative action in most important matters affecting the public health ;" and with respect to Kingston in particular he expressed the opinion that the "sanitary status was retrograding rather than advancing." He particularly referred to the want of legislation for the isolation of persons affected with contagious diseases and for effectually preventing the spread of such diseases, and he drew special attention to the English Sanitary Act of 1866 on these important points. In consequence of these representations Law 8 of 1874, in aid of Law 6 of 1867, was passed by the Legislative Council. "With this law (observed a

Committee of the Council) there would be as ample legislative provision as was constitutionally practicable for the protection of the public health. Isolation (they continued) would by this law be provided for as far as it could be without violating public liberty."

Under the 30th section of Law 21 of 1874, a law passed for the establishment, regulation and management of the Kingston Cemetery at May Pen, the Central Board of Health have an important and a responsible duty to perform in the interests of the public health in representing to the Governor, in Privy Council, the places or burial grounds in the City of Kingston in which burials should be discontinued on sanitary grounds. The Governor, in Privy Council, is empowered under the same section of the law, to order that after a certain specified time burials shall be discontinued in the places or burial grounds which form the subject of the Board's representations. The Central Board of Health have largely availed themselves of the discretionary power vested in them by the section of the law, the provisions of which have been extensively resorted to.

The corresponding provisions affecting the towns throughout the island generally are to be found in Law 7 of 1875, "A law to regulate burials within the limits of towns and to provide for their discontinuance in certain cases."

Under the 5th section of this law the Local Board of Health may empower any Health Officers or Inspectors of Nuisances to enter at all reasonable hours of the day time upon any building or lands within their respective districts for the purpose of inspection, provided in the case of private property that twelve hours' notice of the intention to inspect is given to the occupier; and the 7th section enacts that no grounds or places within the limits of any town or village in the island, not already opened or used as burial grounds or places of burial, shall be so opened or used without a license from the Local Board of Health.

Central Board of Health.

Hon. H. J. Kemble, Custos of Kingston.

Deputy-Surgeon General Hon. C. B. Mosse, C.B., Superintending Medical Officer.

Dr. J. C. Phillippo, Governor of the Institute of Jamaica.

Dr. Jasper Cargill, District Medical Officer, St. Andrew.

Dr. Frank Saunders, Senior Medical Officer Public Hospital.

Dr. John Breakey, Deputy-Inspector General of Hospitals, R.N.

Dr. Henry Knaggs, Brigade Surgeon, Senior Medical Officer of Army Medical Staff, Jamaica.

Mr. E. A. Foster, Secretary.

Mr. Foster receives a salary of £100 per annum (in addition to his salary as Chief Clerk of the Medical Department) for discharging the duties of Secretary to the Central Board of Health and the Quarantine Board. Bills of Health are granted by him (as Secretary to the Central Board)-free of charge.

Dr. James Ogilvie holds the office of Commissioner of Health of Kingston at a salary of £300 per annum. In the other parishes the Officers and Sub-Officers of Police are Inspectors of Nuisances.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ISLAND MEDICAL SERVICE.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Medical Department.</i>			
Superintending Medical Officer	C. B. Mosse, C.B., M.R.C.S. } Eng.	£ s. d. *1,200 0 0	June, '76
Chief Clerk	E. A. Foster	360 0 0	5th Mar., '66
Second Class Clerk	L. E. Delfosse	200 0 0	9th Aug., '71
Second Class Clerk	J. E. Valencia	140 0 0	18th Jan., '75
Third ditto	W. E. M. Drummond	100 0 0	6th May, '80
Medical Storekeeper	Edwin Butler	250 0 0	{ 22nd Jan., '74
	Lodging allowance	50 0 0	

* The Superintending Medical Officer receives £2 per day additional when travelling.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, *continued.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Public Hospital.</i>			
Chief Medical Officer & Director	C. B. Mosse, C.B., M.R.C.S. Eng.	£ s. d. ...	June, '76
Senior Medical Officer	F. H. Saunders, M.R.C.S. Eng.	600 0 0	19th Feb., '81
Senior Resident Medical Officer	W. H. Strachan, L.R.C.P. Lon., M.R.C.S. Eng.	£375 0 0	13th April, '81
Junior ditto	J. Leslie Cox, L.R.C.P. Ed., L.R.C.S. Ed.	£300 0 0	April, '85
Supernumeraries†	G. E. Cheyne, M.R.C.S. Eng.	200 0 0	24th Feb., '80
	A. B. Ewart, M.B.C.M.	200 0 0	13th April, '81
Clerk and Purveyor	Turner Pearson	250 0 0	Aug., '69
Warden and Issuer	H. M. Griffiths	100 0 0	Oct., '71
Dispenser	W. R. Falconer	100 0 0	Sep., '73
Matron	C. E. Williamson	90 0 0	1st Jan., '86
Assistant Clerk	J. H. Phillips	100 0 0	Sep., '73
Chaplain	Rev. G. W. Downer	50 0 0	Dec., '76
<i>Lunatic Asylum.</i>			
Medical Supt. and Director	Thos. Allen, M.D.	*300 0 0	6th July, '63
Assistant Medical Officer	M. P. C. McCormack, L.R.C.S., Ed.	£350 0 0	2nd March, '80
Chief Clerk and Steward	J. M. Simpson	250 0 0	3rd Sep., '66
Warden	Vacant.		
Matron	E. Hyde	160 0 0	8th Jan., '77
Assistant Clerk	A. E. Langley	100 0 0	16th May, '76
Assistant Clerk	H. Pearson	80 0 0	do.
<i>Lock Hospital.</i>			
Chief Medical Officer	I. W. Anderson, M.D.¶	100 0 0	May, '62 §
Visiting Surgeon	J. Cargill, M.D., L.R.C.P. Lon.	100 0 0	1st Jan., '61
Assistant Surgeon	G. C. Henderson, M.D., Lon.	30 0 0	April, '84
Clerk	T. Pearson	21 0 0	Aug., '69
Dispenser and Warden	C. T. Dryden	60 0 0	Aug., '76
Matron	Eliza A. Dryden	70 0 0	Jan., '80
<i>Lepers' Home.</i>			
Medical Attendant	G. T. Martyn, M.R.C.S. En.	120 0 0	2nd July, '71
Superintendent and Dispenser	Jas. P. Laidley	140 0 0	1st Nov., '80
Matron	Lydia Henriques	60 0 0	Feb., '77
<i>Health Officer.</i>			
Port Royal	Jas. Neish, M.D.	500 0 0	Oct., '76

DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Parish.	District.	Name of Medical Officer.
Kingston	Kingston	C. Gayleard, M.R.C.S., Eng.
St. Andrew	Western or Stony Hill	Y. T. G. Moore, L.R.C.P.
	Halfway-Tree	J. Cargill, M.D., L.R.C.P., Lon.
	Eastern	G. C. Henderson, M.D., Lon. M.R.C.S., M.R.C.P., Eng.
St. Thomas	St. David	Thos. Manners, M.R.C.S.
	Morant Bay	J. S. Gerrard, M.R.C.S., Eng.
	Bath, Sub-District	
	Plantain Garden River	A. C. Neyland, M.D.
Portland	Manchioneal	L. E. Delmege, L.R.C.S., Irl.
	Port Antonio	C. A. Moseley.
	Buff Bay	D. M. Macphail.

† Two Supernumerary Medical Officers are usually stationed at the Public Hospital and are available for employment in Districts as occasion requires.

*And residence.

‡ And furnished residence.

§ Employed under the Government of Demerara in 1860 and 1861.

¶ Dr. A. Lang acting.

DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS, *continued.*

Parish.	District.	Name of Medical Officer.
St. Mary	Annotto Bay	L. Gifford, M.B.
	Belfield	J. Pringle, M.B.
	Port Maria	V. ff. Mullen.
	Gayle, Sub-District	
St. Ann	St. Ann's Bay	H. E. Maunsell, M.B., M.B.C.S., Irl.
	Moneague	J. C. E. Roberts, M.D.
	Brown's Town	W. H. Miller, M.D.
Trelawny	Ulster Spring	A. W. T. Steer
	Swanwick	C. T. Dewar.
	Falmouth	T. P. Madden, M.D.
	Good Hope	S. T. Vine
St. James	Montego Bay, Leeward Sub-District	F. A. Sinclair
	Montego Bay, Windward	
	Bandon	M. D. Hart
Hanover	Central District	E. H. Cooke, M.B.
	Lucea	John Delcon, M.R.C.S., Eng.
	Green Island Sub-District	
Westmoreland	Western	Z. Mennell, L.S.A., Lon.
	Savanna-la-Mar, No. 1	R. S. Harvey
	Savanna-la-Mar, No. 2	O. C. Harvey, M.D.
St. Elizabeth	Black River	J. A. L. Calder, M.B., M.B.C.S., Edin.
	Santa Cruz	J. H. Clarke, L.R.C.S. M.B.C.P., Ed.
	Siloah	E. L. Grant, M.B.C.M.
Manchester	Mandeville	George Cooke, L.R.C.S., Irl.
	Newport	S. M. Logan
	Mile Gully	B. M. Beckwith.
Clarendon	Chapelton	William Taylor, M.D.
	Dry River or Four Paths	C. R. Gillard, M.R.C.S., Eng.
	Vere	H. L. Clare, M.B.
St. Catherine	Old Harbour	C. R. Gillard (acting)
	Spanish Town, No. 1	G. T. Martyn, M.R.C.S., Eng.
	Spanish Town, No. 2	H. J. Minchinton, M.R.C.S., Eng., & L.R.C.P., Ed.
	St. John's	T. M. Drummond, M.D.
	Linstead	J. H. Peck, L.R.C.S., Ed.

MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS WHO ARE NOT IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

Jas. Scott, M.R.C.S., Eng., Kingston.	J. A. Wegg, M.D., Ohio, Spanish Town.
T. Clarke, M.D., Edin., Annotto Bay.	A. M. Lang, L.R.C.S., Edin., Kingston.
W. J. Calder, M.B., Edin., Malvern.	E. E. Bronstorff, L.R.C.P., Lon., Kingston.
A. G. McCatty, Montego Bay.	G. F. A. DaCosta, B.M., M.S., Aberdeen, Kingston.
J. Ogilvie, F.R.C.S., Edin., Kingston.	E. W. Major, M.R.C.S., Eng., Bath.
J. C. Phillippo, M.D., Edin., Kingston.	J. Adolphus, M.R.C.S., Eng., Black River.
A. R. Saunders, M.B., Lon., F.R.C.S., Eng., Kingston.	R. C. Gibb, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lon., Vere.
J. Wilson, M.D., Aberdeen, Montego Bay.	
J. E. W. Holwell, M.D., Old Harbour.	

BOARD OF VISITORS PUBLIC HOSPITAL, KINGSTON.

The Rev. John Radcliffe.	Dr. J. C. Phillippo.
J. T. Orrett, Esq.	F. B. Lyons, Esq.

Thos. Oughton, Esq.

BOARD OF VISITORS LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The Rev. D. J. East.	Captain Parkes.
William Lee, Esq.	

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

KNOWING the sad state of ignorance that prevailed among the prædial classes of the West Indies during the days of slavery one of the first subjects to which the friends of emancipation turned their attention, after the abolition of slavery, was the education of the working classes. The funds of Lady Mico's Charity were exclusively devoted to this philanthropic object, being supplemented by a large annual grant from the Imperial Parliament, and elementary schools were started in all directions. In Jamaica there was the greatest enthusiasm in the cause of popular education; "but unfortunately the demand for schools was greatly in excess of the supply of properly trained or educated teachers. The consequence was that the majority of the schools established were extremely inefficient, the system of instruction employed in nearly all of them being the antiquated rote or sound-without sense system, which produced nothing but the barest mechanical results. Indeed, a considerable number were dame schools of the lowest stamp that did not deserve the designation of schools."* The result was that there was but little improvement among the pupils, and that while the education received by them did not make them better labourers in the fields of industry they had of necessity to occupy than their illiterate parents, it tended to make them conceited, self-willed and disobedient. The result was that the attendance of the scholars soon began to decline; many of the schools were closed, others languished and grew more inefficient for want of sympathy and proper attention, and a general indifference with regard to the whole subject of education took possession of the public mind. The grant from the Imperial Parliament was discontinued in 1841 and the operations of the trustees of the Mico Charity became contracted. This very unsatisfactory state of things continued for more than 20 years, during which all that was done for elementary education in Jamaica was the voting of the sum of £3,000 per annum by the local legislature and the subsidising of some rural schools by the parochial vestries. But no good whatever was derived from these yearly votes for educational purposes as the awards were not regulated by any fixed principle, or made conditional on the attainment of any defined standard either of efficiency or numbers in attendance. To remedy this highly objectionable system the late Government, at the instance of the Hon. Mr. Whitelocke, then a member of the Executive Committee, appointed Mr. John A. Savage as Inspector of Schools, with instructions to report on the condition and prospects of those schools that were then in receipt of Government aid. Mr. Savage made his first tour in 1864 and reported that of the 289 schools then on the Government list only 25 belonged to the first and second classes "and could claim to be regarded as good or fair schools." Of the other 264, 110 belonged to the third class and 154, or about 53 per cent. of the whole inspected, belonged to the fourth class and were absolute failures in every respect. Mr. Savage thus described these latter schools: "In the fourth and most numerous class not the slightest attempt is made to explain or elucidate the meaning of any of the lessons. No monitors, no collective teaching, no regular system of any kind, nor any moral training whatever; in short, the sum of all that appears to be done is nothing more than a little mechanical reading, writing, and sum-working, with the committing to memory of catechisms and a few hymns, while there is the total absence of all efforts to expand the intellect or elevate the moral powers of the pupils."

A report embodying an account of the defective state of the schools inspected, and urging the adoption of a system "whereby the annual grants in aid might be determined on the more satisfactory basis of payment by results," was presented to the Government and laid before the Assembly, but no action was taken and matters continued in this most unsatisfactory way until the outbreak in 1865. For a time no consideration whatever was given to this question, but when the excitement subsided it became apparent that the adoption of effective measures for the extension and improvement of the education of the people should claim the early attention of the Government. Consequently Sir John Peter Grant soon after his arrival turned his attention to the subject, and the principles of the scheme that had been previously submitted to the Assembly were duly considered, with the result that in the year 1867 a

* Mr. Savage's Historical Sketch of Education in Jamaica.

code was adopted to regulate the grants-in-aid to the elementary schools. "Under this code the schools were divided into three classes according to their efficiency, as tested by the annual examination of the Inspector of Schools, and a grant-in-aid was allowed, on a graduated scale, according to the class in which the school was placed. This grant consisted partly of a capitation payment on the number of pupils in attendance and partly of an allowance to the master. The rate of both payments was regulated by the general efficiency of the school. Further: no aid was given unless the Inspector reported that the school was deserving of support and came up to a particular standard of efficiency, and unless the average attendance of scholars had been not less than 20 for each day the school had been open during the year. No grant was made unless school fees were required from the parents or friends of the scholars. No school received a grant unless it had been open for 180 days within the year. The schools were divided into first, second and third classes, the classification being determined not by the size but by the efficiency of the school."

The first inspection under these regulations took place in 1868, when of 286 schools inspected it was found that only 96 came up to the Government standard, of which one only was placed in the first class, six were placed in the second class and eighty-nine in the third class. Thus a large proportion of the schools (two-thirds of the whole) failed to attain the standard required. This was a result that was not anticipated and many of the school managers, who had formed erroneous conceptions of the character of their schools, were greatly disappointed, but, in the vast majority of instances, the disappointment was borne in an admirable spirit and with a determination on the part of the managers and teachers to do better for the future. The consequence was that every year thereafter there was a steady increase in the number of schools in operation, as well as marked improvement in their management.

But the paucity of competent teachers which caused the failure of the education movement first referred to continued as the great obstacle to educational success. To meet this difficulty the Government in 1870 established a Training College at Stony Hill and subsidised the Mico Training Institution for the purpose of securing the education of a number of normal pupils in addition to those on the foundation. Thus, besides the private training pupils, twenty-three young men were in 1870 under training as schoolmasters at the public charge. The number has since then annually increased.

Another great improvement in the educational system was also introduced in 1870, namely, the making of "opening grants" for the purpose of enabling trustworthy managers or teachers to establish new schools in destitute districts; and this was extended in 1878 so as to provide for the rebuilding or repair of school houses already in existence. The sum of £1,500 is annually paid by the Government under these heads.

In 1872, which was the fifth year of the new Educational Code, there were 38,006 children on the books of the elementary schools which were then in receipt of Government aid; 2,282 on the books of the institutions that were not on the Government list; 237 in the three model schools; 1,704 in the endowed establishments; and about 3,822 in private seminaries, making a total of 46,051 children in the colony who were then attending school. There were, therefore, about 82,773 children between the ages of 5 and 15 who, it is to be presumed, were not then attending school; but Governor Sir John Grant, in reporting for the last time on education in Jamaica, thus wrote on this point to the Secretary of State: "It will be seen that still only one-third of the children in the colony are at school. This shows how much remain to be done here in the cause of education; but I am convinced that the growth of the system of elementary education since the introduction of the new scheme has been as rapid as is consistent with healthy growth, such as we now see. It is not the mere increase of schools but still more the increase of good schools for which educationists here deserved praise.

"It must be remembered that the increase of schools has been simultaneous with the closing of many schools such as the old vestry schools, which cost public money but were worth nothing. Considering the cheering progress of real education during the last five years, I have no doubt that the proportion of children attending school to those not attending school will be reversed in a very short time. Within the last

five years the number of efficient schools has increased fourfold, and the number of scholars has been doubled, whilst the daily attendance has greatly improved; as this stride has been made in this short time, and in the face of the many difficulties which always attend the introduction of a thorough system in place of one that was superficial, I think there is no cause to fear for the future."*

In 1875 the Ven. Archdeacon Douet, then acting as Inspector of Schools, bore similar testimony to the growth of education in the colony. He assured the Government in his report of that year that "there was a growing desire on the part of parents to have their children well trained, but that a work like this must go on gradually and will take a long time before it reaches its full development; but," he added, "we may safely conclude from the experience of the past eight years that it will continue to increase, and be the means of improving and elevating the social condition of the masses of this island."

Commenting on the progress of popular education in Jamaica, Mr. Savage, the late Inspector of Schools remarked in his annual report for 1879, which was the last submitted by him to the Government: "That there has been a steadily progressive work going on in our schools of late years cannot be denied, for this fact has been plainly evident to all who have taken the trouble to watch from year to year the advancing strides—slow, it may be, but sure—that elementary education has been making throughout the colony, notwithstanding all the hindrances that managers, teachers and the friends of education have had to contend with. Moreover, the work of the schools is now beginning unmistakably to show itself upon society at large in the increased intelligence that appears among the working classes everywhere, and the ability to read and write, which is so much more common now than it used to be formerly. The fruits of long years of patient toil in the schools are at length becoming manifest in the better informed young people who are leaving the schools to take their places in the fields, the workshops and in the formation of new family circles.

"Though this new generation now gradually coming out may not be all we could desire, yet I presume there are few who would venture to say that it is not a great improvement upon the generations that have preceded it; while those who are acquainted with all the educational agencies that have been at work (and the defective character of some of them) maintain that the results have been quite as great as could have been reasonably expected."

Mr. Capper, who succeeded Mr. Savage as Inspector of Schools, in his report for 1880, stated that "however many and great the defects and deficiencies in our educational system, no one can glance at the statistics for the past thirteen years without feeling that there is great cause for encouragement; not only has the number of schools increased continuously from 286 in 1868 to 681 in the year just concluded, but the quality and efficiency of the instruction given in them has also greatly improved."

The statistics for the year 1881 for the first time since the inauguration of the new system indicated a retrogression. The average number of children attending the schools fell from 32,871 to 26,649; the number of first and second class schools from 70 to 53 and from 238 to 194, respectively; and the total grants from £18,932 17s. to £17,523 5s., a decrease of £1,469 12s. These very unsatisfactory results were due in a large measure to the poverty and distress consequent upon the disastrous cyclone of August, 1880, and the long drought which followed it, the only part of the island which in any degree escaped both of these being the extreme west. The cyclone of 1880 was also extremely destructive to school buildings, which, with churches and chapels, seemed to have suffered far more than any other structures, doubtless owing to their exposed situation. Half the annual building grant for 1880, with the whole of that for 1881, was devoted to assisting managers in the re-erection of the schools thus destroyed or injured. It will be seen from the comparative summary given below that education in Jamaica has gradually recovered from the falling off experienced in 1881.

Years,	Number of Schools earning Grants.	Pupils,			Government Grants including Building Grants.	Classes of Schools.					Average annual Grant earned by each School.	Average Grant to each Pupil enrolled on the books.	Average Grant to each Pupil in average attendance.
		Enrolled on Books.	Average Attendance.	Present on Inspection.		First.	Second.	Third.	Exceptional.	Failures.			
1868	184	19,764	12,216	14,453	£ 2,978	1	6	89	88	102	£ 10 16	s. d. 3 0	s. d. 4 10½
1881	601	48,960	26,649	32,575	17,523	52	194	343	11	88	25 7	6 6½	12 0½
1882	627	53,336	29,894	41,638	18,225	47	164	409	7	50	26 0	6 3¼	11 2¼
1882-3	645	56,312	32,203	41,765	19,254	47	212	376	10	23	27 0	6 3¼	11 0½*
1883-4	663	57,557	33,294	42,409	20,353	60	215	384	4	36	26 11	6 6½	11 0
1884-5	663	62,106	36,079	44,227	21,687	65	251	344	3	65	27 17	6 6½	11 4½

The leading features of the Government Regulations now in force may be briefly summarized as follows :—

1. Standards of school management are carefully defined and published for circulation among all the schools.

These standards define excellence, or the highest degrees of efficiency in the eleven branches of school management that are made the subjects of examination at the annual inspections of the schools, which are :—

Reading	.	} Chief subjects.
Writing from dictation	.	
Arithmetic	.	
Scripture knowledge	.	
General knowledge	.	} Secondary subjects.
Grammar and Composition	.	
Geography and History	.	
Handwriting	.	
Singing	.	
Organization	.	
Discipline	.	

2. A system of marks is employed to determine the relative merits of the work submitted for examination, or the degrees of efficiency to which the schools have attained in each branch, as tested by the standards, thus :—

1 Mark represents - Little.	4 Marks represent - Good.
2 " " - Moderate.	5 " " - Very good.
3 " " - Fair.	6 " " - Excellent.

In the chief subjects these marks are to be doubled throughout, i.e., from 2 for "Little" to 12 for "Excellent."

3. The schools are ranked in three classes, according to the number of marks that may be awarded to them at the annual inspections, when the results achieved during the year are measured by the standards, thus :—

A first class must obtain 56 marks and 8 marks in each of the chief subjects, or $\frac{2}{3}$ of the total attainable.

A second class 42 marks and 6 marks in each of the chief subjects, or $\frac{1}{2}$ of total.

A third class 28 marks and 4 marks in each of the chief subjects, or $\frac{1}{3}$ of total.

The total number of marks obtainable is 84.

4. New schools, or such as come under examination for the first time, and may not obtain the full number of 28 marks, may be recommended for aid at a lower rate when they attain to 20 marks at least and are called "exceptional."

* Including some grants already reported in 1882.

All previously examined schools that do not register 28 marks, and all new schools below 20 marks, are returned as "failures" and are not entitled to receive any Government grants-in-aid.

Since January 1, 1883, exceptional schools must obtain 24 marks to secure a grant.

5. Grants-in-aid are awarded by the Government on the principle of payment for results, the amounts being determined on two conditions according to the following scale :—

	First Class Schools.		Second Class Schools.		Third Class Schools.		Exceptional Schools half of 3rd Class.	
First—CAPITATION GRANT.								
For each pupil in average attendance during the year ...	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Second—CLASS GRANT.								
For each mark obtained at the annual examinations ...	6	0	5	0	4	0	2	0
	8	0	7	0	6	0	3	0

In addition to these grants *three* shillings are also allowed to each girl taught sewing, calculated on the average number of girls attending the sewing class during the year.

6. Annual grants are also given by the Government to first class schools for the training of pupil teachers, who shall personally pass a satisfactory examination in accordance with the Government Regulations relating thereto. Teachers holding first class certificates are entitled to employ pupil teachers whether their schools take a first class position or not. The following are the rates :—

	To each Pupil Teacher.	To the Teacher for instructing them.		
		For one in the same School.	For two in the same School.	For three in the same School.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
First year .	4 0 0	3 0 0	4 10 0 each year.	6 0 0
Second year .	5 0 0			
Third year .	6 0 0			

No pupil teachers are retained on the Government list longer than three years. After that period they are supposed to go up to the Training Colleges or to engage in school work as teachers.

The sum of £1,500, as before stated, is annually set apart by the Government for the special purpose of aiding school managers to build new school houses or to repair and improve existing school buildings. This sum is distributed in accordance with the Government Regulations published on the 28th February, 1878, in grants of from £10 to £100 to such managers as have made special application in the manner prescribed by the Regulations and who are prepared to comply with the conditions contained therein. The allotment of these grants is determined by the importance of the school operations and the necessities of each case, considered in connection with the extent of the local efforts made by the parties applying, on the principle of helping those who help themselves.

In addition to the foregoing indirect means employed by the Government to promote elementary education the following institutions are wholly supported by the Government :—

1. A Day School at Charles Town on the Buff Bay River in Portland for the education of the children of the Maroons and others in that district.
2. A Training College at Spanish Town in which 31 students are constantly under training for the work of school keeping.
3. Thirty students are constantly supported at the Mico Institution in Kingston, who are also being trained as schoolmasters.
4. A Training College at Camperdown, in St. Andrew, for females, in which thirty students are intended to be under training for the work of school-keeping. There are eighteen students at present in residence.

Regulations were published in 1882 providing for an annual examination of students in Training Colleges and of teachers possessing certain specified qualifications, and for the payment to such qualified teachers as pass the examination and to successful third year students at Training Colleges after two years successful school work of an annual bonus of from £5 to £15, varying with the class of their respective schools. Provision is also made for a payment to the managers of voluntary Training Colleges of £15 for every resident student and £7 for every non-resident student who passes the examination. Up to the present time thirty-eight teachers have presented themselves for examination, of whom twenty-two have been successful and have obtained certificates. One voluntary Training College (the Calabar) was examined last year.

The following table shows the amount paid for elementary schools during each year since the promulgation of the Educational Code in 1868 :—

Year.	Grants from Government.		Amount of Fees paid by Parents.	Total Receipts by Elementary Schools.
	Grants-in-aid on Inspection.	Opening or Building Grants.		
	£	£	£	£
1868	2,978	...	...	2,978
1869	4,461	...	3,107	7,568
1870	5,857	1,250	3,785	10,893
1871	8,260	1,200	5,215	14,675
1872	9,897	1,500	5,873	17,270
1873	10,982	1,400	5,812	18,194
1874	12,708	1,586	6,479	20,773
1875	12,975	1,484	5,911	20,370
1876	14,761	1,500	6,610	22,861
1877	15,708	1,573	6,661	23,942
1878	16,306	1,500	6,776	24,582
1879	16,977	1,500	6,123	24,600
1880	18,993	1,500	6,763	27,256
1881	16,027	1,520	5,381	22,908
1882	16,724	1,500	4,783	23,007
1883	17,754	1,500	6,479	25,733
1884	18,854	1,500	7,143	27,497
1885	20,277	1,410	7,904	29,591
	240,489	23,403	100,805	362,697

The following shows the state of education in the island at the date of the taking of the census in 1881 :—

Can Read and Write	.	.	115,418
Can Read only	.	.	115,750
Total	.	.	231,168
Attending School	.	.	67,402

On 11th June, 1885, a Commission was appointed by His Excellency the Governor under the presidency of the Colonial Secretary to examine into and consider the whole question of the state of elementary education in the colony, with a view to recommending such changes in the existing system as might seem necessary. Up to the meeting of the Legislative Council on the 16th September the Commission had held ten sittings, and it has since taken verbal evidence on the subject in Kingston and Mandeville, and by deputation in most other parts of the island. Printed questions were also sent to above 700 persons who were considered best qualified to give their opinion and answers have been received from about one-third that number. The full report of the Commission has not yet been presented, but an *ad interim* report was presented to His Excellency before the meeting of the Legislative Council, and laid by him before that body at an early sitting, recommending a large extension of the assistance given to Training Colleges generally, with a view of increasing the

number of properly trained teachers. This report was endorsed by the Council and the necessary expenditure sanctioned.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Inspector of Schools	Thomas Capper, M.A.	£ 860 0 0	1st Oct., '80
Assistant Inspector of Schools	C. Plummer	450 0 0	1st May, '69
Ditto	G. Hicks	350 0 0	1st Mar., '76
Ditto	F. R. Orth	300 0 0	15th Mar., '81
Ditto	J. R. Williams	300 0 0	1st April, '84
Ditto	J. L. Middleton	800 0 0	8th June, '85
Clerk to Inspector of Schools	E. A. Andrews	120 0 0	15th Jan., '76
Assistant ditto	W. A. Heyliger	80 0 0	1st March, '85
<i>Charles Town Model School.</i>			
Master	Robert Elworthy	230 0 0	28th Mar., '68
Workmaster			
Sewing Mistress	Vacant	...	...

GOVERNMENT TRAINING COLLEGE.

THIS Institution was opened at Stony Hill in 1871, under the charge of the Rev. H. P. C. Melville, Principal, and Mr. H. M. H. Cox, Tutor, for the purpose of training schoolmasters for the elementary schools of the island.

In 1874 the Rev. H. P. C. Melville resigned his connection with the College and the Rev. W. Edward Pierce, B.A., was appointed to act until some more permanent arrangements could be made.

In 1876 Sir William Grey decided on separating the College from the Reformatory and it was then removed to the East Branch Schoolroom in Kingston under the charge of the Rev. W. E. Pierce.

In consequence of the failure and subsequent abandonment of the Queen's College established in Spanish Town by Sir John Peter Grant, it was thought advisable to remove the Training College to Spanish Town. This move was made in August, 1876, when the Ven. C. F. Douet, M.A., was appointed Principal.

The number of students in residence at this time was twenty-one, which was increased in February, 1879, to thirty-one.

The College sends out on an average, annually, eight trained masters, many of whom have been very successful in the management of schools and have succeeded in gaining good positions for their schools at the annual inspections. This institution is strictly undenominational and is one of the most valuable of its kind in the island.

At the Government Inspection held in December, 1885, eighty-five per cent. of the students who entered passed creditably, and the Government bonus of £5, which is given to each of those students who gain more than two-thirds of the maximum number of marks in the examination, was obtained by W. F. Bailey and James Watts.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT TRAINING COLLEGE.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Principal	Ven. C. F. Douet, M.A.	£ 225 0 0	Nov., '65
Tutor	T. P. Cox	250 0 0	April, '77
Medical Attendant and Lecturer in Physiology	H. J. Minchinton, M.R.C.S., Eng. & L.R.C.P., Edin.	24 0 0	July, '85
Teachers Elementary School	James Watts and F. Richards	80 0 0	Jan., '86
Music Master and Assistant Teacher	J. H. Llewellyn	60 0 0	Aug., '79

* Including travelling allowance.

† The Principal and Tutor of the Training College are provided with Residence.

THE INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA.

THE Institute of Jamaica was constituted by Law 22 of 1879 which created a Board styled "The Board of Governors of the Institute of Jamaica," consisting of seven members appointed by the Governor, their duties being to establish and maintain an institution comprising a library, reading room and museum; to provide for the reading of papers, delivery of lectures, &c., and holding of examinations on subjects connected with literature, science and art; to award premiums for the application of scientific and artistic methods to local industries; and to provide for the holding of exhibitions illustrative of the industries of Jamaica. The original members of the Board were Dr. J. C. Phillippo, practising Physician in Kingston (who was chosen Chairman) His Excellency Edward Newton, C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor, the Hon. E. L. O'Malley, Attorney General, the Hon. Dr. Hamilton, member of the Legislative Council, Deputy Surgeon General Mosse, C.B., Chief of the Island Medical Service, the Hon. H. J. Kemble, Custos of Kingston, and the Rev. John Radcliffe of the Established Church of Scotland. The vacancies that have since occurred by the transfer of Mr. O'Malley to Hong Kong, the death of Dr. Hamilton and the retirement of Mr. Newton from the colony, were filled by Mr. D. Morris, M.A., the late Director of Public Gardens and Plantations, Mr. R. B. Hotchkiss, M.A., a landowner residing near Spanish Town, and the Rev. Alexander Robb, M.A., D.D., the Principal of the Presbyterian Theological College in Jamaica. The Chairman for the current year is the Rev. Dr. Robb. The vacancy created by Mr. Morris's retirement on appointment to the post of Assistant Director of Kew Garden has not yet been filled. The law transferred to the Institute the library of the House of Assembly and the museum of the Royal Society of Arts and Agriculture, together with the commodious building in East Street, Kingston, known as Date Tree Hall.

The Royal Society of Arts and Agriculture was itself a fusion of two separate Associations—one the Royal Agricultural Society of Jamaica, which was formed in 1843 under the auspices of the late Earl of Elgin, the then Governor of the colony, and the other the Society of Arts, which was established in 1854, during the administration of Sir Henry Barkly and received the patronage of Her Majesty the Queen and His Royal Highness the late Prince Consort, with the prefix of "Royal." This distinguished honor was announced by Sir Henry Barkly at a meeting of the Association held on the 18th March, 1856. In the year 1864 the Associations were amalgamated by the passing of the Act 27 Victoria, chapter 22, with the view "to the augmentation of the sources of public industry and the extension of the arts and manufactures of the colony." From 1834 to 1873 an annual grant of one hundred and fifty pounds was made by the Legislature in aid of the Association; but this amount not being sufficient to carry out the objects of the Institution and the voluntary subscriptions having failed the museum was handed over to the Government, and, with the specimens that had been collected by Messrs. Sawkins and Brown, illustrative of the geology of the colony, deposited (under the care of the Island Chemist, Mr. J. J. Bowrey) at Date Tree Hall.

The Royal Society of Arts and Agriculture did good work during the period of its active existence. Under its auspices a large and valuable collection of the products of the colony was sent to the Paris Exhibition of 1855, after having been exhibited at a local Exhibition held in Kingston, and in 1861 the Society forwarded a similar collection to the Universal Exhibition in London; the existing records of the "Transactions" of the Society prove it to have been a useful organisation. The Governor for the time being was its President and many distinguished names appear on its list of officers.

The new Institution has made great progress since its organisation, although the museum has been, and still is, in lamentable want of space for the proper arrangement and display of its valuable contents. It occupies the lower floor of Date Tree Hall and comprises amongst other things very interesting collections of corals, of geological specimens, of native fibres and of woods, besides many interesting curiosities. Among the latter are the bell of the old Church at Port Royal, submerged during the earthquake of 1692;* and an old iron cage in which in a more barbarous, though not very remote, age criminals were hung to die of starvation. Some cases contain

*The inscription on the bell is as follows;—"Jesu Maria. Et verbum caro factum est et abita."

stuffed birds, others lizards, among them the edible iguana. In one of the rooms is an interesting collection of shells, and in another are beautiful specimens of crystallised quartz, which are of such exceeding purity and lustre that they deserve to rank among precious stones, one in particular resembling an amethyst of the first water.

The library is on the upper floor which it is fast outgrowing. The spacious centre room and the two side rooms as well as the front piazza are used as reading rooms and lined with well filled book-cases. In addition to the volumes of scientific, historical and general literature, a large collection of light literature, embracing popular works and those of the standard novelists, exists and is periodically added to, and the quarterly and other leading reviews and periodicals of the day are regularly obtained from Europe and America.

The Board of Governors meets on the first Tuesday in each month for the transaction of business. Members, the number being unlimited, are nominated and elected at these meetings, ordinary members paying an annual subscription of one guinea, and life members a single payment of ten guineas; honorary members, who are subject to no charge, may be elected to the number of twenty. The public are admitted to the museum daily, except on Sundays, and to the library on presenting letters of introduction from one of the Governors, the Colonial Secretary, the Governor's Private Secretary, Members of the Legislative Council, the Chief Justice, the Puisne Judges, Judges of the District Courts, Heads of Government Departments, Custodes of Parishes and Members of Parochial Boards. Members are allowed the free use of the rooms and library and all the other privileges and benefits of the Institution.

In the beginning of 1886 the following rules were adopted:—

"Persons desirous of participating in the benefits and privileges of the Institute of Jamaica may become either associates or members.

"Any person may become an associate on payment of two shillings and sixpence annually in advance, for which he shall receive an associate's ticket. Such associate's ticket (to be renewed on the 1st October of each year) shall entitle the holder thereof, in addition to any privileges that hereafter may be named, to the use of the Reading Rooms and Library, and to borrow books from the latter on depositing one pound with the Librarian."

During the year 1881 two lines of lectures were introduced and followed out. The one, by Mr. Bowrey, the Government Analytical Chemist, on "Several Subjects of Natural Philosophy," was as well attended as could have been expected from the novelty of the undertaking, and from the difficulty in the way of local accommodation. The other line was that in which a number of gentlemen were asked to deliver lectures on subjects in which it was felt they were respectively competent, and on subjects too which bore on the material interests of the country. The opening lecture was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Radcliffe, His Excellency Sir Anthony Musgrave in the chair. The next lecture was by the Rev. Mr. Cork on "The Culture of the Food Crops of the Island." The next, which was repeated by request, was by Mr. D. Morris, on "Some objects of Productive Industry;" the next was by Mr. W. B. Espeut on "The Timbers of Jamaica;" the next was by Mr. Archibald Roxburgh on "Stock and Stock raising in Jamaica;" while the last was by Dr. Phillippo on "The Mineral Waters of Jamaica." These lectures were all well attended by the inhabitants of Kingston and its neighbourhood. The second course of lectures, which were delivered in the year 1882, was as follows:—The opening one by Mr. Radcliffe on "Evolution;" the second by Mr. H. Burger on "Our Home;" the third by Mr. V. Bell on "Railways;" the fourth by Mr. D. Morris on "Cacao;" the fifth by Dr. M. Stern on "Shakespeare as a Physician and Physiologist," and the sixth by Mr. H. Vendryes on "Conchology." All these lectures were well attended. In consequence of the Great Fire in Kingston in the latter part of 1882 and the excitement which for some time after existed no lectures were delivered in 1883. The first of the series of lectures in 1884 was delivered by Mr. Morris on "Native and other Fibre Plants," His Excellency Sir Henry Norman in the Chair. The second by Mr. Bowrey, Government Analytical Chemist, on "Vegetable Chemistry," the third by Dr. Neish on "Orange Culture in Jamaica," the fourth by Dr. J. C. Phillippo on "Ramie or China Grass," and the fifth by Rev. W. Griffith on "The Vine and its Culture."

Besides these lectures the Institute offered premiums for essays, &c., on certain subjects in connection with the material interests of the island. By means of these it is now ascertained and demonstrated that the beef of the country can be cured and prepared effectually, and, as a consequence, that by enterprise and a reasonable amount of capital, the thousands of pounds which leave Jamaica annually for salt provision might be retained. During the year 1885 the fibres of the island engaged the attention of the Institute. Two premiums were accordingly offered, one for the best essay on the subject and one for the best sample of fibre in its prepared state and manufactured by machinery. Of the essays it was thought that none was deserving a prize; while for the sample the prize (twenty pounds) was awarded to Mr. Kennedy of the Railway.

Prizes for the best commercial samples of cacao were offered by the Governors in 1833, and the first prize of twenty guineas was awarded to Mr. Fernandez Cohen of Cambrian Plantation in St. Catherine. The samples produced by Mr. John Davidson of Belle Vue, in St. Andrew, received "honorable mention." The premium for 1884 was awarded to Mr. Nash for a "Bibliography," a list of books with title, date and short summary of contents published within the last three hundred years relating to the Island of Jamaica. This Bibliography will be published in the transactions of the Institute.

Samples of the staple products of the island were sent to the Amsterdam Exhibition by the Governors of the Institute during the year 1883 and secured the following medals: Two gold medals for rum; two for coffee; one for the Government exhibits of medicinal products; one for honey and wax; and one for liqueurs. Two silver medals for sugar; six for rum; two for coffee; one for pimento; two for cacao; one for ginger; two for honey; one for bees' wax; one for tortoise-shell; one for salt; one for oils; one for fibres; five for meals, starches, &c.; and one for liqueurs. Several bronze medals were also awarded. The samples were handed over to the Colonial Museum at Amsterdam, at the request of the Authorities of that Institution.

Interesting specimens of fishes, boats, fish-pots, nets and other apparatus used by our native fishermen were sent to the International Fisheries Exhibition in London during the year 1883 and attracted considerable attention.

The collection of staple products and the specimens of fishes, &c., above referred to, were exhibited in the Rooms of the Institute before they were packed for shipment and inspected by a large number of persons, who expressed great satisfaction at the display.

The arrangements for the representation of Jamaica at the World's Exposition held at New Orleans 1884-85, were undertaken by the Institute and proved of a most complete and satisfactory character. The then Chairman, Mr. D. Morris, was appointed Commissioner at New Orleans and spent two months there in arranging the Jamaica Court and giving lectures and addresses on the products of the island. He was also instrumental in obtaining the removal of quarantine restrictions against Jamaica at New Orleans which had been in existence for nearly thirty years—a step greatly calculated to open trade and develop the industries of the island. It was generally conceded that the display made by Jamaica at New Orleans was the largest and most comprehensive of any hitherto sent from this island to any Exposition. It included nearly 2,000 articles of the production of Jamaica and attracted great attention. Mr. Morris was assisted at New Orleans by Dr. T. G. Richardson, M.D., of the University of Louisiana, and on his return Mr. P. C. Cunha acted as attendant. A Corporal from the 1st West India Regiment was orderly in charge of the exhibits and by his picturesque dress and smart appearance added to the interest of the Court.

The Governors of the Institute also prepared the exhibits from Jamaica to the Colonial and Indian Exhibition in London. These consisted of 969 samples of the products and manufactures of the colony and included 89 samples of rum, 20 of sugar and 71 of coffee. There were also large quantities of native woods and furniture, ornaments, liqueurs, preserves, starches, oils, &c., &c. The medicinal and economic substances supplied by the Botanical Department numbered 62 and those by private individuals 22. A large quantity of fancy and ornamental works was contributed by

the Women's Self Help Society and several ladies of Kingston. The exhibits were sent to Sir A. J. Adderley and Mr. Washington Eves, who acted as Commissioners for Jamaica at the Exhibition.

A new element has been introduced into the operations of the Institute, namely, that of the Cambridge Local Examinations. The first examination was held during the week commencing the 11th December, 1882; the second in December, 1883; and the third in December, 1884. In the examination for 1884 a pupil from Potsdam School obtained one of the two places in the Senior Second Class Honors List in competition with the whole number of Colonial Candidates. In Senior Third Class Honors a pupil from York Castle passed, while there satisfied the Examiners amongst Seniors three pupils from the same school. In Junior Honors three boys from York Castle School obtained First Class, one from the Church of England Collegiate School, Kingston, Second Class, while one from Potsdam and two from the Church of England Collegiate School obtained Third Class Honors. Amongst Juniors one from Potsdam and one from the Church of England Collegiate School satisfied the Examiners.* Another Cambridge Local Examination was held in December, 1885, but the results are not yet known.

A *Conversazione* numerous and fashionably attended was held at the Rooms of the Institute on Thursday, 17th May, 1885, being the sixth anniversary of the passing of the Law creating the Institution. His Excellency Sir Henry W. Norman, K.C.B., C.I.E., took part in the proceedings and an address was given by the Chairman, Mr. D. Morris, on the aims and object of the Institute.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Curator	J. J. Bowrey, F.C.S.†	£ s. d. 60 0 0	June, '70
Librarian	H. Priest	226 0 0	Oct., '73
Secretary		24 0 0	

POLICE.

THE Police Force of Jamaica originally consisted of parochial constables and town guards. The Vestry of each parish was authorised "to hire able men to serve as petty constables;" and the Vestries of St. Catherine, Port Royal and Kingston were directed, in addition, to appoint watchmen and other officers to form nightly watches for the towns. The duty of the constables was principally the service of civil and judicial processes; but they were required "to take up 'malefactors,' suspected persons, slaves without tickets, &c.," and the night guards had "to use their best endeavours to prevent mischiefs" arising by fires, murders, burglaries, robberies, tumultuous assemblies of slaves, &c.

In the year 1832 the Legislature declared that "the late rebellion had evinced the absolute necessity of establishing a Police, to be continually in readiness in case of any future insurrection, or danger of an insurrection," and passed the Act 2nd William IV., c. 28, organising a permanent Police. The members of the force were all armed and accoutred, and a captain, a lieutenant, and an ensign were appointed to every 75 men for the purpose of enforcing "strict discipline and taking command." The island was divided into townships and a detachment was stationed in each of such townships. A third of the officers and men were required to be always on police duty and the others to be "employed (with their women and children) in the cultivation of land for their own benefit and for the benefit of the general establishment."

In the following year the Act was renewed, with an additional provision authorising the Governor "to solicit His Majesty's Government to import from His Majesty's German dominions, or any other place, from time to time, as many persons in families as may appear expedient for the purpose of establishing the said Police, and to locate

* See article on Cambridge Local Examination in present Handbook.

† Mr. Bowrey is also Government Analytical Chemist for which office he receives a salary (with allowance) of £50. His Laboratory is on the premises of the Institute.

such persons in some one or other of the townships in the several districts formed by this Act."

In the year 1834 the military titles and grades of the officers were abolished and an Inspector-General, three County Inspectors and a staff of Sub-Inspectors were substituted. The 23rd chapter of the 7th William IV. dispensed with these officers and provided for the appointment of twelve Inspectors. The Inspector Generalship was subsequently restored, but it was again abolished in the year 1850, the Police for each parish being placed under the general supervision of the Governor and the direct command of the Inspector of the parish.

In addition to this force a Rural Constabulary was established in the year 1856, who were required to be "in readiness to act with, or in aid of, the regular Police for the suppression of any tumult, riot, or felony," or in any "sudden emergencies touching the peace of the country."

The numerical strength of the force thus constituted was in 1866 :—

REGULAR POLICE.				
Inspectors	.	.	.	12
Senior Sergeants	.	.	.	24
Junior Sergeants	.	.	.	17
Privates	.	.	.	384
				437
KINGSTON WATER POLICE.				
Corporals	.	.	.	2
Police	.	.	.	8
				10
RURAL CONSTABULARY.				
One for every 100 of the inhabitants	.	.	.	4,412
Total	.	.	.	4,859

But the Police as then composed was altogether unfit for maintaining the security of property and the well ordering of society. Instead of its being a united body, governed under one code of rules and superintended by one head, it consisted (as stated by Mr. Secretary Cardwell) "of a number of unconnected bodies localised in parishes or districts and each acting constantly and continuously in the parish or district to which it belonged." A Field Officer of the Army, in reporting on the condition of the force in the latter part of 1865, declared that it was inferior to the Police of Barbados, St. Vincent and Demerara, and attributed this "entirely to the men being located in their own parishes." Sir John Grant stated that the "vast majority of those he found in the force were from sickness, decrepitude, weakness, old age, imbecility, bad character, or some other good reason, beyond all doubt unfit to do police work at all." Under these circumstances it became necessary that the Police should be reorganised and a law was passed in 1867 (8 of 1867) establishing a new and improved Police or Constabulary Force. Under that Law the Governor is empowered to appoint an Inspector General and a staff of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors; and the Inspector General is authorised to admit persons as Sub-Officers and Constables. No person is eligible for membership unless he can produce a certificate of character from a Magistrate or other gentleman of position and can pass a satisfactory medical examination. He must not be less than five feet six inches in height and 32 inches round the chest; not less than 18 or more than 35 years of age; and be able to read, without hesitation, any printed or written document and to write a fair hand. Every candidate is enrolled for five years and he is bound to serve and reside in any place to which he may be appointed—his native parish and the parish with which he may be connected by marriage or family ties not being one of the districts to which he may be sent.

The allowed strength of the force in 1886 is as follows :—

CONSTABULARY.			
Inspector General	.	.	1
First Class Inspectors	.	.	5
Second Class Inspectors	.	.	5
Third Class Inspectors	.	.	4
Sub-Inspectors	.	.	4
Sergeants-Major	.	.	15

Sergeants	.	.	38
Corporals	.	.	67
First Class Constables	.	.	98
Second Class Constables	.	.	455
WATER POLICE.			
Coxswains (Corporals)	.	.	2
Acting Coxswains (First Class Constables)	.	.	2
Water Policemen	.	.	15
			711

The detectives and mounted orderlies are included in this strength.

The Officers, Sub-Officers and men are trained in military exercises for the purpose of enabling them to protect themselves, their prisoners, and their barracks, and to act in unison and with alertness and effect in cases of danger and alarm, such as riots and fires. In the Falmouth riot of 1859 the want of drill and discipline on the part of the old Police led to serious consequences. Five persons were killed without the order to fire being given by any responsible officer and while the Inspector in command was in front of the line endeavouring to secure the restoration of order. At Morant Bay, in 1865, the first thing done by the rioters was to attack the police station and to obtain possession of the arms, consisting of muskets, bayonets and pistols.

But although trained as a Semi-Military Police the Constabulary are bound to perform all the duties appertaining to the office of Constables. They are required to preserve the peace to detect crimes, to apprehend or summon persons found committing any offence against the criminal or the conservancy laws, to execute all summonses, warrants, subpoenas, and other processes issuing from any court of justice or by any Justice of the Peace in a criminal matter, to aid the Health and Sanitary Officers in the execution of their duties, to apprehend smugglers and others found contravening the revenue laws, to seize all contraband goods and all taxable property for the non-payment of taxes, and to keep order at all markets, theatres, courts and other public places and assemblies.

As a preventive force they are required to patrol the towns and highways, both by day and by night, and to visit the estates, pens, plantations and villages. To ensure regularity in their patrols the Sub-Officers and men of each station are so distributed as to furnish the necessary quota for this indispensable and important duty, whilst providing for the due performance of the miscellaneous work of the district. In Kingston the town-guard is further divided into night and day duty men, about two-thirds being on night-guard and one-third on day-guard. The regulated beats of the day-guard consist principally of "fixed points;" these are established for the purpose of providing for the permanent presence of a constable in each of the populous and important centres of the city. In the other towns the beats are so arranged as to secure for the commercial quarters the vigilant attention of the patrols, while the residences are not without police supervision.

The Constabulary, by means of this effective system of patrol in town and country, not only materially prevent the committal of crime, and especially depredations on property, but are at all times prepared to furnish the Authorities with accurate information respecting places, persons and occurrences. They are required promptly and correctly to report to the Inspector General and to the Custodes the approach of any political festival, meeting, assembly, or demonstration, illegal drilling, or other circumstance connected with, or in any wise affecting, the peace or tranquility of the country or the safety of life or property. Sir John Grant, in his opening speech to the Legislature in 1866, stated that "nothing in the lamentable events of the previous year had struck him so forcibly as the unexpectedness of the outbreak. The affair had been some little time at least in preparation at a spot only four miles from one of the principal police stations—a station where there was a court house in which the Magistrates of the parish constantly met. Yet it broke out upon all as little foreseen as an earthquake; and what had always struck him as still more remarkable was that no one had even been considered as at all to blame for such a state of utter ignorance."

The detectives are specially charged with the duty and responsibility of tracing felonies and other serious offences and apprehending offenders. They are aided by the ordinary Constabulary and by the Rural Police, but their actions are greatly facili-

tated by the system of criminal registration which forms an important element in the present police arrangement of the colony. The antecedents of every habitual criminal are carefully collected, recorded and circulated, with his photograph, and he is bound once in every month to report himself to a Chief Officer of Police. He is taken under police supervision the moment he leaves the General Penitentiary or other prison and every movement of his is carefully watched and reported. The history and actions of all other persons convicted of crime, but not sentenced to police supervision, are similarly noted and circulated; but this class of criminals are not required to report themselves to the Constabulary.

On a serious crime being committed it is the duty of the nearest Officer or Sub-Officer promptly to investigate the circumstances on the spot and to obtain all information from the parties concerned. He is then to consult the list of habitual criminals of his parish to find those who have had a special notoriety in the crime committed and to ascertain their whereabouts at the time of the occurrence; and all particulars are at once to be telegraphed to the other police districts of the island,—his own detectives being immediately put in motion. If necessary a pecuniary reward is to be offered in *The Police Gazette* for evidence, or for the identity or whereabouts of the accused. So complete is the detective system in Jamaica that the escape of a notorious criminal from justice must always leave ground for suspicion that the Constabulary have been wanting in energy and activity.

The Water Police of Kingston and of Black River are auxiliaries to the regular Police and are charged with the prevention and detection of larcenies, smugglings, &c., from the wharves and shipping in the harbours and on the river of their respective districts. A very important part of the night duties of the Water Police is to see that the hawsers, stern and bow lines of the ships laying at the wharves are not cut or injured and that the painters of any boats laying astern of vessels are not cut adrift. The Water Police have also to watch against infractions of the Foreign Enlistment Act; to see to the observance of the law to regulate the emigration of young persons from the island to countries in which no proper provision exists for their protection; to report the illegal departure of East Indian immigrants from the island and the arrival of vessels from infected ports, and to see to the careful observance of the quarantine regulations. The men stationed at Milk River, Salt River, Alligator Pond and other outposts and bays perform duties similar to those of the Water Police at Kingston and Black River.

The Rural Police Force was organised for the purpose of connecting the main police system with the remote recesses of the island. Their principal duty is the suppression of the crime of larceny of growing produce and small stock, but they have all the powers of constables both in the departments of justice and of revenue. They have, in fact, a power in excess of the ordinary Constabulary: if a Rural Headman of Police suspects that stolen property is concealed in the house, premises, or lands of any person who has ever been convicted of larceny, or of receiving stolen goods, he can, without a search warrant, enter and search for such property and arrest the offender. The old Rural Constabulary were a disorderly set of men, under no discipline or effective command and without any status; but the new Rural Headmen of Police are respectable yeomen of, and resident householders in, their parishes, and the Rural Policemen are resident householders of the districts superintended by the Headmen to whom they are subordinate. They report themselves periodically at the nearest Constabulary Station, where they give and receive information and obtain instructions as to the manner in which they should act for the prevention and discovery of crime. The Headmen are distinguished when on duty by a belt and a baton and the Rural Policeman by a baton alone; and the whole force is under the supervision and control of the Officers of Constabulary.

The allowed strength of the Rural Police in 1886 is:—

Rural Headmen	216
Rural Policemen (being four Policemen to each Headman)	864
	<hr/>
	1,080

The total allowed strength of the Police of the colony in 1886 may thus be stated :—

Constabulary	.	.	692*
Water Police	.	.	19
Rural Police	.	.	1,080
Total	.	.	1,791

as against a force of 4,859 in 1866.

The pay of the members of the force is as follows :—

Inspector General, salary	.	£350	0	0†
First Class Inspectors, salary, £300; forage, £82 2s. 6d.; servant, £27 7s. 6d.	.	409	10	0
Second Class Inspectors, salary, £250; allowances as above	.	359	10	9
Third Class Inspectors, salary, £200; allowances as above	.	309	10	0
Sub-Inspectors, salary, £130; forage, £41 1s. 3d.; servant, £27 7s. 6d.	.	198	8	9
Sergeant-Major for Kingston at 5/ per day	.	91	5	0
Sergeant-Major other than in Kingston, at 4/6 per day	.	82	2	6
Sergeant at 3/6 per day	.	63	17	6
Corporal at 3/ per day	.	54	15	0
First Class Constable at 2/8 per day	.	48	13	4
Second Class Constable at 2/4 per day	.	42	11	8
Detective, in addition to the ordinary pay of his rank, 8d. per day	.	12	3	4
Mounted Orderly, ditto, 2d. per day	.	3	0	10
Coxswains of Water Police at 3/ per day	.	54	15	0
Water Policeman at 2/6 per day	.	45	12	6
Rural Headman at £1 per month	.	12	0	0

A Rural Policeman is paid 1/3 per day when actually on duty by order of his Headman, but the Inspector General may increase the pay of a Rural Policeman to 2/6 per day for special good services rendered by him.

Each Sub-Officer and Constable is annually granted by the Government a suit of full dress uniform and a pair of boots. He is also provided with quarters, bed and bedding, station furniture, water and lights, and with hospital accommodation and medical aid when sick. Every man who keeps a horse and uses it for police purposes receives 6/8 per month forage allowance and is exempt from the horse tax. The Officers are also relieved of the payment of taxes on their horses; and all the members of the force are paid their reasonable expenses when travelling, or when absent from their homes, on duty.

A man of whatever rank who may have not less than five years' continuous service in the force, and who, in addition to habitual good conduct, may manifest in the performance of any of the duties of his office an extraordinary degree of intelligence, tact and courage, may be awarded by the Inspector General a chevron of merit; and he may be awarded an additional chevron for every pre-eminently meritorious act subsequently performed by him. On the number of chevrons reaching four the holder becomes entitled to a money allowance of 2d. per day, which is continued even after his withdrawal from the force, should this be on account of physical disability brought on without his own default, in the execution of his duty. This allowance is in addition to any pension or gratuity to which the man may be otherwise entitled. From the 1st January, 1889, this regulation will be abolished and a system of good conduct badges (similar to that existing in the Army) will be introduced. Under the new regulation the holder of a good conduct badge will be entitled to a penny a day in addition to his ordinary pay. No man of a higher rank than that of a Constable will be qualified for this distinction.

A special reward may be granted to any Sub-Officer or Constable who may perform any act beyond his ordinary duty, or skilfully conduct a case to a successful termination, or exhibit special acts of bravery in arresting an offender, or in aiding at a fire or accident, &c. These rewards, and those for continuous meritorious services referred to above, are paid from the Constabulary Reward Fund, which consists of the fines imposed on members of the force for breaches of discipline and other depart-

Note.—Each Inspector and Sub-Inspector receives free quarters or lodging allowance in lieu thereof, in addition to salary.

* This includes the Inspector General.

† The Inspector General receives an allowance of £2 a day when travelling on duty.

mental offences, and the penalties and proportions of penalties awarded in courts of justice to the Constabulary in their character as informers or prosecutors.

Special regulations are in force under which Sub-Officers and Constables receive pension from the Constabulary Pension Fund, which is formed by the deduction of eightpence in the pound from the pay of every Sub-Officer and Constable of the force.

The present Officers are entitled to pensions under the General Pension Law, but future Officers will be required to contribute from their salaries towards the Public Officers Pension Fund to be hereafter created.

The Laws affecting the organization, &c., of the Police Force are as follow :—

22 Vic., chap. 20, Law 8 of 1867, Law 6 of 1869, Law 43 of 1869, Law 34 of 1870, Law 2 of 1879 and Law 20 of 1885.

The following is a list of the Constabulary Stations throughout the island :—

KINGSTON.	ST. CATHERINE contd.	ST. ELIZABETH.
Sutton Street	Point Hill	Black River
Harbour Street	Linstead	New Port
Water Police Station	Lluidas Vale	Lacovia
Smith's Village	Riversdale	Retirement
Rae Town	Ewarton	Santa Cruz
Brown's Town		Balaclava
Fletcher's Town		Siloah
Allman Town	ST. MARY.	Lacovia Bridge.
Rock Fort	Port Maria	
Port Royal	Richmond	
	Annotto Bay	TRELAWNY.
	Retreat	Falmouth
	Lucky Hill	Rio Bueno
	Oracabessa	Stewart Town
ST. ANDREW.		Ulster Spring
Halfway-Tree		Duncans
Cross Roads		Deeside.
Gordon Town	CLARENDON.	
Lawrence's Tavern	Chapelton	
Stony Hill	Milk River	
Matilda's Corner	Four Paths	
Guava Ridge	Rock River	
	May Pen	ST. JAMES.
ST. THOMAS.	Salt River	Montego Bay
Morant Bay	Alley	Spring Mount
Hugley Gap	Hayes.	Adelphi
Bath		Maroon Town
Port Morant		Mount Pelier.
Golden Grove		
Yallahs	ST. ANN.	
Trinity Ville	St. Ann's Bay	
Easington	Dry Harbour	
	Brown's Town	
	Moneague	
	Ocho Rios	
	Bethany	
	Claremont.	
PORTLAND.		HANOVER.
Port Antonio		Lucea
Hope Bay		Miles Town
Buff Bay		Sandy Bay
Castle		King's Vale
Balcarres		Green Island.
Manchioneal		
	MANCHESTER.	
ST. CATHERINE.	Mandeville	
Spanish Town	Devon	
Guy's Hill	Porus	
Old Harbour	Cottage	
	New Port	
	Asia	
	Colonies	
	Alligator Pond.	
		WESTMORELAND.
		Savanna-la-Mar
		Bluefields
		Morgan's Bridge
		Whithorn
		Negril
		Speculation
		Little London

As a result of the consideration of the Report of the Royal Finance Commissioners it was resolved to reduce the number of Sub-Inspectors at once from 6 to 3, and on the occurrence of a vacancy in the rank of Inspector that the vacancy should not be filled up, a Sub-Inspector being appointed instead, thus in fact reducing the number of Inspectors by one and the number of Sub-Inspectors by two. Under this arrangement the parishes of St. James and Hanover are placed under one Inspector, with a Sub-Inspector in Hanover.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CONSTABULARY DEPARTMENT.

Office.	District, &c.	Name.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
			£ s. d.	
Inspector General of Police	Head Quarters Kingston	Vacant	...	...
First Class Inspectors	Manchester	W. McLeod*	£ ...	1st Dec., '66
	Kingston	St. Leger Tivy†	409 10 0	1st April, '69
	Depot S. Town	G. E. C. Field	409 10 0	1st Feb., '70
	St. Thomas	St. J. G./B. Hepburn	409 10 0	15th July, '67
	Westmoreland	G. N. Broderick.	409 10 0	1st Dec., '66
Second Class Inspectors	St. Ann	T. G. Black	359 10 0	1st Feb., '70
	Trelawny	T. Alexander	359 10 0	21st Jan., '72
	Clarendon	C. H. Austin	359 10 0	18th May, '72
	St. James	T. E. DePass‡	352 10 0	19th Nov., '72
	St. Mary	G. F. Coward	359 10 0	1st Aug., '73
Third Class Inspectors	St. Andrew	P. H. James	309 10 0	10th March, '75
	Portland	R. L. Rivett	309 10 0	24th Jan., '74
	St. Elizabeth	A. A. W. Wedderburn§	309 10 0	6th May, '75
	St. Catherine	G. Ponsonby	309 10 0	6th Feb., '77
	Hanover	H. T. Thomas	198 8 9	17th April, '78
Sub-Inspectors	St. Elizabeth	M. H. Shee||	198 8 9	10th April, '79
	Kingston	F. S. Church	198 8 9	29th Jan., '82
	Ditto	E. R. Westmorland	198 8 9	33rd Sep., '85
Chief Clerk	Head Quarters, Kingston	C. M. McL. Kerr	400 0 0	1st Feb., '68
First Class Clerk		J. E. Owen	250 0 0	1st Dec., '74
Second Class Clerk		J. W. Fonseca	170 0 0	23rd Jan., '75
Third Class Clerk		A. E. Alexander	90 0 0	21st Jan., '84
Third Class Clerk	Habit. Criminal Registry Office.	H. Laidlaw	90 0 0	7th May, '83

PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES.

I. PRISONS.

PREVIOUSLY to the commencement of the General Penitentiary and the appointment of an Inspector of Prisons the condition of the prisons of the island appears to have been a disgrace and a reproach to any civilized community. Dealing with the Kingston district prison Mr. Daughtrey, who held the appointment of Inspector of Prisons for a period of twenty years, thus described the institution as he found it in 1841: "The governing authority of the Kingston district prison was vested in a numerous body of visiting justices, and it would be difficult to overstate the disorder and insubordination which then prevailed in the establishment. There was no proper external security. With a body of three hundred prisoners, comprising some of the worst characters of the island, the natural result of insecurity was frequent and numerous escapes. On various occasions within a few months at least eighty prisoners effected their enlargement. The newspapers teemed with advertisements for these runaways and with offered rewards for their apprehension. So daring had they become that several succeeded in escaping three, four and five times, and one of the most desperate not less than eight times." This description was confirmed by the presentment of the Surry Grand Jury of November, 1841, who stated that the economy and discipline of the prisons were "entirely defective;" that the prisoners were in the habit of gambling for their rations and selling such parts as they pleased for their own benefit; that no system of task-work was established to carry out the sentences of hard labour awarded by the courts; and that so utterly inadequate were the means of security that the convicts might escape with facility at any time, the only reason for their not doing this "in a body" being "the supposition that they considered the place one more of recreation than of punishment." The then Chief Justice (Sir Joshua

* Acting as Inspector General of Police. † Salary at the rate of £675 and house allowance at the rate of £100 per annum; forage allowance 4/6 a day; servant allowance 1/6 per day; and £2 a day when travelling

‡ Receives £50 per annum additional as Registrar of Habitual Criminals.

§ Also in charge of Hanover with a Sub-Inspector in that parish under him.

|| On six months foreign leave of absence.

§ Receives an additional forage allowance whilst in charge of St. Elizabeth.

Rowe) in referring to the institution stated that "the passing of sentences on criminals had become a mockery of justice."

And while the principal prison of the island was in this state of insecurity and inefficiency the female prison at Manchioneal was "in a most unsuitable building; the women had no employment; the Superintendent was a man of bad character; and not only the greatest negligence but the grossest immorality existed there."

To remedy these evils the Legislature determined on the erection of a General Penitentiary in the City of Kingston, and Mr. Daughtrey was commissioned by Governor the Earl of Elgin to proceed to the United States for the purpose of examining their prison arrangements, and procuring the plan of a building that would be adapted to the climate and circumstances of Jamaica. This duty was promptly and efficiently performed.

The plan selected by Mr. Daughtrey was prepared "on the radiating principle, so advantageous for inspection and supervision, but in its simplest possible form, in order to leave large open spaces not only for work-yards but for the free circulation of air both by night and by day, so essential in a tropical climate."* The preliminaries being thus settled the foundation-stone of the building was laid on the 18th February, 1845, by the Earl of Elgin, in the presence of Sir Charles Augustus Fitz-Roy, Governor of the Windward Islands and Sir William McLeod, Governor of Trinidad. The Earl of Elgin in addressing the assemblage on the occasion, while regretting the necessity for "an edifice of such an extent and magnitude," on account of "the amount of crime which existed in the community," stated that "it was a matter for heartfelt satisfaction that the Legislature should have resolved that the institution should be erected upon the most approved principles; that it should be adapted to an efficient system of penal discipline; and that every precaution should be taken to prevent it from becoming what ill-regulated prisons are too apt to prove, a nursery of crime,—a normal school of vice and profligacy."

The building thus begun was proceeded with with great rapidity, the convicts of the old district prison making all the bricks and burning all the lime required, and otherwise labouring on the walls and dormitories. The result was the completion, in the course of a few years, of the fine structure that now adorns the east-end of Kingston. Since then many of the buildings have received scientific improvements; a number of new cells have been added, and improved sanitary arrangements have been effected.

The Penitentiary now covers an area of eleven acres within the walls. The outer walls are specimens of first-rate masonry, 22 feet high and 5 feet 6 inches thick at the base, tapering to 18 inches at the top. There is accommodation for 568 convicts, male and female, who are all provided with separate cells. The women are entirely separated from the male prisoners—the institution being divided into two sides.

The men are classified according to their sentences but they work in association. They are employed on the treadmill, in burning bricks, breaking stones, and in working at various trades. A number of them also work at a never failing limestone quarry at Rock Fort which forms part of the Penitentiary property.

With the view of introducing the modern system of English prison discipline, classification and management, Mr. G. A. Douglas, an experienced officer from the Woking Prison, was appointed in March, 1883, as Superintendent of the General Penitentiary. Since then five Warders from English Prisons have been added to the staff. The subordinate officers are now as a rule selected from men who have served with good conduct either in the Army or in the Constabulary and who have therefore a knowledge of order and discipline. Among the improvements to be effected, in consequence of the appointment of the superior class of officers, is the introduction of the mark-system which, whilst affording no relief to the idle and badly-conducted, holds out an inducement to well-behaved and industrious prisoners, by shortening their term of imprisonment.

Upon the female side of the Penitentiary a system of classification is now carried out by the separation of those convicted for the first time from the re-convicted criminals. Hair cropping is allowed as a punishment for serious or repeated prison offences committed by women.

* Votes of Assembly for 1845.

The daily average number of prisoners in the Penitentiary during 1884-85 was 423. The total expenditure of the institution during the same period was £11,831 19s. 9d., while the earnings were: Amount of prison sales, £3,987 18s. 2d.; value of work performed for prison, &c., £2,477 8s. 0d.; total, £6,465 6s. 2d., or £5,416 13s. 7d. less than the expenditure.

There had been up to the 1st July, 1885, District Prisons in the parishes of St. Catherine, St. Mary, Manchester, Trelawny and Hanover, and Short Term Prisons for the detention of those undergoing imprisonment for sixty days and less at Black River, St. Ann's Bay, Port Antonio, Morant Bay and Montego Bay; but on that date the District Prisons in Manchester and St. Mary and the Short Term Prisons at Montego Bay and St. Ann's Bay were closed and the prisoners transferred to the District Prison in St. Catherine, Falmouth and Hanover. This arrangement is an outcome of the recommendations of the Royal Finance Commissioners.

There are two Gaols, one at Spanish Town for the Counties of Middlesex and Surry, and the other at Falmouth (within the same walls as the district prison) for the County of Cornwall.

The daily average number of prisoners in the District Prisons, Short Term Prisons and Gaols during 1884-85 was 310. The total expenditure was £5,044 19s. 4½d.; and the value of the labour performed for prison, &c., £1,078 18s. 0d.; amount of prison sales, £691 18s. 11½d.; total, £1,770 16s. 11½d., or £3,274 2s. 4½d. less than the expenditure.

The total actual cost of the maintenance of the Penitentiary and the other prisons of the colony during 1884-85 was therefore £8,690 15s. 11½d. The Civil Service Commissioners stated in their report that "they had carefully considered the question whether any reduction in the present expenditure of the prisons department could be made without imperiling the efficiency of the service, and they did not see that any such reduction could safely be effected."

With regard to the discipline of the prisons generally, the Secretary of State has recently stated that "the system of penal discipline appears to be imperfect and scarcely calculated to produce a deterrent effect upon the prisoners. In all the Short Term Prisons and in two of the District Prisons no penal labour is enforced. Shot-drill, the treadmill, or the crank, should be at once introduced in all these prisons and every male prisoner sentenced to hard labour should, in whatever prison he may be confined, unless certified by the medical officer to be unfit for hard labour, be kept to penal labour of one of the above-mentioned descriptions during a substantial portion of the term of his sentence. Employment of prisoners on roads and streets should not be permitted unless it is found possible to prevent them from having any communication with other persons."

A consolidated prisons law has recently been passed by the Legislative Council, which came into operation on the 29th April, 1885. Under this law (18 of 1882) the prisons are for the future to be under an officer designated the "Director of Prisons," instead of the "Inspector of Prisons;" and the Governor, in Privy Council, is "to make rules and regulations for the government of the several prisons; for the guidance and direction of the officers of the same; for the employment, safe custody, management, discipline and treatment of the prisoners confined therein; for different classification of prisoners of either sex in any prison; and for the individual separation of all or any of the prisoners confined in any prison; and also as to the religious instruction to be provided and the religious worship to be observed in the several prisons," &c. On the 1st April, 1885, a new system for affording religious instruction to the prisoners of the General Penitentiary came into operation and the scheme known as the Corporate Chaplaincy ceased to exist. By the new arrangement a separate Chaplain is nominated for every denomination of which there are not less than 10 prisoners in the Penitentiary and they receive remuneration according to a fixed scale, 10/ per head per annum for each of the first 50 prisoners, and 3/ for each above that number. Under certain restrictions two or more religious bodies may unite and have one Chaplain. The Schoolmaster assists the Chaplains in their duties besides instructing the prisoners. In some of the country prisons Sunday services are given by the local Clergy.

The Governor is authorised by Law 18 of 1882 to appoint in respect of each of

the prisons two or more Justices of the Peace as Visiting Justices. The Judges of the Supreme Court, the Judges of the District Courts and the Stipendiary Magistrates are, by virtue of their offices, Visiting Justices and severally have and exercise the powers of two Visiting Justices.

TERMS OF SENTENCE OF PRISONERS IN THE PRISONS OF JAMAICA ON 30TH SEPT., 1885.

Year.	For 1 year and under.	For 3 years and under.	Above 3 years.	For Life.	Total.
1872	528	191	198	26	943
1873	536	191	221	26	974
1874	463	218	248	28	951
1875	585	226	241	30	1,082
1876	618	229	293	26	1,166
1877	643	231	299	24	1,197
1878	642	258	259	20	1,179
1879	495	250	250	25	1,020
1880	558	232	249	26	1,065
1881	662	234	236	27	1,159
1882	453	204	219	24	900
1883	365	194	200	19	778
1884	337	177	190	15	719
1885	350	164	201	15	730

DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF PRISONERS IN THE SEVERAL PRISONS OF JAMAICA COMPARED WITH POPULATION.

Year.	General Penitentiary (including Female Division).	District Prisons.	Gaols.	Total.	Population.	Percentage to Population.
1869	471	357	23	851	441,264	.139
1870	441	389	27	857	-	.194
1871	436	395	38	869	506,154	.171
1872	450	374	20	844	-	.167
1873	513	465	24	1,002	-	.198
1874	533	428	27	988	-	.195
1875	544	439	28	1,011	-	.199
1876	612	552	34	1,198	-	.236
1877	660	510	35	1,205	-	.238
1878	648	555	37	1,240	-	.245
1879	621	520	32	1,173	-	.231
1880	582	465	31	1,078	-	.213
1881	586	649	68	1,303	580,804	.224
1882	542	508	41	1,091	-	.187
1883	475	426	27	928	-	.159
1884	440	296	24	760	-	.130
1885	423	284	26	733	-	.126

The following are the Official Visitors of the General Penitentiary :—

His Honor C. R. Curran, Chairman.
 Captain K. H. A. Mainwaring, R.N.
 H. J. Bicknell
 William Lee
 Geo. E. Parkes
 John C. Fegan, Esquires.

II. REFORMATORIES.

IN the year 1857 a movement was originated in Kingston for the purpose of establishing industrial schools upon the English model, to be supported by private contributions, with some moderate assistance from Government, and to be managed gratuitously by a board or committee of persons interested in the work. The subject was taken up by the Legislature and the Industrial School Act, 1857, (21 Victoria, chapter 41) was passed. That Act provided for the establishment of certified industrial schools and authorised the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Committee, to arrange with the managers of any such school for the care and training of destitute and vagrant children, power also being given to judges and magistrates to send children under sixteen years of age charged with offences to an industrial school in lieu of conviction. By section 21 the Governor was authorised to pay to the managers an allowance not exceeding six shillings per month for each child sent for his support and maintenance. This section was repealed by statute 23 Victoria, chapter

24 and a capitation allowance not exceeding fivepence per day was sanctioned for each child maintained in an industrial school.

On the 1st October, 1857, an industrial school for girls was commenced at the United Presbyterian mission premises in Duke Street, Kingston, under the management of the late Rev. James Watson, with a committee of ladies; and on the 1st July of the following year the St. George's Industrial School for boys was opened in the northern suburb of the city under the management of a committee of gentlemen, of whom the Rev. (afterwards Archdeacon) D. H. Campbell was the chairman. Both of these institutions were duly certified by Governor Sir Charles Darling under the Industrial School Act.

The boys' school was subsequently removed to Admiral's Pen on the outskirts of Kingston, where there was an excellent soil and an abundant supply of water. The girls were also transferred to an adjoining pen called Studley Park, which was purchased with the aid of the Government.

Unfortunately the hopes of the founders of these institutions as to the amount of support to be derived from charitable contributions were doomed to disappointment and after a few years private subscriptions almost entirely ceased.

The schools were thus left to be maintained by public money, and in the year 1869 a law was passed (with the consent of the managers) transferring the schools to the Government. Under this Law, 11 of 1869, the cost of vagrant and destitute children was made a charge upon the poor rates of their respective parishes, the cost of criminal children being defrayed out of general revenue. This is the same under Law 34 of 1881.

There were then 171 boys at Admiral's Pen and 75 girls at Studley Park, the whole of whom were transferred in November, 1869, to the vacant barracks at Stony Hill, 10 miles from Kingston, where a general reformatory was established under the superintendence of the Rev. H. P. C. Melville. Shortly after this a disease called "onychia" made its appearance among the boys and "the number of amputations of toes and joints, and even limbs, that took place in consequence," was described by a Commission of Inquiry as being most "painful to contemplate." In August, 1874, the Rev. Mr. Melville resigned the office of superintendent and the Rev. W. E. Pierce was provisionally appointed thereto; and when Mr. Pierce resigned Mr. George Rouse of the Government Model School at Port Antonio was appointed superintendent. The management of the institution having attracted public attention on the 12th December, 1876, a Board of Visitors was appointed, as provided for by the Reformatory Law of 1869, whose duty it was to visit the institution monthly in rotation, two at a time, and to report upon its condition, &c.

On the 2nd June, 1877, Commissioners were appointed, *inter alia*, "to enquire into the existing system of Government Reformatories, its capabilities and defects, to consider the propriety of extending its operation and to make recommendations for the organization of a complete reformatory system, commensurate with the wants of the colony." At the same time was referred to them a petition complaining of the general management of the institution at Stony Hill.

The result of the investigation of the Commissioners was to disclose a most reprehensible state of things, to remedy which a complete re-organisation of the Reformatory became necessary. The then Superintendent having resigned, a provisional appointment was made, pending the arrival of Captain W. Portlock Dadson, who had been specially selected by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the post. Captain Dadson arrived in December, 1877, and for three years devoted himself to the improvement of the institution. He was succeeded by Mr. Thomas Mair, from the Kibble Reformatory in Scotland, who still holds the appointment.

By Law 15 of 1877, passed before the Commissioners had completed their enquiries into the management of the institution, the Reformatory was placed under the supervision of the Inspector of Prisons, who was invested with like powers with regard to that institution as are given to him in respect of prisons under the Act 20 Victoria, chapter 11.

In 1881 the several laws relating to reformatories were consolidated and amended, the principal provisions of the new enactment (Law 34 of 1881) being the following: The erection of suitable buildings and premises, separate and distinct from the

Reformatory at Stony Hill, as a reformatory for girls; the establishing of industrial schools for boys and girls in the neighbourhood of Kingston and Montego Bay; the committal of criminal children to reformatories and pauper children to industrial schools; and the detention of all children in these institutions until they attain the age of 16.

BOYS' REFORMATORY.

The boys at Stony Hill are trained as tailors, carpenters, masons, black and tin-smiths, bakers, &c. From 16 to 20 of them were employed during the year 1884-85 in the carpenter's shop. They also made articles of furniture of the value of £84 16s. 3d. Ten boys were employed as masons and bricklayers who kept all the walls fresh and in good order. The work in the tailoring branch was performed by 20 boys. They made all the outer clothing, cots and mattresses for the institution. Other boys worked in the blacksmith's shop, bakery, garden and fields. By their steady application to labour the cultivation which on the 1st January, 1878, was only half-an-acre, is now extended to 55 acres, comprising 4 acres in cane, 6 acres in coffee, 4 acres in vegetables, 30 acres in provisions, and 11 acres in Guinea grass.

A certain amount of time each day is devoted to school work under a resident schoolmaster. Discipline is very creditably maintained. A drum corps has been established at the institution and the boys are now regularly drilled by a competent drill instructor.

The gross cost per head per diem for the 241 boys who were in the institution during the year ending the 30th September, 1885, was 10d.64, and the average earnings per child for that period, 3d.36 per diem.

The Board of Visitors, consisting of five officials and four unofficial members, is as follows :—

		The Colonial Secretary, Chairman.	
The Director of Public Works.		Dr. James Cecil Phillippo.	
The Superintending Medical Officer.		The Rev. D. J. East.	
Henry J. Bicknell, Esq., S.M.		The Rev. H. H. Isaacs, M.A.	
The Hon. James Henry McDowell.		The Hon. T. Capper, M.A.	
		Mr. F. S. Sanguinetti, Secretary.	

CHILDREN IN BOYS' REFORMATORY ON THE 30TH SEPTEMBER IN EACH YEAR.

Year.	Criminals.			Paupers.			Grand Total.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1877	143	28	171	81	18	99	224	46	270
1878	137	29	166	79	13	92	216	42	258
1879	136	34	170	72	21	93	208	55	263
1880	138	23	166	88	24	112	226	52	278
1881	197	39	236	109	32	141	306	71	377
1882	214	—	214	101	—	101	315	—	315
1883	188	—	188	97	—	97	285	—	285
1884	161	—	161	90	—	90	251	—	251
1885	148	—	148	95	—	95	243	—	243

The respective ages of the boys in the institution on the 30th September, 1885, were :—

	Years.			Total.
	Under 9.	Between 9 and 12.	Between 12 and 16.	
Criminals	3	32	113	148
Paupers	4	36	55	95
Total	7	68	168	243

GIRLS' REFORMATORY.

The girls were transferred from Stony Hill to Admiral's Pen on the 15th June, 1882, the premises there having been adapted to, and certified as, a Reformatory for Girls under the Law of 1881. The course of training pursued at the new institution is schooling for two hours daily and domestic labour for the rest of the day. The value of the labour of the girls in 1884-85 was £174 0s. 6d. The gross cost of each child was 9d.75 per diem. At the expiration of their term of service suitable employment in families is found for such inmates who have no friends or relatives to claim them, instead of their being returned to their parishes under police escort as formerly. The institution is managed by a committee of ladies but it is, like the Reformatory for Boys, under the supervision of the Director of Prisons.

The Board of Visitors is as follows :—

Mrs. Isaacs.	Mrs. Oughton.	Mrs. Bell.
Mrs. E. Campbell.	Mrs. White.	Mrs. Mainwaring.
Mrs. Capper.	Mrs. East.	Mrs. Butcher.
Mrs. Brown.		

CHILDREN IN GIRLS' REFORMATORY ON THE 30TH SEPTEMBER IN EACH YEAR.

Year.	Criminals.	Paupers.	Totals.
1882	37	34	71
1883	36	36	72
1884	28	33	61
1885	29	32	61

The respective ages of the girls in the institution on the 30th September, 1885, were :—

	Years.			Total.
	Under 9.	Between 9 and 12.	Between 12 and 16.	
Criminals	0	10	19	29
Paupers	5	10	17	32
Total	5	20	36	61

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service
<i>Head Office.</i>			
Director of Prisons and Inspector of Reformatories	H. B. Shaw	£ s. d. 650 0 0†	1st April, '63
Clerk	L. H. Facey	160 0 0	6th June, '77
Assistant Clerk	F. P. Dallas	60 0 0	6th July, '79
<i>General Penitentiary.</i>			
Superintendent	G. A. Douglas	300 0 0†	2nd Feb., '83‡
Deputy Superintendent	H. Holland	200 0 0	15th Oct., '80
Surgeon	I. W. Anderson, M.D.	250 0 0§	May, '62
Overseer of Works	S. S. Wortley	245 0 0	21st Feb., '79
Chief Clerk	G. M. Duff	250 0 0	March, '68
Assistant Clerk	G. E. R. Pearce	80 0 0	1st Feb., '83
Schoolmaster	Henry Foster	120 0 0	1st June, '86
Principal Warder	W. R. Walker*	180 0 0	2nd Oct., '83
Ditto	J. Thompson**	180 0 0	2nd Oct., '83
Ditto	W. Eveleigh*	180 0 0	2nd Oct., '83
Ditto	D. Reynolds*	180 0 0	2nd Oct., '83
Dispenser	H. D. Lawes	120 18 0	Dec., '62
Salesman	C. McHardy	120 0 0	19th Nov., '59
Matron	Vacant	...	...

† Including personal allowance of £100. The Director receives in addition £2 a day when travelling.

‡ Wood, water and residence in addition.

§ Appointed Acting Surgeon as above and confirmed 1st March, 1874.

* Wood, water, residence and medical attendance.

** Also acts as Storekeeper.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES DEPARTMENT, *continued.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Other Prisons.</i>			
Superintendent Middlesex and Surry County Gaol	E. W. Penny	£ 120 0 0†	1st Nov., '80
Do. St. Catherine District Prison	W. B. Edridge	200 0 0†	1st July, '79
Do. Falmouth	R. M. Humphries	200 0 0†	2nd Oct., '83
Do. Hanover	Thomas Howell	150 0 0†	10th Dec., '78
Do. Morant Bay Short Term Prison	John McKenzie	72 0 0†	July, '74
Do. Black River	A. T. Stewart	72 0 0†	8th Oct., '81
Do. Port Antonio	C. E. Evans	72 0 0†	Sep., '67
<i>Boys' Reformatory.</i>			
Superintendent	Thomas Mair	340 0 0	17th April '80
Intendant	J. Hart	110 0 0	25th Oct., '83
Dispenser and Storekeeper	Theodore Nunes Robeiro	80 0 0	1st Oct., '72
Schoolmaster	James Campbell Taylor	100 0 0	18th Sep., '77
Assistant Schoolmaster	J. H. Smith	40 0 0	5th Feb., '86
Surgeon	Dr. York Moore†	...	19th Nov., '83
<i>Girls' Reformatory.</i>			
Superintendent	Sarah J. Clarke	130 0 0	31st Dec., '77
Schoolmistress	Mary McDougall	50 0 0	15th June, '82
Surgeon	Dr. J. Cargill||	...	15th June, '82

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

BEFORE the 1st April, 1878, no public provision had been made in Jamaica for the registration of births and deaths.

"Baptisms" and "burials" administered and solemnised by Ministers of the Church of England had for many years been recorded at the Island Secretary's Office, Spanish Town (now the Public Record Office), and to the registers there reference can still be made for baptism or burial certificates in cases that occurred before the institution of the new system.

From the 1st April, 1878, births and deaths have been recorded throughout the island, each parish being divided into registration districts with a Registrar for each district, the central recording office being at Kingston.*

BIRTHS.

When a birth takes place personal information of it must be given within 42 days to the Registrar of the district in which it took place, and the register be signed in his presence by one of the following persons :—

1. The father or mother of the child ; if they fail
2. The occupier of the house in which the birth took place ;
3. A person present at the birth ; or
4. The person having charge of the child.

The duty of attending to the registration thus rests firstly on the parents. One of them must within 42 days of the birth give to the Registrar *by word of mouth* the information needed and must sign the register in his presence. If they fail, without reasonable cause, they become liable to a penalty of forty shillings. In case of their failure one of the other classes of informants above named must give personal information and sign the register within the same period.

If at the end of 42 days registration has not been effected the Registrar may send a requisition to any qualified informant requiring him or her to attend for the purpose and any person who fails to comply with such requisition is liable to a penalty of forty shillings.

† Wood, water and residence in addition.

† Receives pay as District Medical Officer of Western District of St. Andrew.

|| Receives pay as District Medical Officer of Halfway-Tree District of St. Andrew.

* Office : 4 Port Royal Street, Kingston.

After three months a birth can only be registered on the informant's making, before the Registrar or some Justice of the Peace, or in place of such Justice some other respectable witness, a solemn declaration as to the correctness of the particulars required to be registered and on payment of a fee of one shilling to the Registrar.

After twelve months a birth can be registered only on the express authority of the Registrar General and on payment of further fees.

It is often of great importance to persons of all classes to be able to prove their age and the place of their birth. The only legal proof of these is to be obtained from the civil registers as kept by law. Parents owe to their children, therefore, a careful attention to registration.

DEATHS.

When a death takes place personal information of it must be given within 5 days afterwards to the Registrar of the district in which it occurred, and the register be signed in his presence by one of the following persons :—

1. The nearest relative of the deceased present at the death, or in attendance during the last illness ; if they fail
2. Some other relative of the deceased in the same Registrar's district. In default of any relatives
3. (a) A person present at the death ; (b) the occupier of the house in which the death happened. If all the above named fail
4. (a) An inmate of the house ; or (b) the person causing the body to be buried.

Relatives present or in attendance are, therefore, firstly required to attend to the registration. One of them must give to the Registrar of the district *by word of mouth* the information needed and sign the register. In case of their failure one of the other persons above named must give personal information and sign the register in their stead.

When a Registered Medical Practitioner has attended the deceased during the last illness the Practitioner must sign and give to some person qualified as an informant a certificate of the cause of death, and the person so receiving the certificate must deliver it to the Registrar at the time of registration. The penalty for not giving or duly delivering the certificate is two pounds.

It is advisable that every death should be registered and a certificate of registry (which is given free of charge) be obtained from the Registrar before the funeral. This certificate should be delivered to the Minister or other person who performs the funeral or religious service.

If no such certificate of registration is thus delivered the Minister or person who buries, or performs any funeral service, or who presides at the burial, must, within seven days after the burial, give notice thereof in writing to the Registrar of the district, and if he fails so to do he is liable to a penalty of ten pounds.

After twelve months a death can be registered only on the Registrar General's express authority and on payment of the legal fees.

A careful attention to these requirements is likely to prove of the highest importance to the surviving relatives and friends of the deceased persons.

MARRIAGES.

There are three ways of obtaining the necessary legal authorisation for the performance of a marriage.

1. BY PUBLICATION OF Banns.

In this case the persons intending marriage must each give written notice to a Ministerial Marriage Officer of the congregation to which he or she belongs, or for the parish in which they reside (when both belong to the same congregation a single notice will suffice) and thereupon the Marriage Officer, if satisfied that the notice is conformable to law, will publish the banns in legal form for three Sundays, or three Saturdays in the case of persons professing the Jewish religion. After due publication the Marriage Officer will give a certificate of the fact to the person who gave the notice and thereupon the marriage may be contracted and solemnised (a) by or before a Ministerial Marriage Officer according to such form and ceremony as the parties may see fit to adopt, provided that the requirements of the Marriage Laws, 1879-80, as to witnesses, &c., and the form of contracting words be observed ; or (b) at the office and

in the presence of a Superintendent Registrar and two credible witnesses, with the declaration and form of contract provided, but in such case no religious service is permitted.

II. BY A LICENSE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

In this case application must be made and the prescribed form of declaration be furnished to the Colonial Secretary, together with the sum of *five pounds*, the value of the stamp to be borne upon the Governor's license. Immediately upon the issue of such license the marriage may be solemnised by or before a Ministerial Marriage Officer, or at the office of a Superintendent Registrar of Marriages as above described in the case of "banns." If the marriage is not solemnised within three months from the date of license the instrument becomes void.

III. BY PUBLIC NOTICE AT THE OFFICE OF A SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRAR OF MARRIAGES.

In this case residence in the parish for not less than fifteen clear days before the giving of notice is requisite. The notice must be posted up in a conspicuous place on the outside of the Superintendent Registrar's office during seven clear days, at the end of which time a certificate of due publication will be given by that officer, and the marriage may then be solemnised in either of the ways already described as after publication of banns or Governor's license.

REGISTRATION, CERTIFIED COPIES, &C.

Indices of marriage, birth and death registers are kept at the General Register Office, Kingston. Searches can be made there and certified copies of entries be given on application and payment of the prescribed fees.

SCALE OF FEES—BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

For registration of a birth after three months, but before the expiration of twelve months from date of birth, to the Registrar	£0 1 0
For registration of a birth or death after the expiration of twelve months, to the Registrar	0 2 0
For taking, attesting and transmitting a declaration made by an informant respecting a birth in another district, to Registrar attesting the declaration	0 2 0
For entering the baptismal or other name of child upon certificate produced after registry of birth, to officer making the entry	0 1 0
For correction of error of fact or substance in birth or death register or registration from book, to the officer who makes the correction	0 2 6
For certificate of registry of birth given on prescribed form at the time of registration, to Registrar	0 0 3
For every search, to the Registrar General, if it is a general search, i.e., during any number of successive hours not exceeding six, without stating object of search	0 5 0
For every search, to the Registrar General, if it is a particular search, i.e., over any period not exceeding five years for any given entry	0 1 0
For every certified copy of any entry, to the Registrar General	0 2 6

MARRIAGES.

To a Marriage Officer.

For receiving a notice for banns, payable by each party giving notice	0 1 0
For receiving an objection, payable by the party making the objection	0 2 6
For witnessing or solemnising a marriage, payable by one of the parties to the marriage	0 2 6
For every search of the marriage register book in his keeping, payable by the person making the search	0 5 0
For a certified copy of an entry in the marriage register book in his keeping, payable by the person requiring the copy	0 5 0

To a Superintendent Registrar.

For receiving a notice of marriage, payable by each party giving notice	0 1 0
For receiving an objection, payable by the party making the objection	0 2 6
For witnessing a marriage solemnised in his office under section 22, payable by one of the parties to the marriage	0 2 6
For every search of any marriage register books in his office, per hour and each part of an hour, payable by the person making the search	0 1 0
For every certified copy of any entry in any marriage register book in his office, payable by the person requiring the copy	0 5 0

To the Registrar-General.

For every search in the general register office, per hour and each part of an hour, payable by the person making the search	0 5 0
For every certified copy of an entry of a register of marriage, payable by the person requiring the copy	0 5 0

To the Colonial Secretary.

Stamp duty on Governor's license	5 0 0
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MEDICAL AND SURGICAL PRACTITIONERS.

The office of enrolment of qualified Medical and Surgical Practitioners is the General Register Office.

A copy of the register corrected to date is published in the Jamaica Gazette in May and November in each year.

No person not registered can hold any office or appointment in Jamaica as a Physician, Surgeon, Apothecary or other Medical or Surgical Practitioner in the Govern-

The procedure necessary for obtaining registration depends upon the nature of the qualification possessed.

Any person not registered in the United Kingdom but holding a diploma, license or certificate evidencing the possession by him of such qualification as would entitle him to registration therein, can be registered on producing to the Registrar such diploma, &c., together with a declaration according to Form B as in the other case above provided.

FORM B.

Signed

[illegible]

REGISTRARS OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

Parish.	District.	Registrar.	Post Office.
Kingston	Kingston	A. L. Harris	Kingston
	Port Royal	Mrs. J. S. Campbell	Port Royal
St. Andrew	Halfway-Tree	Miss S. A. Neyle	Halfway-Tree
	Gordon Town	Richard James	Gordon Town
	Content Gap	Samuel Bennett	Gordon Town;
	Mount Charles	David Goffe	Hagley Gap
	Golden Spring	Miss C. E. Panton	Golden Spring
	Cold Spring	Miss A. M. M. Curtin	Cold Spring
	Constitution Hill	W. A. Craig	Gordon Town
	Bull Bay	Leslie Turner	Bull Bay
	Stony Hill	Miss M. Findlay	Golden Spring
	Lawrence Tavern	Mrs. M. J. E. Chamberlaine	Golden Spring
	Woodford	Rev. F. L. King	Kingston
	Cross Roads	Robert Gibson	Kingston
	St. James	Joseph N. Swaby	Golden Spring
	Brandon Hill	W. W. Dennis	Golden Spring
	Galloway	W. L. Thompson	Bull Bay
	Cavaliers	James Anderson	Golden Spring
	August Town	J. Taylor	Kingston
	Salisbury Plain	Rev. James Barrett	Golden Spring

REGISTRARS OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS, *continued.*

Parish.	District.	Registrar.	Post Office.
St. Thomas	Morant Bay	Fred. H. Hawkins	Morant Bay
	Bath	Miss A. S. Carter	Bath
	Golden Grove	W. Tilly	Plan. Garden River
	Easington	Mrs. J. F. McLean	St. David's
	Woburn Lawn	Rev. P. D. M. Cornwall	Hagley Gap
	Trinity Ville	Mrs. E. Gordon	Trinity Ville
Portland	Port Antonio	T. E. Escoffery	Port Antonio
	Manchioneal	G. D. Naylor	Manchioneal
	Priestman's River	J. W. Munroe	Priestman's River
	Buff Bay	H. P. Silvera	Buff Bay
	Hope Bay	James Williams	Hope Bay
	Moore Town	Rev. James Hammett	Port Antonio
	Claverty Cottage	J. W. Crisp	Buff Bay
	Silver Hill and Birnam Wood	R. A. Clare	Buff Bay
	Fairfield	Henry Haase	Buff Bay
St. Catherine	Spanish Town	W. D. Byles	Spanish Town
	Old Harbour	Roger Walker	Old Harbour
	Linstead	Miss E. Hunter	Linstead
	Ewarton	Miss Julia DaCosta	Ewarton
	St. Faith's	A. J. Stephenson	Glengoffe
	Worthy Park	A. H. Ainsworth	Lluidas Vale
	Pear Tree Grove	W. Dryden	Pear Tree Grove
	The Rectory	J. T. Martin	Old Harbour
	Guanaboa Vale	J. H. Pink	Spanish Town
	Point Hill	W. H. Nash	Lluidas Vale
	Barton's	Martha D. Anderson	Old Harbour
	Marley Hill	Mrs. Louisa McCalla	Old Harbour
	Harewood	Rev. G. C. Linton	Linstead
	Highgate	Barclay Ashly	Spanish Town
	Alman Hill	Alexander Solomon	Glengoffe
St. Mary	Annotto Bay	Samuel R. Jones	Annotto Bay
	Port Maria	Miss. E. J. Bethune	Port Maria
	Richmond	Mrs. Mary Wolcott	Richmond
	Retreat	Miss M. J. Bowen	Salt Gut
	Chesterfield	Mrs. Margaret Pickersgill	Annotto Bay
	Gayle	A. J. Aird	Gayle
	Enfield	W. S. Taylor	Annotto Bay
	Mount Regale	Mrs. J. O. McLaughlin	Richmond
	Carron Hall	J. W. Grant	Pear Tree Grove
	Mount Angus	Chas. A. Kerr	Gayle
	Long Road	Francis M. Cousins	Annotto Bay
	Oracabessa	Newell Coore	Oracabessa
	Lenna	Thomas James Henry	Golden Spring
	Clonmel	J. C. Finlayson	Richmond
	Tom's River	William Naylor	Golden Spring
	Islington	Rev. G. S. Turner	Port Maria
St. Ann	St. Ann's Bay	W. G. Nunes	St. Ann's Bay
	Brown's Town	T. O. Pottinger	Brown's Town
	Ocho Rios	R. E. Mesquita	Ocho Rios
	Moneague	A. C. Green	Moneague
	Dry Harbour	Miss M. J. Chrystie	Dry Harbour
	Alexandria	E. C. McFie	Alexandria
	Pedro	H. Brown	Pedro
	Guy's Hill	J. N. Gyles	Guy's Hill
	Little Kent	Thomas McKain	St. Ann's Bay
	Gibraltar	Wm. L. Baillie	Stewart Town
	Claremont	Rev. Thomas Rogers	Claremont
	Cave Valley	S. J. Knight	Cave Valley

REGISTRARS OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS, *continued.*

Parish.	District.	Registrar.	Post Office.
Clarendon	May Pen	Geo. McKenzie Abrahams	May Pen
	Four Paths	Miss Adeline Eastwood	Four Paths
	Chapelton	Herbert Lindo	Chapelton
	Milk River	Thomas Atkinson	Milk River
	The Alley	Miss M. McKenzie	The Alley
	Rock River	Robert Bailey	Chapelton
	Grantham	J. B. Douglas	Chapelton
	St. Jago	E. D. Wright	Four Paths
	Hayes	Geo. W. Reid	Hayes
	Kellitt's	D. C. Thompson	Lluidas Vale
	Rosewell	Wm. Thomas Lewis	Old Harbour
	Portland	Richard Oshorn	The Alley
	Alston	Joseph H. Reid	Shooter's Hill
Manchester	Mandeville	Simon Bonitto	Mandeville
	Porus	Miss E. R. W. Baker	Porus
	May Hill	E. Meikle	May Hill
	Mile Gully	Miss R. A. Patton	Mile Gully
	Newport	D. G. Crawford	Newport
	Asia	Louis Meikle	Newport
	Shooter's Hill	J. H. Richards	Shooter's Hill
	Christiana	Miss Louisa Hopwood	Devon
	Alligator Pond	John B. Harrison	Watson's Hill
	New Broughton	Alexander Benloss	Newport
	Medina	Miss Helen Newman	Medina
	Watson's Hill	Miss E. M. Nash	Watson's Hill
	Victoria Town	Edward Forbes	Milk River
	Keynsham	J. W. Scott	Balacava
	Moravia	J. H. Reid	Shooter's Hill
St. Elizabeth	Black River	Mrs. E. R. Scott	Black River
	Cambridge	M. A. Hyam	Black River
	Cheltenham	Miss F. Tomlinson	Black River
	Shaws	D. Pryce	Middle Quarters
	Lacovia	R. King Tomlinson	Lacovia
	Siloah	Miss Eliza Maris	Siloah
	Balacava	James W. Scott	Balacava
	Santa Cruz	W. O'f. Nangle	Santa Cruz
	Southfield	J. R. Parchment	Southfield
	Pedro Plains	J. K. James	Southfield
	Newell	Geo. F. Malcolm	Southfield
	Williamsfield	D. S. Lalor	Black River
	Malvern	George R. Smith	Malvern
	Mountainside	J. R. Tomlinson	Black River
	Lititz	Rev. R. N. Bishop	Watson's Hill
	Mulgrave	Alexander Hall	Black River
	Springfield	Rev. Peter Larsen	New Market
	Retirement	Isaac E. Little	Siloah
Westmoreland	Savanna-la-Mar	Hugh Clarke	Savanna-la-Mar
	Grange Hill	Rev. S. James Vaughan	Grange Hill
	Bluefields	Mrs. E. Forrester	Bluefields
	King's	Mrs. J. M. Millar	King's
	St. Paul's	Mrs. Rachel Donaldson	Little London
	Petersfield	Mrs. A. A. Clarke	Petersfield
	Seaford Town	D. J. Blagrove	Chester Castle
	St. Peter's	Ebenezer Clarke	Savanna-la-Mar
	Bethel Town	Mrs. S. E. Williams	Chester Castle
	Sheffield	G. H. Reid	Little London
	Bigwood	James Walters	New Market
	Darliston	James Taylor	Savanna-la-Mar
	Porter's Mountain	John Neilson	Ramble

REGISTRARS OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS, *continued.*

Parish.	District.	Registrar.	Post Office.
Hanover - -	Lucea .	George R. Davis .	Lucea
	Flint River .	Lawrence Hairs .	Flint River
	Green Island .	H. J. Lawson .	Green Island
	Riverside .	Rev. J. MacDonald .	Lucea
	Ramble .	R. A. Facey .	Ramble
	Chester Castle .	H. J. Isaacs .	Chester Castle
	Mount Hannah .	John B. Lightbourne .	Lucea
	Brownville .	Richard Webster .	Lucea
St. James -	Church Hill .	Robt. Jas. Clarke .	Green Island
	Montego Bay .	S. Solomon .	Montego Bay
	Adelphi .	Benjamin Lowe .	Adelphi
	Little River .	Henry Benaim .	Little River
	Montpelier .	Miss Hester Hewett .	Anchovy
	Springfield .	Rev. T. C. Hutchins .	Montego Bay
Trelawny -	Salters Hill .	Rev. W. N. Brown .	Montego Bay
	Falmouth .	H. M. Rowe .	Falmouth
	Stewart Town .	Geo. L. Harper .	Stewart Town
	Rio Bueno .	Mrs. C. G. Steele .	Rio Bueno
	Ulster Spring .	Walter Runcie .	Ulster Spring
	Clarke's Town .	J. P. Laing .	Clarke's Town
	Bunker's Hill .	Nathaniel Jones .	Falmouth
	Deeside .	J. H. Jump .	Falmouth
	Duncans .	Mrs. A. K. Fray .	Duncans
	Bellevue .	Rev. T. J. White .	Falmouth
	Salt Marsh .	David Neilson .	Falmouth
	Hampden .	Miss A. S. Hewan .	Hampden
Cayman Islands -	Waldensia .	Mrs. Annie S. Collie .	Falmouth
	George Town and West Bay	Frederick McTaggart .	Cayman Island
	Prospect and South West Sound	Robert T. Coe .	Do.
	Bodden Town .	...	...
	East End and North Side	Joseph E. Conolly .	Do.

SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRARS OF MARRIAGES.

Parish.	Superintendent Registrars.	Post Office.
Kingston .	C. Colquhoun Aitken .	Kingston
St. Andrew .	Arthur L. Vendryes .	Halfway-Tree
St. Thomas .	F. H. Hawkins .	Morant Bay
Portland .	T. E. Escoffery .	Port Antonio
St. Catherine .	C. A. Jackson James .	Spanish Town
St. Mary .	R. C. J. Baquie .	Port Maria
St. Ann .	W. G. Nunes .	St. Ann's Bay
Clarendon .	Llewellyn Smyth .	May Pen
Manchester .	S. Bonitto .	Mandeville
St. Elizabeth .	F. Braganza Bowen .	Black River
Westmoreland .	J. C. Young .	Savanna-la-Mar
Hanover .	John Allwood .	Lucea
St. James .	R. P. Collymore .	Montego Bay
Trelawny .	H. M. Rowe .	Falmouth

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
		£ s. d.	
Registrar General of Births, Deaths, Marriages, and Medical Practitioners	S. P. Smeeton .	500 0 0	June, '70
First Class Clerk .	C. Colquhoun Aitken .	250 0 0	8th Feb., '78
Second Class Clerk .	A. L. Harris .	150 0 0	16th Aug., '78
Third Class Clerk .	H. J. Murray .	100 0 0	1st Oct., '81
Third Class Clerk .	E. H. Sanguinetti .	90 0 0	1st Feb., '83

By instructions received from the Secretary of State, after consideration of the Report of the Royal Commissioners, the salary of the next holder of the office of Registrar General will be at the rate of £400 a year.

TREASURY.

THE Receiver General's Office is one of the ancient institutions of the colony. It was at first established at Port Royal and the records narrowly escaped destruction in the great fire of 1703. In that year it was (with the other public offices) transferred to Kingston, where it has since continued.

In 1733 a law was passed requiring the Receiver General or his Deputy to attend at his office on all working days "from 9 to 11, and from 2 to 4, under a penalty of £20 for every default; and in 1802 he was granted a salary of £7,000 currency (equal to £4,200 sterling) in lieu of commissions, except the five per cent. payable to him under the Permanent Revenue Act of 1728. Subsequently the salary was reduced to £3,000, which was the amount received by Mr. John Edwards, the last patentee of the office.

On the Commissioners of Accounts inspecting the Treasury on the death of Mr. Edwards it was found that a very large deficiency existed and that there was great confusion in the books of accounts. These irregularities were ascribed by a Committee of the Assembly, who investigated the matter, to the fact of Mr. Edwards "having been in the habit of blending his private with his public accounts," and sums of money for Chancery and other deposits and for Customs and other duties received by him or paid to his credit as Receiver General not having been entered in the books of the Treasury. The Committee also found that Mr. Edwards had borrowed a sum of £9,000 from the banks for which he had given a "good" as Receiver General and that the amount had been paid by his successor (Mr. Alexander Barclay) without any authority from the Commissioners of Accounts. These offences were condoned, but the Assembly passed a law to establish a Board of Audit and to make provision for the more regular and effectual examination into the condition of the Treasury. Provision was also made for the lodgment of the public moneys "in a chest with two locks of different construction, the key of one of which should be kept by the Receiver General and the key of the other by the Auditor General"—the sum to be at any one time taken conjointly by these officers from the chest being limited to £2,000. The Receiver General and Auditor-General were also required, "at the close of the business of the day, in the presence of each other, to add up and adjust the cash receipts and payments of the day and count the balance of cash and deposit, and lock up the same in the chest before leaving the office," and to affix their signatures "in the cash book to the said daily cash balance so found, counted and deposited as aforesaid."

The Receiver General was by the same law prohibited from lending out the public moneys or of being concerned in any commercial or other transaction, or of holding any other office or appointment whatsoever. His salary was reduced to £1,000 in consequence of the appointment of an Auditor-General; but in 1851 it was increased to £1,200 per annum, and the commissions payable to him under the Permanent

Revenue Act, and all such fees as he had been accustomed to receive, were made payable into the Treasury for the use of the island.

Soon after the Executive Committee recommended the transfer of the public funds from the Receiver General's chest to the Colonial and Jamaica Banks and a bill for this purpose was passed into law. The object of the measure was thus explained by the member of the Committee sitting in the Legislative Council: "A large sum of money was kept in the Treasury and sometimes £30,000 to £40,000 of the amount were in bank notes; not more than £200 to £300 in silver and gold were ever at any one time in the chest. The Government thought the public assumed too great a risk in keeping their moneys in those notes in the Treasury, and, therefore, resolved on applying to the Legislature for leave to transfer the public and parochial moneys to the banks. By this arrangement the banks would be responsible for the amount of their notes which was now kept in the Treasury, and they would have to pay every shilling in case of accident; but, according to the present system, if the notes were destroyed or stolen the amount would be entirely lost to the island. There would be no charge for keeping the money; and the bill provided that unless the transfer could be effected without expense to the island it should not be carried into effect. Bank accounts were settled quarterly, and if on the expiration of the first quarter the banks should demand commissions for receiving and disbursing the money lodged with them to the credit of the public the amount would be immediately withdrawn, and the banking establishments would be thus deprived of the advantage which they would derive from having the use of such large sums as would be lodged with them."

For some time the act remained inoperative in consequence of objections having been made by one of the banks to the arrangement, which was that the investment should be in proportion to the issues of the banks; but in the year 1860 another act was passed making it competent to lodge the moneys in either of the banks at 3 per cent. on the daily cash balances. After some delay an agreement was entered into with the Colonial Bank—the Jamaica Bank having then closed their business—and since then "all taxes, duties, dues and moneys of the public revenue" have been paid into and kept and disbursed at the Colonial Bank. Besides the public moneys arising from these sources all Chancery and other deposits with the Treasurer are lodged in the Colonial Bank until otherwise disposed of.

Law 4 of 1868 repealed the previous law, in which the rate of interest payable by the bank on the daily cash balances was specified, and enacted "that the Governor, with the advice of the Privy Council, shall from time to time establish such rules and regulations as may be necessary for keeping the accounts of the Receiver General with such bank or banking institution, and also for the payment and appropriation of the moneys paid therein." Under one of the rules now in force the same rate of interest as heretofore is payable by the bank on the minimum monthly balance, after deducting £10,000, and the sum annually estimated as realizable from this source of revenue is £500.

Law 3 of 1868 grants to the Governor the power of prescribing regulations and forms for the guidance of all parties having the receipt, collection and payment of the public revenue, and repeals all previous acts detailing these duties.

Law 10 of 1868 abolishes the office of Receiver General and creates the office of Treasurer, giving him all the powers and charging him with all the duties hitherto performed by the first-named officer. The third clause of this law places the Treasurer's department under the supervision and control of the Revenue Commissioner appointed under Law 8 of 1866. The salaries of the Treasurer and his Staff are now granted in the annual estimates.

A Parochial Treasury was established in every parish in 1868, the Collector of Taxes being placed in charge as Local Treasurer. Formerly there were no means of making local payments, however small the amount, except by bills on Kingston. Persons receiving small salaries and all others who had to receive small sums of public money, such as parochial road contractors for example, were seriously inconvenienced under this system, for they could not get their bills cashed on the spot, without submitting to a heavy charge by way of discount. The smaller the bill and the poorer the holder the more discount he had to pay to get his own money; and this occurred while the

Collector of the parish might be put to some risk and difficulty in remitting his collections to Kingston. Under the new system all local payments, so far as local receipts may make it possible to do so, are paid at the Parochial Treasuries, under orders, general or special, from the Chief Treasurer.

On the 1st May, 1879, an Inland Money Order System was also established in connection with the Treasury. Orders obtained at the office in Kingston are payable at any Parochial Treasury, and each Parochial Treasurer is authorized to issue orders payable at the Treasury in Kingston or at the following Parochial Treasuries: Morant Bay, Port Antonio, Port Maria, St. Ann's Bay, Spanish Town, May Pen, Mandeville, Black River, Savanna-la-Mar, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea. The commissions chargeable are as follows:—

For sums under £0 10 0	2d.	For sums of £5 and under £6	7d.
" of 0 10 0 and under £2	3d.	" of 6 "	8d.
" of 2 0 0 "	3 4d.	" of 7 "	9d.
" of 3 0 0 "	4 5d.	" of 8 "	10d.
" of 4 0 0 "	5 6d.	" of 9 "	11d.
	For sums of £10		1s.

Before the establishment of the Money Order System the only means of remitting small sums through the post was by aid of the Colonial Bank agencies established at Annotto Bay, Falmouth, Montego Bay and Savanna-la-Mar; by the use of Colonial Bank notes; by private cheques on the Colonial Bank and by postage stamps. Losses were constantly of frequent occurrence but under the Money Order System the safeguards are complete and the public are protected from loss.

The following is a statement as to the number and value of the Money Orders issued since the introduction of the system to the close of the year 1885:—

During 1879	411	Orders for	£881 6 1
" 1880	2,746	"	7,815 1 0
" 1881	7,970	"	12,538 15 11
" 1882	8,980	"	15,760 10 11
" 1883	9,000	"	13,446 9 6
" 1884	9,200	"	14,000 0 0
" 1885	9,500	"	14,600 0 0*

The commissions charged on the orders were higher during the eight months ending on 31st December, 1879, than during the years 1880, 1881, 1882 and 1883 as given above.

In testimony of the satisfactory manner in which the duties of the Treasury are now performed we append an extract from the report of Mr. Nicholas, of Her Majesty's Exchequer and Audit Department, on the subject:—

"The Colonial Bank being used by the Treasurer for the deposit of all public moneys this officer has seldom more than a trifling cash balance in his hands, but neither on this balance nor on the funds in the bank can he operate without the counter-signature of another officer, and in cases where the amount exceeds £1,000 the Auditor General's counter-signature is also requisite.

"For the safe custody of the public securities in the Treasurer's charge three officers incur a joint responsibility.

"From the necessity of the case fourteen District Sub-Treasurers exist, but every security which it seems possible to take, by the creation of double responsibility and the enforcement of strict accounting and the speedy remittance of all superfluous funds, is exacted from these officers.

"Their chests and books moreover are examined from time to time by an officer of the inland revenue. As I have had the opportunity of paying surprise visits to three or four of the District Sub-Treasuries, as well as the Chief Treasury, proof has been afforded me that none of the strict regulations laid down for the guidance of the Treasurer and his Assistants are neglected and that the public funds are guarded as carefully as the rules implied."

SAVINGS BANK BRANCH.

SAVINGS BANKS were first established in this island in the year 1837 under the Act 7th William IV., chapter 6.

These banks were managed by a Board of Officers consisting of a President, Vice-President, Trustees, Managers, Auditor, and Treasurer or Secretary, the rules framed

* Estimated.

for their government being approved and certified by a Revising Barrister. The deposits received by the bank were invested in the Island Treasury at 6 per cent. interest, while the depositors received interest at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., the interest to depositors being payable half-yearly. The following were the banks that existed under the old law, each of which was opened once a week for the transaction of business :—

Kingston established	1838	Hanover established	1856
St. James	" 1838	St. Mary	" 1859
Trelawny	" 1842	Westmoreland	" 1865
St. Ann	" 1845	Vere	" not known.

These banks did good service and enjoyed the confidence of the public until the Secretary of the Trelawny Bank committed a series of forgeries, for which he was indicted and sentenced to 14 years penal servitude. The depositors then learnt that their savings were not secure and a panic ensued. The Government intervened and towards the end of the year 1870 obtained the passing of a law to establish a Government Savings Bank, with branches throughout the island. The direct security of the public chest was given for the due re-payment of all moneys deposited, and for the regular payment of the interest thereon, the rate being fixed at 4 per cent., calculated to the 30th September in each year. In the session of 1880 the interest to depositors was reduced to 3 per cent.

Law 20 of 1870 provides that a deposit shall not be of a less amount than 1s. or some multiple of 1s.; also that no depositor shall be entitled to deposit in any one year any sum of money exceeding in the whole £200, nor at any time have in deposit more than £400. Deposits, however, on behalf of a charitable or friendly society may amount to but not exceed £500 in any one year; but the accumulated deposits of the any such institution may not exceed at any time £1,000. Secrecy is enforced on all officers engaged in the discharge of the duties of the bank, and, except in due course of law or to the Revenue Commissioner, transactions of a depositor are not disclosed.

Under the provisions of the 3rd section of Law 8 of 1879 deposits may now be made by a married woman, and such deposits are to be deemed her separate property; provided that if any such deposits are made by a married woman by means of moneys of her husband without his consent a Judge may, upon an application under section 6 of the law, order such deposits or any part thereof to be paid to her husband.

Deposits of £5 are re-paid without any previous notice being required, but if the amount exceeds that sum but does not exceed £50 one week's notice is required; over this amount two weeks notice must be given. The deposits of a deceased person if above £25 can only be paid on the production of the probate of the will, or under letters of administration; but any deposits under that amount may be paid by the Manager, with the concurrence of the Revenue Commissioner, to any person who may appear entitled to the same. The number of payments made on account of the property of deceased depositors during the year 1884-85 was as follows :—

11	under Letters of Administration amounting to	£437	3	10
6	" Letters Testamentary	221	0	6
38	" Revenue Commissioner's authority	131	5	9
		£789	10	1

The branches of the bank were at first open to the public once in each week, but so as to afford increased facilities they are now opened daily, and the boon has been much appreciated. Some of the sub-branches are also now opened weekly instead of monthly as heretofore.

On the new Savings Bank Law coming into operation there appeared at the credit of the old Trustee Banks the following sums of money :—

Kingston	.	.	£45,368	0	5
St. Ann	.	.	4,657	8	0
Grange Hill	.	.	4,013	18	11
St. James	.	.	11,812	1	5
Savanna-la-Mar	.	.	4,535	9	8
Trelawny	.	.	31,79	3	2
Vere	.	.	2,088	0	9
			£75,654	2	4

These balances were handed over to the Government Savings Bank and carried to the credit of the several Trustee Banks, the sum of £1,948 0s. 7d., the excess of the assets over the liabilities, having been passed to the Government Savings Bank Fund. On the 30th September last the sum of £1,181 18s. 3d. of the amount carried over to the credit of the Trustee Banks remained unclaimed by depositors.

In the fifteen years during which the Government Savings Bank has been in existence the assets have risen from the total amount above stated, namely, £75,654 2s. 4d. to £360,190 6s. 5d.;* this shows that in less than half the space of time during which the Trustee Banks existed the deposits have more than quadrupled.

The following is a statement of the transactions of the Government Savings Bank from 1870 to 1885 :—

Year.	Accounts Opened.	Accounts Closed.	No. of Deposits.	No. of Withdrawals.	Amount of Deposits.	Amount of Withdrawals.
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1870-71	2,359	315	5,748	1,867	*115,694 1 9	21,917 14 7
1871-72	1,776	653	7,713	4,602	100,331 9 10	53,641 7 4
1872-73	1,720	892	7,426	6,446	103,987 6 0	88,659 19 6
1873-74	1,804	1,217	9,203	7,952	109,455 13 7	86,173 18 5
1874-75	1,912	1,433	9,353	9,057	147,128 12 9	99,609 18 10
1875-76	1,909	1,539	9,709	9,305	155,248 12 8	139,961 6 8
1876-77	1,928	1,601	9,294	10,029	138,699 13 8	127,778 16 6
1877-78	1,836	1,589	9,118	10,777	136,845 6 1	122,458 4 10
1878-79	2,113	1,774	9,393	12,106	132,040 11 1	111,966 13 6
1879-80	2,219	2,211	12,625	13,144	164,735 12 3	120,128 10 6
1880-81	2,717	2,044	14,279	17,225	159,075 18 8	158,900 14 8
1881-82	3,417	1,844	10,946	17,956	164,579 12 10	175,304 9 2
1882-83	4,772	2,390	31,379	21,928	182,009 15 11	179,941 2 0
1883-84	4,827	3,168	30,332	23,939	196,913 7 3	181,484 18 4
1884-85	5,177	3,268	33,154	29,378	213,169 7 0	213,437 14 11

There were on the 30th September, 1885, 15,511 individual depositors, including charities, societies, clubs, and public functionaries investing in their official capacities. It may be interesting to state the occupation of some of the depositors :—

Accountants, Officials, Clerks and		Lodging House and Tavern Keepers	21
Wharfingers	1,177	Mechanics	1,375
Barbers	10	Musicians	17
Bussmen and Draymen	14	Pedlars	37
Butchers and Bakers	163	Photographers	8
Cakemakers and Cakesellers	47	Planters, Penkeepers and Settlers	1,049
Cigarmakers and Tobacconists	91	Printers and Bookbinders	66
Clergymen	362	Schoolmasters & Schoolmistresses	267
Constables	494	Shoemakers, Seamstresses, Sad-	
Doctors, Dispensers, Dentists and		dlers, Tailors, Hatmakers, &c. .	1,372
Farriers	193	Soldiers and Sailors	235
Engineers and Surveyors	63	Storekeepers, Shopkeepers and	
Fishermen and Pilots	63	Higglers	784
Goldsmiths and Watchmakers	78	Servants, Stewards, and Storemen	1,269
Labourers	1,819	Washerwomen	413
Lawyers	60	Occupation not given	3,758

The number of accounts kept with public officers, and with charities and other trusts and societies, stood thus on the 30th September, 1885 :—

Administrator-General's Accounts	47	Charities, Societies and Clubs	13
Bankrupt Estates	29	Government Accounts	4
Chancery Accounts	84	Government Trusts	7

The following statement shows the distribution of the amount held as deposits on the 30th September, 1885 :—

Administrator-General's Account	£1,238 18 11
Bankrupt Estates	1,956 15 11
Charities	1,925 1 3
Chancery Accounts	20,176 19 10
Government Accounts	13,299 18 1
Old Savings Bank Balances	1,181 18 3
Private Depositors, Societies and Clubs	316,758 16 4
Trusts	3,651 17 10
	£360,190 6 5

* Including the balance from the old Trustee Banks.

The total amount of interest credited to depositors since the establishment of the Savings Bank amounted to the sum of £114,388 13s. 7d. as under:—

1870-71	£1,635 4 4	1878-79	£20,414 13 10
1871-72	4,590 19 11	1879-80	11,728 8 1
1872-73	5,499 3 1	1880-81	11,212 5 8
1873-74	6,341 12 9	1881-82	9,626 5 4
1874-75	7,543 8 2	1882-83	8,865 19 4
1875-76	8,539 16 6	1883-84	9,409 17 8
1876-77	9,230 11 4	1884-85	9,966 5 0
1877-78	9,750 17 7		

The investments on account of the bank are chiefly in English consols and Colonial debentures bearing interest at the rates of 3 and 4 per cent. On 30th September, 1882, they stood thus:—

Consols	£ 20,061 7 10
Debentures	261,565 12 6
Planters' Promissory Notes for Coolies	1,980 0 0
Treasury Debt	66,939 9 0
Total	£350,946 9 4

The unappropriated profits to the 30th September, 1882, (£9,098 18s. 10½d.) were on that day carried to the general revenue of the colony.

In order to encourage thrift and saving habits among the people, and to give an opportunity to those who are not able to use the Government Savings Bank in consequence of the distance from their homes of a branch or sub-branch, as well as to enable smaller deposits to be received than are allowed by the Government Savings Bank, Penny Banks have been established in several districts of the island by Ministers of Religion and other influential gentlemen. The result of the movement which began on the 1st January, 1881, was that on the 30th September last (the close of the last financial year) there were 59 Penny Banks in existence with 13,256 depositors. The amount deposited during the year, 1885, was £4,293 4s. 0d., and the amount withdrawn was £4,704 11s. 5½d. Mr. H. W. Livingston, Manager of the Government Savings Bank, was the originator of the scheme.

District Branches in Kingston are now established at Allman Town, and at the East and West ends of the City, and these are open from 4 to 6 p.m. once in each week.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
TREASURY BRANCH.			
Treasurer	H. W. Livingston*	£ 600 0 0	5th Oct., '52
Chief Clerk	J. Harris	400 0 0	19th April, '62
Bookkeeper	R. A. Henderson	350 0 0	4th Dec., '68
Cashier	T. B. Hendriks (acting)	200 0 0	1st May, '74
First Class Clerk	C. W. Chapman	250 0 0	8th Sep., '76
Ditto	A. M. Marshall	240 0 0	26th Nov., '69
Ditto	Vacant	...	...
Second Class Clerk	H. D'C. Mitchell	200 0 0	19th Sep., '71
Ditto	R. G. McClelland	180 0 0	21st Dec., '72
Ditto	E. W. Astwood (acting)	100 0 0	1st May, '74
Third Class Clerk	A. L. Savage	100 0 0	1st March, '75
Ditto	L. R. McClelland	100 0 0	4th Feb., '81
Ditto	T. M. Bartlett	80 0 0	1st Feb., '86
SAVINGS BANK.			
Manager	H. W. Livingston	100 0 0	5th Oct., '52
Accountant	James Sinclair	400 0 0	15th Feb., '68
Cashier	J. M. Tuckett	250 0 0	25th Nov., '67
Second Class Clerk	J. B. Heath	120 0 0	23rd Nov., '74
Third Class Clerk	D. P. Fouché	95 0 0	2nd Oct., '82
Ditto	F. Wilson	90 0 0	18th June, '83
Ditto	H. C. Livingston	80 0 0	1st Oct., '85

* The Treasurer in addition to his salary receives a commission of 1 per cent. on Chancery deposits. He also receives £100 per annum as Manager of the Government Savings Bank.

AUDIT OFFICE.

In consequence of the discovery of serious defalcations in the Public Treasury and of great irregularities in the public accounts the late House of Assembly appointed a Committee in their session of 1851 "to consider whether any and what alterations ought to be made in the mode of managing the Treasury." The Committee reported that it was indispensably necessary that provision should be made for the speedy and correct keeping and adjusting of the accounts of the public revenue and for securing the regular and punctual collection, receipt and expenditure of the public funds." Thereupon an Act was passed by the Legislature establishing a Board of Audit and providing for the appointment of an Auditor General.

The Auditor General was required (among other things) "to countersign all receipts for money paid to the Receiver General on account of the public; to examine every demand upon the Public Treasury, with the accompanying certificate or document, previous to the same being presented to the Receiver General for payment, and to countersign the same; and to attend every month on the Board of Audit (which consisted of the members of Assembly in their capacity as Commissioners of Accounts) with the public books of accounts and vouchers, in order that the same may be examined and called over and their correctness ascertained."

In 1855 the duties of the Audit Department were divided between the Auditor General and the Auditor of Prisons Accounts, these officers being designated the First and Second Commissioners of Audits. In 1857 the Legislature passed an Act providing that in case of a vacancy occurring among the Commissioners the survivor should become sole Commissioner and should discharge all the duties originally performed by the Auditor General, and constituting the Executive Committee the Board of Audit, in the place of the Commissioners of Accounts, who were abolished by the Act for the better government of the island.

In 1862 a Committee of the Assembly reported "that the duties of the large staff of officers maintained in the Audit Office appeared to be devoted principally to the task of ascertaining the arithmetical correctness of the returns of the several Collectors of the Revenue throughout the island, and that beyond the mere revision of numbers there existed in several cases none, and in others only an illusory and inefficient check over the several officers and departments charged with the collection of the different branches of the revenue."

In 1867 the then Auditor General (Mr. Alexandre Bravo) represented to the Government that "it was utterly impossible to carry on the two offices of Accountant General and Auditor General in one person and in one office, more particularly with the present limited and totally inefficient staff of Clerks and Assistants, the consequence of which is that of necessity the work done in the Audit Department is done hurriedly and imperfectly, and a great deal that should be done and done well is either left undone altogether or hurried through in a manner at once as unprofitable to the public as it is unsatisfactory and disgusting to the Auditor." These assurances were in excuse or explanation of the failure of the Audit Office to discover the defalcations of an Officer of Customs amounting to three thousand pounds and extending over a period of more than a year.

On investigation it was ascertained that the warrants and other vouchers of the Customs had not been examined for two years; that the books of the Post Office Department had only been examined from time to time as a Junior Clerk in the Audit Office could secure time to do so; and that the accounts of the Police had not been examined for three years.

The necessity for reform having thus forced itself on the consideration of the Government Mr. Bravo was transferred to another Department and Mr. J. W. Straton of Her Majesty's Exchequer and Audit Department was appointed Auditor General of Jamaica.

Mr. Straton remodelled the system of book-keeping in the Treasury and so thoroughly reorganized the Audit Office that Mr. N. H. Nicolas, who had been commissioned by the Secretary of State to enquire into the audit system in the West India Colonies, was able to report in August, 1878, that "all the security strict and efficient departmental audit can afford seemed to him provided." Previous to

Mr. Straton's appointment the system which existed "admitted of large defalcations without hope of discovery."*

The pre-audit system to which Mr. Bravo referred in his allusion to the Accountant General was strongly condemned by Mr. Straton on the ground of delay, and subsequently by Mr. Macglashan, the present Auditor General, who urged its entire abolition. Among the reasons given by Mr. Macglashan was that "it practically constituted the Auditor into a Paymaster with no one to check his payments, and that the functions of an Auditor were to examine the working of other people and not to transact business which ought to be done by some one else."

These representations led to the introduction of an amended system of disbursing and accounting for public moneys (including the abolition of pre-audit), an improved mode of preparing the annual estimates, the investment of the Auditor General with the functions of Comptroller and the consequent annual presentation of appropriation accounts. The Audit Office was in 1879, on the recommendation of Mr. Harris Nicolas, relieved of the detailed examination of the revenue accounts, which besides being examined in the Collector General's Office had been again examined in the Audit Office, and a test examination of those accounts, in accordance with the English practice, was substituted therefor. In short, the Government introduced into the colony the system of accounts which has come into operation in Great Britain since the passing of the Exchequer and Audit Departments Act of 1866, and these various improvements in system have been accompanied by a gradual reduction of the sub-clerical staff from 15 in 1879 to 11 in 1882,—a reduction of more than 26 per cent.

After consideration of the Report of the Royal Commissioners the Secretary of State approved of the staff of the Audit Office being fixed for the future as follows: Auditor General; Chief Clerk; three First Class Clerks; three Second Class Clerks, and four Third Class Clerks. And with reference to the opinion expressed by the Governor in regard to the Commissioners' recommendation that the salaries of the Auditor General and Treasurer should be fixed at £1,000 a year and £600 a year, respectively, which recommendation was acted upon in the preparation of the Civil List attached to Her Majesty's Order in Council of 19th May, 1884, the Secretary of State intimated that as the Governor considered the increase in both cases undesirable, His Lordship would be prepared, if the Legislative Council concurred in the Governor's opinion, to advise Her Majesty to assent to a Law reducing those salaries to their previous scale, viz., £750 rising to £1,000, and £500 rising to £600.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE AUDIT OFFICE.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Auditor-General	J. Macglashan	£ 1,000 0 0	s. d. 30th June, '58
Chief Clerk	W. C. G. Arrowsmith	320 0 0	1st May, '66
First Class Clerk	W. Duff	290 0 0	10th Dec., '66
Ditto	G. McN. Livingston	290 0 0	16th Aug., '69
Ditto	E. J. Andrews	260 0 0	1st Feb., '68
Second Class Clerk	E. DuMont	190 0 0	1st Feb., '75
Ditto	H. E. Laidman	150 0 0	7th Oct., '74
Ditto	A. S. Finzi	130 0 0	25th Sep., '75
Ditto	A. A. Samuel	150 0 0	1st June, '77
Third Class Clerk	H. A. Hall	95 0 0	13th April, '80
Ditto	G. W. Taylor	100 0 0	30th April, '80
Ditto	H. Squire	95 0 0	1st March, '83

ISLAND RECORD OFFICE.

This office was established under Law 6 of 1879 in place of what had been the ancient office of "Island Secretary," which had existed for a period of 220 years, and been held under letters patent until the year 1853, after which the Governor exercised the power of appointment, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

The Chief Justice for the time being is *ex officio* Keeper of the Records and has

* Sir Anthony Musgrave to Secretary of State, 14th July, 1879.

an official title as such. All public records and all registered deeds and writings formerly in the office of the Island Secretary are under his charge and superintendence, and every office or place in which public records under his charge are deposited is a branch of the Record Office.

The Deputy Keeper of the Records is appointed by the Governor: his functions are precisely those which belonged to the Island Secretary. All laws wherein reference is made to the Island Secretary or to the Island Secretary's Office take effect as if such references were made to the Record Office and the Deputy Keeper of the Records. His duties comprehend the enrolling in proper registers of all deeds and conveyances, patents, wills which have been admitted to probate, annual produce accounts of estates and account-current of executors, administrators, trustees, attorneys, agents and persons acting in a fiduciary character, as well as the custody and preservation of the authenticated impression of the laws of the island. In this office are deposited the records of Dissenters' marriages, and of marriages, baptisms and burials solemnized and performed by Ministers of the Church of England, which were registered there until the operation of the Marriage Law, 15 of 1879. The Governor is empowered also to appoint such other officers as he thinks necessary for the purposes of the law. Officers so appointed are under the superintendence of the Deputy Keeper of the Records, subject to the directions of the Keeper.

Since the establishment of the office the clerical staff has been limited to that of a Chief Clerk and three Copyists.

There is an official seal of office with which all certified copies issued out of the office are sealed.

Abstracts or notes from the registers may be taken by persons interested in searching the records, but copies of all public records must be made and certified by the Deputy Keeper, and sealed with the official seal of the office at the cost of the person desiring the same. Office copies so made and certified are evidence in all Courts of Justice, without further proof, in every case in which the original record would have been received as evidence.

One of the rules of the office requires "searchers to replace the indices which they have been using, and to return the records, documents and books they have received to an Officer of the Record Office."

No public record may be taken out of the Record Office unless under an order of some competent Court.

It is necessary to the validity of a deed affecting land that it should be recorded. An unrecorded lease is not good for more than three years.

The priority and privileges of mortgages are regulated by the time of their execution and of their being recorded. As between the vendor and vendee or mortgagor and mortgagee the deed may be recorded at any time, and when recorded will have relation back to its date; but as between vendee and mortgagee and subsequent purchasers or incumbrancers it must be recorded within three months, otherwise the first vendee or mortgagee will lose his priority if subsequent purchasers or incumbrancers have recorded their deeds within the proper time. The principle that priority of registration carries with it priority of right is better secured by a provision which now requires the hour of presentation to be endorsed on every document entered for registration.

The expenses of the office, including salaries, are limited to the sum of £1,200 per annum. All revenue is paid over to the Treasury for the use of the public.

SCHEDULE OF FEES IN THE RECORD OFFICE.

For recording deeds and other writing per legal sheet (of 160 words)	-	-	£0 1 6
" plat or diagram at the rate of 1/3 for each quarter of an hour or per hour	-	-	0 6 0
" crop accounts	-	-	0 6 3
" memorandum of mortgage under Benefit Building Society's Act, 1865	-	-	0 4 3
For copying office copies of deeds or other writings recorded in the Record Office, per legal sheet (of 160 words)	-	-	0 1 6
For each docket of land for Collector-General	-	-	0 1 6
" receipt for any deed or writing received to be recorded	-	-	0 0 3
" search not exceeding three hours, per diem	-	-	0 1 0
" additional hour or fractional part thereof during the same day	-	-	0 0 6
For entering satisfaction on mortgage, including the search	-	-	0 2 0
For taking each receipt for any deed or other writing delivered out of office, the receipt being lost	-	-	0 1 0
For the production of any record into Court, not including travelling expenses	-	-	0 2 0

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ISLAND RECORD OFFICE.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
		£ s. d.	
Keeper of the Records	The Chief Justice for the time being	---	
Deputy Keeper of the Records	Edward Bancroft Lynch	500 0 0	17th Oct., '55
Chief and Examining Clerk	E. Noel McLaughlin	120 0 0	1st July, '79
Copyists	George F. Henriques	Paid by re-salts.	Not in Civil Service.
	S. E. Auld		
	Leslie Alexander		

IMMIGRATION.

THE first efforts to increase the population of Jamaica by means of immigration were contemporaneous with the "apprenticeship system," the intention being to colonize the interior of the island with European families. Up to 1844 the sum of £128,271 of public money was expended for this purpose and 5,969 immigrants were introduced. The new comers settled themselves principally in the Parishes of Hanover, Portland, Manchester and Trelawny, and founded the Townships of Seaford, Milbank, Christians and Freeman Hall, where their descendants are still living amongst themselves and earning sufficient as small settlers to render them independent of prædial labour on the estates.

In the early part of the session of 1844 the Earl of Elgin, then Governor of the island, informed the Legislature that in consequence of hill coolies having been employed "within the last few years with great success in the colony of Mauritius," Her Majesty's Government had resolved on extending the scheme to Jamaica if the Legislature would provide the necessary funds. Thereupon the House resolved that they would make provision to cover the expense of the importation of 5,000 hill coolies and the re-conveyance of such of them as might after the termination of five years wish to return to India. In accordance with this arrangement 261 coolies were introduced in 1845; 1,890 in 1846; and 2,400 in 1847. But there were no regulations for enforcing continuous and steady services from the immigrants; they were at liberty to enter into contract for a period not exceeding one year with any planter in the island whom they might choose to work for, and at the expiration of that time they could renew the contract or find an employer elsewhere.

The only penalty on the unemployed immigrant was the payment to the Government of 5/ for every month he passed out of "industrial contract." The consequence of this was the vagrancy of the coolies and the utter failure of the scheme. "The weaker portion of the immigrants fell into ill-health and, becoming incapable of labour, took to begging and thus eked out a miserable existence, living on alms and travelling from one place to another, so that the whole country was covered with beggars, many of whom were suffering from loathsome ulcers. The parochial institutions for the relief of the poor became overcrowded, and the parochial funds were unable to bear the extra strain on them."* This led to the entire stoppage of East Indian immigration; but in the year 1854, 472 Chinese were introduced, the majority of whom came from Colon where they had gone to labour on the Panama Railway, and where their health had been completely destroyed. The consequence was that soon after their arrival here they were to be seen in the streets "worn out and emaciated, heart-broken and miserable,"* and they eventually found homes in the hospitals and alms houses of Kingston and St. Catherine where the majority died as paupers. Of the aggregate number of immigrants thus introduced (5,023 in all) 1,726 returned to their native country, 1,491 remained in Jamaica as agricultural labourers and the remainder (1,806) died or disappeared; this immigration cost the colony the sum of £83,703.

In 1858 the question of immigration was again introduced into the House of Assembly, this time by the hon. George Solomon, then a member of the Executive Committee. He carried a measure providing for the raising of a sum of £150,000

* Papers relating to East Indian Immigration by Hon. A. H. Alexander, 1877.

by three instalments of £50,000 each, the interest and sinking fund being secured by a tax on exports, and by the payment by the employer of one pound per annum for five years on each immigrant allotted to him. In the following session the act was amended (at the suggestion of the Secretary of State for the Colonies) by a provision requiring every part of the loan to be paid off within 15 years of the date at which such part had been borrowed, and increasing the annual contribution of the employer to thirty shillings for every Indian in his employment until the expiration of his indentured service. The new law gave the Governor power to impose stringent regulations on the employers with respect to the lodging, food and clothing of the immigrants and required them to be provided with diet, medicines, &c., when sick, at the expense of the employers, and compelled the employers to report within 24 hours all cases of desertion. The period of indenture was extended to two years, with the provision that should the immigrants fail, within one month after the expiration of the second year, to apply to be re-indentured to any other employer, their original indentures were to be deemed extended for another year, and so on until five years of service under indenture expired. This law also required that twenty shillings should be paid from the general revenue to the immigration fund for each immigrant alive on the 30th September in each year, for the purpose of raising a fund to meet the expenses of the return passage and colonization of the East Indian immigrants. Under this scheme the following importations took place :—

In 1860	592	In 1862	1,982
" 1861	1,521	" 1863	540

There was then another stoppage in East Indian immigration to Jamaica. This cessation was principally on account of the unsuitability of the immigrants sent out by the Agent at Calcutta. "Well founded complaints were made that many of those imported were much emaciated, of very low physical power and unaccustomed to agricultural labour." "The allotment of such persons to the planters as labourers," added the Commissioners of 1867, had "caused much dissatisfaction and tended greatly to deter them from making further applications." The Commissioners made several recommendations for improving the immigration system and a law was passed by the Legislative Council in 1869 amending the then existing enactments. In the meantime 1,625 immigrants were imported from Calcutta under the special instructions of Sir John Grant.

The most important changes introduced by the law of 1869 related to the questions of rations, wages and medical treatment. The employers were required to supply daily rations to every Indian immigrant during the whole of his indentured service (which was fixed at five years) according to a scale and price to be promulgated, from time to time, by the Governor in Privy Council; but provision was made that, on being satisfied as to the safety of the measure, the Agent-General might, on the application of the immigrant, and subject to such instruction as the Governor might give, direct that such immigrant should receive the whole of his wages in money, payable weekly. Every male immigrant above 16 years of age was declared entitled to a rate of wages of not less than one shilling per day, and every female and every male under 16 years of age was made similarly entitled to a rate of not less than ninepence per day. By mutual agreement between employer and immigrant, sanctioned by the Agent-General, an immigrant might do task work if he should be able thereby to earn one shilling or more per day. Every employer was declared bound to find work for, or at least to pay, every immigrant for six days in each week, the working period being fixed at nine hours a day. With regard to medical aid the Government was empowered to appoint, pay and remove the medical attendants on immigrants, and to establish union hospitals for the better treatment of the sick. It was also empowered to establish a depot in Spanish Town as an asylum for indentured coolies disabled and incapable of labour; a temporary home for deserters until they could be returned to their employers and as an hospital for such sick coolies as had served their term of indenture but had not completed the industrial residence of five additional years to entitle them to a return passage to India.

The twenty shillings a year on each cooly paid from the general revenue for the purpose of immigration was by the new enactment repealed, Sir John Grant being of "opinion that the cost of immigration should be borne exclusively by the planters and

by a duty on products other than those produced by the small settlers." The bounty for colonization instead of a return passage to India was at the same time extended from £10 per head to £12 for each adult and half that sum for each child between the ages of 3 and 16.

Under this new system immigration became regular and the Agent-General was soon able to report to the Government that "vagrancy and desertion were almost unknown, and that there was less sickness and malingering than ever there was."

The number of immigrants introduced under the provisions of the new law up to 1873, inclusive, was:—

In 1869	1,393	In 1871	1,354
1870	906	1872	1,188
In 1873 . 1,518			

Up to December, 1872, out of 15,652 East Indian immigrants introduced since the 1st January, 1845, but 3,167 applied for and received return passages; and in 1873 of all entitled to return passages none accepted them. The total East Indian population in Jamaica on the 30th September, 1873, was as follows:—

Serving under indenture	5,880
Number who had served 5 years under indenture but had not completed ten years' residence	1,418
Number who had completed 10 years' residence and had voluntarily become colonists	5,157
	<hr/> 12,455

The question of the payment of the bounty to coolies electing to settle in the island was, among other fiscal matters connected with immigration, reconsidered by the Local and Imperial Governments and settled during the year 1873. The Secretary of State then decided that "the circumstances of Jamaica did not justify any contributions from the general revenue for the purpose of introducing immigrants from India to be indentured to sugar planters, or of sending them back to India," but that "the general revenue may properly be charged to a limited extent with such payments as may be made to Indian immigrants in lieu of return passages, in order to induce them to remain in the colony as settlers." A law giving effect to this arrangement was passed by the Legislative Council and the sum of £23,500, which had been paid from the immigration fund on account of colonization, subsequently to the passing of Law 17 of 1868, was refunded to the Immigration Department.

In the following three years the number of coolies imported stood thus:—

In 1874 . 1,356.	In 1875 . 1,250.	In 1876 . 748.
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In the latter year the question of the cost of immigration was again brought forward, this time in the form of petitions to the Legislative Council from the planters of the island assembled in public meetings held in the City of Kingston and in the Town of Montego Bay. The most important of the points decided by the Council was "that the annual expenditure in connection with immigration be defrayed in the proportion of one-third from general revenue and the remaining two-thirds from employers of cooly labour and the export duties." At that time there was a deficit of £4,367 in the immigration accounts of the previous year (1877), and an anticipated deficit of £12,443 in the expenditure of 1878, and the cost of two ship-loads of immigrants, especially ordered by the Secretary of State at the instance of Lieutenant-Governor Rushworth, £14,000, making a total of £30,810. This amount had at once to be provided, the borrowing powers under the Act of 1858 having been reached by the raising of the full sum authorised thereunder. This was done by raising the sum of £35,000 under Law 1 of 1878.

Pending the settlement of the question involved in the resolution of the Legislative Council, and in the circumstances of the entire failure of the immigration fund, the further supply of immigrants was suspended and the Agent at Calcutta recalled. In the following year the question was finally settled by the passing by the Legislative Council, on the recommendation of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, of the Finance Law of 1879 and the Immigration Protection and Regulation Law, 23 of 1879. The first of these enactments transferred the payment of the whole of the immigration debt, then amounting to £144,113, exclusive of the £35,000 above referred to, to the general revenue, and relieved the employers of all hospital and medical ex-

penses, amounting to an average of £11,000 per annum. The planters were required for the future to pay but the cost of introducing and returning the immigrants to India and the office and staff expenses of the Department. These charges they were required to meet by means of the export duties on sugar and rum and by a contribution of not less than £15 on each immigrant allotted to them. This capitation fee was secured by means of promissory notes or bonds, payable in five annual instalments and discounted at the Government Savings Bank. The export duty on coffee and dyewoods was by the law appropriated to the purposes of general revenue, and the union hospitals and their equipments were transferred to the Government for the use of the general labouring population and placed under the charge of the medical department. The Immigration Protection and Regulation Law consolidated and amended all the laws relating to immigrants and gave new designations to the officers of the department, the Agent-General being termed Protector of Immigrants and the Sub-Agents Inspectors of Immigrants.

No immigrants were imported in 1877 for the reasons already stated, but in 1878 895 were received; in 1879, 167; in 1880, 747; and in 1881, 504. No East Indian immigrants were introduced in 1882 but in 1883, 396 were received. The applications in 1884 for East Indian immigrants having been too late for the immigration season in India the Secretary of State, at the solicitation of the West India Committee, sanctioned the introduction of Chinese Immigrants, and 680 arrived from Hong Kong in July of that year. These people were at first very intractable and preferred exorbitant demands for wages, but by degrees they have for the most part settled down to work and are exhibiting indications of usefulness as agricultural labourers.

During the period that intervened between the 1st October, 1873, and the 30th September, 1885, the number of immigrants who returned to India was 3,767. On the latter date—

The number serving under indenture in the colony was	1,995
The number who had served five years under indenture but had not completed ten years' residence was	2,148
The number who had completed ten years' residence and voluntarily become colonists was	10,087
The total number of East Indian immigrants in the colony on the 30th September, 1885, was therefore	14,230

Under the amended immigration system the immigrants who arrived after 1878 are not entitled to return passages; consequently no bounty will be paid to those who are completing their industrial residence in the colony.

Of the coolies who were in Jamaica on the 30th September, 1881, 456 were depositors in the Government Savings Bank to the extent of £11,491 0s. 4d. At the same date in 1885 the number of depositors had increased to 918 and the amount of deposits to £22,905 10s. 7d. The total amount of money taken in Government bills to India by the coolies who returned between the years 1871 and 1885, inclusive, was £55,611 15s. 5d. No record was kept for the previous years.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Protector of Immigrants	P. C. Cork	£ 600 0 0	May, '75
Senior Inspector of Immigrants	C. L. Ripoll	†400 0 0	Aug., '69
Second Class ditto	E. W. Pigou	250 0 0	Oct., '73
Ditto	D. S. B. McKenzie	‡300 0 0	Oct., '75
Ditto	W. C. H. Hastings	200 0 0	Dec., '81
Clerk in Immigration Office	R. G. Huey	100 0 0	Jan., '75
Ditto	Wm. Douglas	80 0 0	Oct., '84

*† The Protector receives £2 a day extra when travelling, and each Inspector receives 1/ a mile travelling allowance, with the exception of the Senior Inspector who receives fixed allowances amounting to £288.
‡ Mr. Mackenzie being in charge of two districts receives £300 salary.

IMMIGRATION STATISTICS.

Year.	No. of Coolies who arrived in the Colony during the year.	Percentage of Births during the year.	No. of Coolies who received the Colonization Bounty.	No. of Coolies who returned to India.	Percentage of Mortality in the Colony.	Value of Government Bills of Exchange taken to India.
1847*	2,400 Coolies	No record	No record	No record	No record	No record
1853	...	"	919	1,167	"	...
1864	472 Chinese	"	559	380	"	...
1858	...	"	274	126	"	...
1860	592 Coolies	"	...	...	"	...
1861	1,521 "	"	...	...	"	...
1862	1,982 "	"	...	...	"	...
1863†	540 "	"	...	...	"	...
1867	1,625 "	"	...	...	6.22	...
1868	...	"	...	...	12.11	...
1869	1,393 "	0.28	...	...	8.54	...
1870	906 "	2.78	340	...	7.14	...
1871	1,354 "	0.85	1,215	925	3.43	£7,229 2 0
1872	1,188 "	1.78	1,179	420	2.45	3,855 0 0
1873	1,518 "	2.27	402	...	3.90	...
1874	1,356 "	1.55	23	...	2.86	...
1875	1,250 "	1.85	20	356	3.55	2,027 4 0
1876	748 "	1.97	9	251	2.34	1,376 16 0
1877	...	2.23	1,033	316	2.79	4,689 12 0
1878	895 "	0.93	15	237	2.89	2,136 9 9
1879	671 "	1.10	560	416	3.10	3,898 3 4½
1880	747 "	1.34	493	376	2.34	4,970 16 0
1881	504 "	2.15	717	403	3.78	7,348 11 4
1882	...	2.23	698	448	4.56	4,049 5 0
1883	396 "	1.82	602	415	2.25	5,540 12 0½
1884	680 Chinese	2.13	1,000	78	1.85	1,189 14 0
1885	601 Coolies	1.91	931	471	2.74	7,300 9 11½

GOVERNMENT PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Government Printing and Stationery Establishment was opened on the 1st October, 1879, and the whole of the parliamentary, departmental and parochial printing and bookbinding of the colony transferred thereto. These services had previously been performed by contracts with private houses and by convict and other labour at the General Penitentiary.

The Establishment consists of a spacious and well-ventilated building, which is divided into four compartments, namely, the Superintendent's Office, the Bookbindery, the Machine or Press Room and the Composing Room. There is also a range of Store Rooms, forming a separate building. The machines are of the latest construction and the best materials and include two Otto Silent Gas Engines; two Wharfedale and two Mitre Platen Printing Machines; Ruling, Paging, Wire Stitching, Sawing and perforating Machines; Imperial Iron Screw Standing Presses, Guillotine and Millboard Cutting Machines; Arming-Presses, Gas Stoves, &c., &c. The Printing branch contains a large and varied assortment of standard and job types and the Bookbindery has every tool and appliance of the trade.

The total expenditure of the Establishment during the three last years, including the purchase of stationery for the departments, may be thus summarized:—

	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Printing and Bookbinding materials .	123 5 10	333 17 8	62 3 6
Working expenses .	6,114 0 10	5,867 16 2½	5,687 11 4½
	6,237 6 8	6,191 13 10½	5,749 14 10½
Less Re-imbursement-in-aid .	350 4 3½	298 10 3	457 7 10
Total .	5,887 2 4½	5,893 3 7½	5,292 7 0½

* Cessation of immigration until 1860.

† Cessation of immigration until 1867.

‡ Previous to 1871 there was no system of Government bills for the remittance to India of money belonging to returning immigrants, and the amounts carried away in specie and colonial bank bills of exchange are unknown.

A large amount of silver and gold jewelry and gold coins are still carried away in each ship, gold being at a large premium in India.

Only 40 per cent. of females are introduced as compared with males.

The minimum market value of the work done in the Establishment and the cost of the stationery supplied the departments during the three years were:—

	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Printing and Bookbinding .	7,714 9 5½	7,697 1 0	5,589 0 10½
Stationery .	1,137 19 5½	1,117 6 5½	1,149 10 7½
Total .	8,852 8 11½	8,814 7 5½	6,738 11 6½

Thus the minimum market value of the printing and bookbinding work performed for, and the stationery supplied to, the various public departments and parochial institutions exceeded in 1882-83 by £3,088 12s. 5½d., in 1883-84 by £3,255 1s. 5½d., and in 1884-85, £1,508 8s. 0½d. respectively the current expenses of the Printing and Stationery Establishment.

But the advantages of the new system may be still further shown. The amount actually paid by the Government in 1878-79 for printing and stationery was £8,925 16s. 1d., which when compared with the current expenditure in the first year of the new system (1879-80) gave a difference in favour of the latter of £3,448 18s. 9½d.; and when, for purposes of comparison, to the expenses of 1878-79 is added the cost of the Census of 1871, £1,434 18s. 1d., the saving to the Government in 1880-81 may be taken as amounting to £3,351 14s. 4½d. The saving in 1881-82 was £2,252 10s. 3½d., in 1882-83, £3,161 19s. 6½d., in 1883-84, £3,366 10s. 1½d., and in 1884-85, £3,695 12s. 6½d. The papers for the Census of 1881 were printed in the Government Printing Establishment and the outlay therefor formed part of the expenditure of that year. The printing of the election papers of 1884 and 1885 was met by separate grants of £188 6s. 9d. and £231 respectively.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Superintendent	A. C. Sinclair	£ s. d. 500 0 0	9th March, '65
Clerk	W. Conwell Watler	80 0 0	1st Feb., '86

SALARIES IN PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS.

IN order to show in a convenient form the results of the consideration by the Secretary of State of the recommendations of the Commissioners who were appointed to report on the public revenue, expenditure, debt and liabilities of Jamaica in so far as the establishments of the several Public Departments were concerned a table was prepared by the Government showing the reductions in salaries, both present and prospective, in the several Departments, which had been sanctioned in consequence of those recommendations, and the table was appended to the correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Governor on the subject of the recommendations of the Commissioners, as published in pamphlet form. It has been thought desirable to reproduce that table in the Handbook, as affording a more convenient means of reference to the information contained in the statement than is ordinarily accessible. It will be seen from this statement that the reduction in salaries, actual and prospective, amount to £9,830 7s. 6d., against increases of salaries amounting to £2,356 8s. 0d., leaving the total savings in salaries, actual and prospective, at £7,473 19s. 6d.

GENERAL STATEMENT of reduction in Salaries, present and prospective, in the Public Service of Jamaica, sanctioned in the years 1883 and 1884 and up to March, 1885.

Office.	Reduction per Annum (Maximum).	Increase.	Remarks.
THE GOVERNOR	£ s. d. 750 0 0 (a)	£ s. d. ...	(Allowing £250 to be expended in travelling.)
CHIEF JUSTICE	500 0 0 (a)	...	
COLONIAL SECRETARIAT—			
Colonial Secretary	200 0 0 (a)	...	
Assistant Colonial Secretary	100 0 0 (a)	...	
Chief Clerk	100 0 0 (a)	...	
	400 0 0	...	
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL—			
Clerk	150 0 0 (b)	...	
Clerk to Clerk	100 0 0 (b)	...	
Reporter (approximate)	100 0 0 (a)	...	
	350 0 0	...	
LAW DEPARTMENT—			
Attorney General	300 0 0 (b)	...	
1 Assistant to Attorney General	400 0 0 (b)	...	
Administrator General and Trustee in Bankruptcy	100 0 0 (b)	...	
Clerk to Kingston Circuit Court	80 0 0 (b)	...	
	880 0 0	...	
INTERNAL REVENUE, CUSTOMS AND EXCISE—			
Collector General's Office—			
1 Second Class Clerk	200 0 0 (a)	...	
Customs, Kingston—			
Chief Clerk	400 0 0 (a)	...	
1 Third Class Clerk	100 0 0 (a)	...	
Inspector of Invoices and Chief Surveyor	150 0 0 (a)	...	
Savings in reduction of 8 Landing Waiters' rates of pay	120 0 0 (a)	...	
Personal Allowances to Out-Door Officers to be abolished	25 0 0 (a)	...	
	995 0 0	...	
Internal Revenue—			
1 Second Class Collector £400 0 0	...	...
House Allowance 50 0 0	...	...
	450 0 0		
Less—			
1 Third Class Collector addl. £300 0 0	...	...
House allowance 50 0 0	350 0 0	100 0 0 (a)	...
Carried forward	100 0 0	...	

(a) Present saving.

(b) Prospective saving.

GENERAL STATEMENT of reduction in Salaries, present and prospective, in the Public Service of Jamaica, &c., *continued.*

Office.	Reduction per Annum (Maximum).	Increase.	Remarks.
INTERNAL REVENUE, &c., <i>continued.</i>			
Brought forward .	£ s. d. 100 0 0	£ s. d. ...	
1 First Class Assistant Collector . £250 0 0	...	...
Less—			
6 Second Class Asst. Collectors increase . 1,200 0 0	...	950 0 0	
1 Third Class Asst. Collector . £150 0 0	...	...
Less—			
Increase to salaries of 11 First Class Clerks £220 0 0			
4 First Class Clerks 560 0 0 780 0 0	...	630 0 0	
Allowances abolished to Clerks . 110 0 0 (a)	...	...
11 Second Class Clerks £1,100 0 0	...	...
Less—			
3 Assistant Clerks at £60 180 0 0	920 0 0 (a)	...	
Allowances abolished . 80 0 0 (a)	...	...
3 Lockers and Gaugers .	...	300 0 0	
1 Copyist . 40 0 0 (a)	...	...
Travelling Allowances to Collecting Officers £1,439 0 0	...	...
Allowed 1,389 0 0	50 0 0 (a)	...	Reductions { £295 1,300 1,755
	1,300 0 0	1,880 0 0	
1 Second Class Collector . 350 0 0 (a)	...	...	Increases 4,050
2 Third Class Collectors . 600 0 0 (a)	...	...	1,880
Saving in rate of Landing Waiters' pay . 135 0 0 (a)	...	...	Net Saving 2,170
1 Clerk and Warehousekeeper . 150 0 0 (a)	...	...
Saving on Out-door Officers . 520 0 0 (a)	...	...
	1,755 0 0	...	
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—			
District Engineers . 475 0 0 (a)	...	...	The allowance of £150 given to the Director of Public Works for superintending the Railway will not be continued to his successor.
Clerks to District Engineers . 67 0 0 (a)	...	...
Clerks at Head Office . 117 10 0 (a)	...	...
Allowance to Irrigation Engineers . 75 0 0 (a)	...	...
	734 10 0	...	
Superintendents .	...	45 0 0	
Superintendents not on Establishment .	...	260 0 0	
Clerks in the Workshop .	...	41 12 0	
Canal Overseers .	...	104 0 0	
Messengers .	...	7 16 0	Reductions £734 10s.
Office Expenses .	...	18 0 0	Increases 476 8s.
	...	476 8 0	Net Saving £258 2s.

(a) Present saving.

(b) Prospective saving.

GENERAL STATEMENT of reduction in Salaries, present and prospective, in the Public Service of Jamaica, &c., *continued*.

Office.	Reduction per Annum (Maximum)		Increase.	Remarks.
	£	s. d.	£ s. d.	
AUDIT OFFICE—				
6 Second Class Clerks	£1,200	0 0	...	
2 Third Class Clerks	200	0 0	...	
	1,400	0 0		
Less—				
3 Second Class Clerks	£600	0 0	...	
4 Third Class Clerks	400	0 0	...	
	1,000	0 0	*400 0 0 (a) and (b) ...	* Of this sum £320 is already saved.
GOVERNMENT MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—				
Medical Officer Bath District	100	0 0 (a)	...	
Montego Bay, amalgamation of two Districts, £150 (a) and £50 (b)	200	0 0	...	
	300	0 0	...	
CONSTABULARY DEPARTMENT—				
Inspector General	150	0 0 (b)	...	† 1 Third Class Inspectorship has not been filled up, but prospectively a First Class Inspectorship will be abolished.
2 Sub-Inspectors	260	0 0 (a)	...	
Allowances to 2 Sub-Inspectors	209	17 6 (a)	...	
1 Inspector, First Class,† £200 (a) and £100 (b)	300	0 0 (a)	and (b) ...	
Allowances† to 1 Inspector, First Class	146	0 0 (a)	...	
	1663	17 6		† Prospectively the allowance to be reduced may be higher. See previous note.
STAMP COMMISSIONER	100	0 0 (b)	...	
POSTMASTER	200	0 0 (b)	...	
REGISTRAR GENERAL	100	0 0 (b)	...	
	£9,830	7 6	2,356 8 0	

SUMMARY OF SAVINGS.

Office.	Savings.		Totals.
	£	s. d.	£ s. d.
The Governor	750	0 0	
Chief Justice	500	0 0	
Colonial Secretariat	400	0 0	
Legislative Council	350	0 0	
Law Department	880	0 0	
Internal Revenue, Customs and Excise	2,170	0 0	
Public Works Department	258	2 0	
Audit Office	400	0 0	
Medical Department	300	0 0	
Constabulary	1,065	17 6	
Stamp Commissioner	100	0 0	
Postmaster	200	0 0	
Registrar General	100	0 0	
Total	£7,473	19 6	
			Reductions 9,830 7 6
			Increases 2,356 8 0
			Total savings as recapitulated in the first column £7,473 19 6

(a) Present saving.

(b) Prospective saving.

It will be convenient to show also in this connection the changes in the Public Establishments recommended in the report of the Select Committee of the Legislative Council "to consider a means of diminishing the expenses of the Government of the Island" as amended in Committee of the whole Council. A copy of that report is therefore printed below together with a few notes in italics showing how some of such suggestions had already been anticipated by the Governor :—

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Report of the Select Committee to consider a means of diminishing the expenses of the Government of the Island as amended in Committee of the whole Council.

We have carefully gone through the figures of the several Departments and after a full and lengthy discussion of the subject we offer the following suggestions and recommendations :—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

We recommend that in future appointments the salary be £5,000 per annum with travelling expenses.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

We think the Clerk should always be a Lawyer and that on a vacancy arising his salary should not exceed £250 per annum. We would give him a Clerk of £100 per annum, who should assist in the Colonial Secretariat when not employed on the business of the Council.

This is almost identical with the proposal made by the Governor in his Despatch No. 92 of 3rd March, 1884. "I recommend that on a vacancy occurring the salary of the Clerk be reduced from £400 to £250 a year, and that when the present Assistant Clerk vacates his office the Clerk receive an additional £100 a year to provide for clerical duties." These proposals were approved of by the Secretary of State in his Despatch No. 116 of 24th April, 1884.

COLONIAL SECRETARIAT.

We do not think £1,300 per annum too large a salary for the Colonial Secretary ; it is a position of great responsibility and trust, and in our opinion any attempted saving here might be unwise economy.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

We recommend that the office of Assistant Director of Public Works be abolished at the end of the present financial year, and on the occasion of a vacancy in the place of the dual office of Director of Public Works and Assistant Director we recommend the appointment of a Civil Engineer of practical experience at a maximum salary of £1,200 per annum with travelling allowance as hereafter recommended. The expenditure for Superintendents of Roads and Bridges together with District Engineers ought to be reduced and we recommend an early consideration of the matter.

That the office of Government Surveyor is too highly paid and that his salary should in the future be materially reduced, with reimbursement for actual travelling expenses.

AUDIT DEPARTMENT.

We recommend that on a vacancy arising the salary of the Auditor General should not exceed £800.

PUBLIC TREASURY, EXCISE, INTERNAL REVENUE AND CUSTOMS.

That upon a vacancy in the offices of Collector General, Treasurer and Manager of the Government Savings Bank we recommend for consideration the amalgamation of these offices at a salary of not exceeding £1,000 per annum. We recommend that as vacancies occur the house allowances to Collectors should cease.

JUDICIAL.

The working of the Inferior Courts being now the subject of enquiry by a Royal Commission we do not feel called on to express any opinion on them. We think that the salaries of the Judges should be fixed by Law and that the Government be asked to introduce a Bill for this purpose, and that the salaries of the Senior and Junior Judges be fixed at £1,200 and £1,000 per annum respectively.

In respect to the Registrar's Department we recommend that the Chief Justice be asked to see if the services of one or more of the Supreme Court Clerks might not be dispensed with.

We recommend that the salary of any future Attorney General be £1,200 per annum, without allowance for a Clerk, and that on vacancies occurring provision should be made for the appointment of one Assistant to the Attorney General to conduct all prosecutions in the Circuit Courts at a salary not to exceed £450 a year, and that on a vacancy occurring the office of Clerk of the Kingston Circuit Court should be attached to the office of Registrar of the Supreme Court without any other remuneration.

The Governor had previously made a recommendation to the Secretary of State that the salary of any future holder of the office of Attorney General should be £1,200 a year; and this proposal had been approved by the Secretary of State.

And with regard to the saving in respect of salaries of Assistants to the Attorney General and Clerk of the Kingston Circuit Court, attention may be directed to the following extract from the Governor's Despatch, No. 384 of 16th December, 1884. "I trust it will be possible to obtain a competent Assistant for £500 a year, and would recommend that this should be fixed as the salary of the future Assistant Crown Prosecutor;" and, again, "The Royal Commissioners remark that the Registrar of the Supreme Court receives £180 additional as Clerk of the Circuit Court for Kingston, and they consider that an allowance of £100 a year should be sufficient for this duty." "I concur and would desire to make this reduction on the occurrence of a vacancy." These views were approved of in the Secretary of State's Despatch, No. 334 of 31st October, 1884.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

We recommend that any future Superintending Medical Officer's salary should not exceed £1,000 per annum with travelling allowance. We think that the salaries of the District Medical Officers in the Country Districts should be dealt with as vacancies occur, and that these should vary in amount according to the public duties required of them, to circumstance and to locality.

We also think that lodging allowance to the Island Chemist should be discontinued if it can be in the case of the present Island Chemist and that the salary is altogether excessive.

CONSTABULARY, PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES.

We recommend that an early opportunity be taken to amalgamate the offices of Inspector General of Constabulary and Inspector of Prisons, as we understand it is intended by the Government, and that the salary of the united appointment be fixed at £850 a year with travelling expenses.

We also recommend that as soon as a new Inspector General is appointed he be called upon to consider and report what economies can be effected in the two office establishments which will then be united, and at an early date to report upon the general constitution of the Constabulary Force, and make such recommendations as he may deem feasible with respect to efficiency and economy.

That the salary of the Superintendent of the Boys' Reformatory is excessive and should be reduced.

The amalgamation of the office of Inspector General of Police and Director of Prisons on the occurrence of vacancies, with a considerable saving of salary, had already been recommended by the Governor and approved by the Secretary of State.

EDUCATION.

In view of the probable extension of the system of education throughout the Island and the increase of work attendant thereon we make no recommendation in connection with this Department, but we do not think the salary of the Inspector of Schools should be hereafter increased.

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

We recommend the amalgamation of this Department with the Island Record Office on the earliest favourable opportunity.

We also recommend that the office of Keeper of the Records as attached to that of the Chief Justice be abolished, and that the person who may from time to time fill the present office of Deputy Keeper of the Records shall fill that office and be styled "Keeper of the Records."

IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT.

In consequence of existing arrangements with the Indian Government a separate Department must probably be maintained for the protection of the now indentured Immigrants. We offer, however, the following suggestion: that a Law be passed abolishing the importation of Indian Immigrants in the future, and that leave be obtained from the Indian Government to amalgamate the Department with another. The saving thus effected would be very large.

That the Government be requested to reduce the export duties levied for immigration purposes correspondingly with the decrease of immigration charges.

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES.

We think these may be considerably reduced without detriment to the Public Service. It should be clearly and distinctly laid down that the Officer travelling should make no profit whatever out of any travelling allowance. Having good reason to believe that the present scale of allowance is too high, and that in many cases profit is made out of it we recommend that the Government make full enquiry into the whole subject, with a view of ascertaining whether these allowances cannot in many instances be much reduced.

This subject had already been engaging the Governor's attention, and a revised scheme regulating the allowances in the direction suggested in the Retrenchment Scheme had been determined upon.

PUBLIC OFFICES.

On the scheme for the erection of new Public Offices being submitted by the Government the Council will be prepared to give it due consideration.

Passed in Committee of the whole Council, 5th April, 1886.

ADMISSION INTO THE CIVIL SERVICE OF JAMAICA.

Up to the year 1885, vacancies in the Junior or Third Class Clerkships in the several Departments of the Public Service of Jamaica were filled up by appointments made by the Governor, generally on the recommendation of the Head of the Department concerned.

The Royal Finance Commissioners of 1882, however, in their Report expressed their opinion that it would be well if the principle of open competition for posts in the Public Service of the colony were adopted. This opinion has been acted upon and a scheme of Competitive Examinations was in 1885 arranged by the Governor, Sir Henry Norman, in consultation with the Jamaica High Schools Commission, who have been appointed the Board to conduct the Examinations. The first Examination was held in October, 1885, when 12 candidates competed for 8 vacancies.

The successful candidates were permitted to select the offices to which they desired to be appointed according to the position taken by them at the final Examination.

The next Competitive Examination will be held in October, 1886.

The following notices, which have been published in the Jamaica Gazette, will show fully the scheme of, and the arrangements for, the Competitive Examinations:—

“11th February, 1885.

“The Governor directs it to be notified, for general information, that with the sanction of the Secretary of State for the Colonies first appointments to Third Class Clerkships in the Public Service will in future be made by open competition under Regulations to be hereafter announced. This rule will be strictly applied in the case of all such future appointments, with the exception that a relaxation of it may be allowed at the discretion of the Governor in the cases of gentlemen who are now officiating in Public Offices to the satisfaction of the Head of their Department, and with the exception also that it shall be open to the Governor in any one year to appoint two sons of deserving public servants of the colony to Third Class Clerkships, provided they pass a qualifying examination and produce satisfactory certificates as to health and character.

“It is also announced that appointments of successful candidates to Third Class Clerkships will be probationary for six months and that permanent appointment will depend upon proved fitness of the Candidate during this probationary period.

"This rule as to a probationary period of service and the production of satisfactory certificates as to health and character will apply generally to first appointments to lower grades of the Public Service other than Clerkships.

"The first Examination of Candidates who may desire to compete for Clerkships will probably take place in the month of October next."

"15th April, 1885.

"The Governor directs the publication, for general information, of the following Order authorizing the Examination of Candidates for Third Class Clerkships in the Civil Service of Jamaica :—

Order by the Governor authorizing Examination for entrance into the Civil Service of Jamaica.

"Whereas it is expedient to make provision for testing, according to fixed rules, the qualifications of the young men who may from time to time be proposed to be appointed to Third Class Clerkships in the Civil Service of the Island :

"I. Now, therefore, the Jamaica Schools Commissioners are hereby appointed to be the Board to conduct such Examinations and shall hold their offices during the pleasure of the Governor, and shall have power, subject to the approval of the Governor, to appoint from time to time such Assistant Examiners and others as may be required to assist them in the performance of the duties hereinafter assigned to them.

"II. And it is hereby ordered that (except as may be excepted in the Schedules marked B and C annexed hereto) the qualifications of all such persons as may be proposed to be appointed, either permanently or temporarily, to any Third Class Clerkship in any Department of the Civil Service shall, before they are employed, be tested by or under the directions of the said Commissioners; and no person except as aforesaid shall be employed as a Third Class Clerk in any Department of the Civil Service until he shall have been reported by the said Commissioners to be qualified to be admitted on probation to such situation or employment.

"III. No person shall be appointed to any Third Class Clerkship in any Department of the Civil Service until he shall be reported by the said Commissioners to have satisfied them—

"1st. That he is within the limits of age prescribed.

"2nd. That he is free from any physical defect or disease which would be likely to interfere with the proper discharge of his duties.

"3rd. That his character is such as to qualify him for such situation or employment.

"4th. That he possesses the requisite knowledge and ability to enter on the discharge of his official duties.

"IV. Except as hereinafter is excepted, all appointments which it may be necessary to make hereafter to any of the situations included or to be included in Schedule A to this Order annexed, shall be made by means of Competitive Examinations, according to Regulations to be framed from time to time by the said Commissioners and approved by the Governor, open to all persons (of the requisite age, health, character and other qualifications prescribed in the said Regulations) who may be desirous of attending the same, subject to the payment of such fee as the said Commissioners, with the consent of the Governor, may from time to time require. Such Examinations to be held at such periods as the said Commissioners, with the approval of the Governor, shall from time to time determine, and shall have reference to such a number of vacancies as the Governor shall notify to the Commissioners as either existing at the time of the Examinations or estimated to occur within the period of six months after the Examinations, after deducting the number, if any, of persons who have previously been reported as having satisfied the Commissioners and have not yet obtained appointments.

"V. After the Candidate has passed his Examination, and has been reported by the said Commissioners to be qualified to be admitted on probation to a Third Class Clerkship, and has been admitted, he shall enter on a six months' period of probation, during which his conduct and capacity in the transaction of business shall be subjected to such tests as may be determined by the Head of the Department to which he is admitted, and he shall not be finally appointed to the Public Service

unless his six months' probation shall furnish to the Head of his Department satisfactory proof of his fitness to be permanently employed in that Department. If any special circumstances make it in the opinion of the Governor desirable the probationary period may be extended to twelve months.

"Schedule A.

"All Third Class Clerkships in offices.

"Schedule B.

"Situations exempt from the operation of this Order.

"All situations in which it may become necessary, in order to meet the exigencies of the Public Service, to employ temporarily so long as that necessity lasts, persons who have not been reported as having satisfied the said Commissioners, provided that such employment shall have the previous approval of the Governor; and be discontinued as soon as such Commissioners are able to supply the Service conformable to this Order. A relaxation of this rule may be allowed at the discretion of the Governor in the cases of gentlemen who were officiating in Public Offices on the 11th February, 1885, to the satisfaction of the Head of their Department.

"Schedule C.

"Two persons, sons of deserving public servants in the colony, may be nominated by the Governor in each year if he so desire, who shall be exempt from the necessity to obtain their appointments by competition, but who shall submit themselves to the same Examination as the other Candidates, to satisfy the Commissioners that they are qualified by their attainments for the Public Service, and who must satisfy them that they meet their requirements as to health, age and moral character in precisely the same way as is required from other Candidates."

"5th May, 1885.

"With reference to Paragraph IV. of the Governor's Order appointing the Jamaica Schools Commission to be the Board to conduct the Examinations for entrance to the Civil Service of Jamaica it is hereby notified, for general information, that the Governor has approved of the following Regulations which have been drawn up by the Schools Commissioners for conducting such Examinations:—

"CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION REGULATIONS.

"Regulations respecting Competitive Examinations held under the Governor's Order of 5th April, 1885, for Third Class Clerkships in the Civil Service.

"N.B.—*The Regulations are liable to alteration for future Examinations.*

"1. Competitive Examinations of Candidates for Third Class Clerkships in Jamaica will be held from time to time at such places in Jamaica as may be deemed expedient.

"2. These Examinations are open to all natural born subjects of Her Majesty, being of the prescribed age and of good health and character.

"3. A fee of five shillings will be required from every Candidate attending a Preliminary Examination and a further fee of one pound from every Candidate admitted to the Competitive Examination.

"4. Candidates must be over 16 and under 20 years of age on the 1st day of October in the year in which they present themselves for the Competitive Examination.

"5. No Candidate can be admitted to the Competitive Examination who has not previously satisfied the Schools Commissioners that he is of the prescribed age and of good health and character, and also that he possesses the requisite amount of proficiency in Handwriting, Orthography, Arithmetic, and English Composition. With this view Preliminary Examinations in these subjects will be held at such times and places as the Commissioners may appoint. Application for permission to attend one of these Preliminary Examinations must be made in the writing of the Candidate at such times and in such manner as may be fixed by the Commissioners.

"6. The subjects of the Competitive Examination will be as follow:—

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Handwriting. | 8. Digesting Returns into Summaries. |
| 2. Orthography. | 9. English History. |
| 3. Arithmetic. | 10. Book-keeping. |
| 4. Copying MS. (to test accuracy.) | 11. Latin. |
| 5. English Composition. | 12. French. |
| 6. Geography. | 13. Algebra and Euclid. |
| 7. Indexing or Docketing. | |

"The Papers in these subjects will be set and examined by the Civil Service Commissioners in England. The Papers in subjects 1-10 will be identical with those set on the same days in England to Candidates for Men Clerkships of the lower division.* The Latin will include the translation of unseen Latin passages into English (Candidates being allowed to the use of Dictionaries) grammatical questions, and the translation of easy English passages into Latin. The French will include translation from French into English and English into French with grammatical questions and oral examination in Conversation and Writing from Dictation. The Algebra will include questions on the ordinary Algebraical operations, on Proportion, Arithmetical, Geometrical and Harmonical Progression, on Surds, on Permutations and Combinations, on Equations and on the Binomial Theorem. The Euclid will include Books I.-IV.: the Definitions of Book V.: Books VI. and XI., 1-21. None of these subjects are obligatory. The candidate may offer himself for examination in as many as he chooses.

"7. The number of persons to be selected at each Examination will be published as a part of the notice of every such Examination. On receiving the results of the Competitive Examination from the Civil Service Commission in England the Schools Commission will publish a list of the Competitors in order, with the marks which they have obtained; but will only publish names in the case of those at the head of the list who are the successful Candidates.

"8. The Schools Commissioners will forward the list of the successful Candidates to the Colonial Secretary; and on the application of Departments having vacancies the Colonial Secretary will supply on probation the requisite Clerks whether for permanent or temporary duty. Selections will be made by him according to the order of names on this list.

"9. No Clerk will ordinarily remain more than six months in any Department unless the Head of the Department shall at the end of that time signify in writing to the Governor that the Clerk is accepted by the Department as fit for employment in it; but if any special circumstances make it in the opinion of the Governor desirable, the probationary period may be extended to twelve months.

"E. JAMAICA,

Chairman Schools Commission.

"H. H. HOCKING.

Vice-Chairman.

"ROBT. JOHNSTONE, Secretary."

Under an order made by the Governor on 28th June, 1886, after the 1st January, 1887, no first appointments will be made to the offices of Sub-Inspector of Constabulary, Landing Waiter, Locker and Gauger, or Assistant Collector of Taxes unless the Candidates have satisfied the School Commissioners on the points detailed in Rule III. of the "Order" above quoted and have passed the preliminary examination referred to in the foregoing Regulation. Candidates for the Constabulary must also satisfy the Governor that they are good riders. The limits of age for the above appointments, in the absence of satisfactory previous public service, were at the same time fixed at between 18 and 25 years.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

PERSONS in the colony, whether public functionaries or private individuals, who have any representations to make to Government should address them to the Governor of the colony through the Colonial Secretary. The following are the Local Order on the subject:—

Governor's Secretary's Office, 7th February, 1866.

The Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief requests that all persons having occasion to address His Excellency, or the different Departments of the Government, will do so on a foolscap, or large paper, and in official terms.

The practice of writing applications or communications on sheets of note paper, and in the form of private notes, is very inconvenient and contrary to official usage.

His Excellency also requests that persons will sign their names in distinct characters, as much of his time is lost in endeavouring to decipher illegible signatures.

By command,

EDWARD JORDON, Governor's Secretary.

* Copies of the Papers set at such Examinations can be obtained through any English Booksellers. Also at Mr. Justin McCarthy's Bookselling Establishment in King Street, Kingston.

Governor's Secretary's Office, 5th March, 1878.

The attention of the Governor having been called to the great number of petitions addressed to His Excellency on matters in which he cannot interfere, and to the prevalent practice of affixing to petitions marks purporting to be those of the persons whose names are attached thereto, but unaccompanied by any authentication, and also to the fact, in some instances, that the names of persons have been subscribed to petitions without their knowledge, or that the petitioners have subsequently represented that their case has been mis-stated in their petitions, His Excellency has been pleased to direct it to be notified, for the information of those concerned, that in future no attention will, as a rule, be paid to any petition treating of a purely private matter, or of a question which either is in course of settlement or has been settled by a court of law, and no petition will be entitled to consideration which does not conform to the following rules as respects the signatures:—

1. The marks of persons unable to write their own names must be attested by the signature of some person of position, or of respectable character, as witness to the fact of such marks having been made in his or her presence, and that the person or persons was or were fully aware of the facts and objects of the documents to which the marks are so appended.

2. In the case of the names of persons being written for them in their absence, the name and abode of the persons assuming the power of attaching such signatures must be written at full length, and in the handwriting of such persons.

Ministers of Religion, Schoolmasters, and others who are brought in communication with the humbler classes of petitioners are requested, when opportunity offers, to explain this requirement.

By command,

E. N. WALKER, Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, 10th April, 1885.

Petitions having been in many instances addressed in an informal manner to the Governor and to the Governor in Council, it is hereby notified, for general information, that petitions can be conveniently addressed to His Excellency on all matters requiring Executive action on the part of the Government and that it will facilitate the consideration of such petitions if they are enclosed to the Colonial Secretary in the first instance for submission to His Excellency.

2. Petitions to the Governor and Legislative Council may be sent by bodies or by individuals to the Clerk of the Council, or they may be presented by any member of the Council when the Council is in session as required by the rules.

By command,

J. ALLWOOD, Acting Colonial Secretary.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

Up to the time of the passing of Law 34 of 1885 (the 16th November, 1885,) all applications from Officers in the Public Service of Jamaica for pensions and gratuities were dealt with under the Imperial Superannuation Acts, the various Treasury Minutes thereunder and certain Regulations drawn up in the year 1879, known as the "Jamaica Pension Regulations."

Provision has now been made by Law 34 of 1885 for the granting of pensions and gratuities to Officers who were in the Public Service at the time of the passing of that Law and who may thereafter retire from the same, as well as for securing and making permanent the pensions which had been previously granted and had appeared annually in the Estimates. No provision is made in the Law for any pensions or gratuities to persons who may enter the Public Service after the passing of this Law.

As the Law is one of such general interest it is deemed desirable to publish it in full in the Handbook as affording a ready and convenient means of reference to its provisions.

JAMAICA—LAW 34 OF 1885.

The Pensions Law, 1885.

[16th November, 1885.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to make provision by Law as to the granting of pensions and gratuities to officers who are now in the Public Service and who may hereafter retire from the same, and to secure and make permanent certain pensions heretofore granted and which have hitherto appeared annually in the Estimates:—

Be it enacted by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council of the Island of Jamaica, as follows:—

PART I.—GENERAL PROVISIONS.

1—The term "officer" in this Law shall mean any person at the time of the passing of this Law holding any permanent appointment in the Civil Service of this colony, the whole of whose time is at the disposal of the Government for the performance of the duties of his office, and shall include the present Headmaster of the Jamaica High School appointed under Law 34 of 1879.

The term "office" shall mean any appointment held as aforesaid.

2—Under no circumstances shall a pension be granted under this Law to any officer that shall exceed two-thirds of the amount of salary of such officer, to be calculated as hereinafter mentioned.

3—The services in respect of which any pension or gratuity shall be granted under the provisions of this Law must in all cases have been continuous, except when the officer shall have been absent from the performance of the duties of his office with the permission of the Government, or his services have been interrupted by abolition or reduction of office, or other temporary suspension of employment not arising from his misconduct or his voluntary resignation of office.

Provided that in the case of the present holder of the office of Director of Public Works the service shall be regarded as continuous as from the 18th day of December, 1870, notwithstanding that he did resign his office on the 7th October, 1873, and was re-appointed thereto as the 17th November following.

4—After the passing of this Law absence on leave on half salary, not being vacation leave, will be taken into calculation in computing pensions or gratuities, at the rate of one month for every two months of such absence on leave. In every case absence in excess of the period for which salary is allowed will not count as service.

5—The service of any officer, for the purpose of the computation of any pension or gratuity, will be considered to have commenced from the date of his first permanent appointment to an office, or from the date of his temporary appointment to an office provided that in such case his service therein and in a subsequent permanent appointment shall have been continuous, and that the period during which he shall have held such temporary appointment shall not have been taken into account as part of the service of any officer on behalf or in lieu of whom he shall have held such temporary appointment.

In the case of a person not being in the colony at the time of his first appointment, service will be reckoned from the date of his commencing to receive pay from the Government of Jamaica. No service shall, in any case, be reckoned prior to sixteen years of age.

6—In computing the amount of any pension or gratuity to be granted to any person under the provisions of this Law, any amount received by the officer as allowance for house rent, or the actual value of quarters belonging to the Government and occupied by him, and emoluments derived from rations, or other unquestionable remuneration for personal services, shall be added to his salary:—Provided that in any case such amount or actual value shall not be allowed to count in the aggregate for more than one-sixth of the salary of such officer; but allowances for horses, travelling, or other expenses of that description, which are contingent only on the particular nature and actual transaction of the business of the office held by such person, shall not be taken into account.

Where the remuneration of an office consists partly of fees and partly of salary, the fees shall be added to the salary; and where the remuneration consists of fees only such fees shall be treated as salary; except in either event in the case of an officer who is allowed private practice. For the purposes of this section the word "fees" is limited to fees received under authority of any Act or Law, or any regulation or scale made by the Governor under any Act or Law, and which the officer is allowed to retain for his own use. In calculating the amount of fees the average amount for the three years preceding the retirement of the officer shall be taken, after deducting therefrom the amount of any office expenses and the like which the officer may have had to defray from such fees.

7—No officer shall be deemed to have an absolute right to any pension or gratuity under this Law. And nothing in this Law shall prevent any officer from being at any time, subject to any Regulation made or to be made by Her Majesty in that behalf, dismissed without any pension or gratuity.

8—No pension or gratuity shall be granted to any officer under this Law except with the approval of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies; and in order to obtain such approval the Governor shall submit to the Secretary of State certificates of the service, age and conduct of the officer and of the ground of his retirement.

9—Subject to the provisions hereinafter contained with respect to officers who have been employed in the service of Her Majesty previously to holding any office in this colony, and with respect to officers who having held office in this colony shall afterwards be employed in Her Majesty's Service in any other part of Her Majesty's Dominions, and to officers who may retire or be removed from the service under the provisions of section fifteen of this Law, no pension shall be granted to any officer in respect of service in this colony of less than ten years.

10—Except in the case of an officer retiring or being removed under the provisions of section fifteen of this Law, and except as provided in the proviso to this section, no pension shall be granted to any officer who shall be under sixty years of age, unless upon certificates, to the satisfaction of the Governor in Privy Council, from the Head of the

Department to which he may belong, or in case the officer is himself the Head of a Department from two other Heads of Departments, and from two Medical Practitioners, one of whom at least shall be a salaried Medical Officer in the service of the Government, and neither of whom shall be the ordinary Medical Attendant of such officer, that he is incapable from infirmity of mind or body of discharging the duties of his office, and that such infirmity is likely to be permanent.

Provided always that, subject in all other respects to the provisions of this Law, it shall be lawful to grant a pension at a reduced rate hereinafter set forth to an officer who shall have attained the age of fifty-five years, and who is not otherwise entitled to a pension under the provisions of this Law.

11—It shall not be lawful in any case to grant the full pension or gratuity allowed under the provisions of this Law to any officer unless he shall have performed his duties with diligence and fidelity, to the satisfaction of the Head of his Department; and, in case the officer shall be himself the Head of a Department, such full pension or gratuity shall not be granted unless he shall have discharged the duties of his office to the satisfaction of the Governor, by whom the same shall be certified:—Provided always that the rates of pension and gratuity specified in this Law shall only be granted in cases of decidedly faithful and meritorious service; but where the testimony as to fidelity, diligence and merit, is in any respect defective, the Governor in Privy Council may make such deduction as he shall think proper from such rates. Where there has been obvious negligence, irregularity, or misconduct, the grant of pension or gratuity shall be altogether withheld.

12—In case any person enjoying any pension granted on account of age, infirmity or any other cause, or upon the abolition or reduction of an office, shall be appointed to fill any other office the salary whereof shall be paid out of any funds, public or parochial, either in this colony or elsewhere, the pension granted to him shall cease to be paid from the period of his re-employment, if the annual amount of the income of the office to which he shall be appointed shall be equal to or greater than that of the office formerly held by him; and in case it shall not be equal to that of his former office no more of such pension shall be paid to him than shall, with the income of his new appointment, be equal to that of his former office.

13—If any person to whom a pension has been granted under the provisions of this Law before he shall have attained the age of sixty years, (not being an officer who has retired under the provisions of the proviso to section ten,) shall before he has attained that age be offered a public office or situation under the Crown in any part of Her Majesty's Dominions, except the West Coast of Africa, (the same being of a character akin, or in point of emolument at least equal, to the office in respect of which the pension aforesaid has been granted,) and shall decline to accept such office or situation, being in the opinion of two Medical Practitioners (to be appointed by the Governor if such person is within this colony, and by the Secretary of State if he is not,) in a competent state of health, he shall forfeit the pension which had been granted to him. He shall also forfeit the same if, after accepting such office or situation, he shall resign the same (otherwise than on the ground of ill health) before attaining the age at which by the Laws of the place where the office or situation is held he is entitled to retire on a pension.

14—It shall be lawful for the Governor in Privy Council to pay to any officer who may be constrained, from infirmity of mind or body, to leave the Service before the completion of the minimum period which would entitle him to a pension, such sum of money by way of gratuity as the Governor in Privy Council may think proper, not exceeding the amount of one month's salary for each year of service, and one half of that amount for each completed half year. Provided that no such gratuity be granted except on the like certificates as are required by section ten of this Law in the case of an officer who has served ten years and upwards, and is under sixty years of age.

15—If any officer retire or be removed from the Public Service in consequence of the abolition of his office, or for the purpose of facilitating improvements in the organization of the Department to which he belongs, with a view to effecting greater efficiency or economy, he shall be entitled, subject to the provisions of this Law, and although he may not have served ten years, to be granted a pension as if he were retiring at the age of sixty; and in calculating such pension the following additions shall, as a compensation for loss of office, be made to the period of service of such officer (that is to say):—

In the case of an officer who shall have served twenty years and upwards,—an addition of ten years;

In the case of an officer who shall have served under twenty years and not less than fifteen years,—an addition of seven years;

In the case of an officer who shall have served under fifteen years and not less than ten years,—an addition of five years;

In the case of an officer who shall have served under ten years and not less than five years,—an addition of three years;

In the case of an officer who shall have served less than five years,—an addition of one year.

Provided that in no case shall any addition be made which, if it were made to the age

of the officer, would make that age above sixty, except that one year may be added in the case of an officer of the age of sixty or upwards.

When under the provisions of this section a pension is granted in respect of a service of less than five years it shall be lawful for the Governor in Privy Council to grant any application which may be made to commute such pension for a fixed payment, calculated at five years purchase.

16—It shall be lawful for the Governor, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State, to require any officer to retire who shall have attained the age of upwards of sixty years, or who is incapable from infirmity of mind or body or any other cause of efficiently discharging the duties of his office, and where incapacity is likely to be permanent; and such retirement shall be compulsory on such officer.

17—The privates and other members of the Constabulary Force, except the Inspector General, Deputy Inspector General, Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors, shall not come under the provisions of this Law:—Provided that if any Sub-Officer or Constable shall pass from the Constabulary directly into any other branch of the Public Service the period of his service in the Constabulary shall count for the purpose of computation of pension.

18—Any pension granted under this Law shall be paid either in this island or, if the Secretary of State shall so direct at such place in London as the Governor may from time to time determine and appoint. If payable in this island it shall be payable monthly, if in London quarterly.

PART II.—COMPUTATION OF PENSIONS.

19—Subject to the provisions of this Law, it shall be lawful for the Governor in Privy Council to grant pensions to officers on their retirement from the Public Service, at and after the following rates, that is to say:—

To any officer who shall have served as such for ten years and upwards and under eleven years, and who is not retiring under the provisions of the proviso to section ten,—at the rate of fifteen-sixtieths of the average amount of salary received by him for the three years next preceding his retirement, and in like manner of an additional one-sixtieth of such salary for each further year of service.

To any officer who is retiring under the provisions of the proviso to section ten, at the rate of one-sixtieth for each year of service, without any addition whatsoever in respect to professional qualifications or otherwise.

20—Where an officer is under the provisions of this Law entitled to any pension in respect to a service in this colony of less than ten years, such pension shall bear the same proportion to the pension to which such officer would have been entitled if he had completed his ten years service as the period of his service may bear to ten.

21—If any officer shall retire from the Public Service of this colony after having served as such officer in this colony for a period of not less than five years but under ten years, but who shall previously to his employment in this colony have served Her Majesty in any office (of such nature as if the same were an office in this colony would entitle such officer to be regarded as an officer within the meaning of this Law) in any other part of Her Majesty's Dominions for a period which, added to the period of service in this colony, shall make the total period of continuous service (within the meaning of this Law) under Her Majesty ten years or upwards, it shall be lawful for the Governor in Privy Council, on the final retirement of such officer from the Public Service of this colony, subject to the provisions of this Law, to grant to such officer a pension in respect of his service in this colony.

22—If any officer, after serving as such in this colony for the space of five years or upwards, shall be appointed by Her Majesty to any office (of such nature as if the same were in this colony would entitle him to be regarded as an officer within the meaning of this Law) in any other part of Her Majesty's Dominions, it shall be lawful for the Governor in Privy Council, on the final retirement of such officer from the Public Service after continuous service, within the meaning of this Law, under Her Majesty for a period amounting to at least ten years, subject to the provisions of this Law, to grant to such officer a pension in respect of his service in this colony, computed on the average amount of salary enjoyed by him during the three last years of such service.

23—In the case of any officer who, having been in the service of Her Majesty in some other portion or portions of Her Majesty's Dominions, is entitled in respect to such service to a pension exceeding in amount one-sixtieth part of his salary for each actual year of service, only such proportion of so much of any pension, otherwise payable to such officer under the provisions of this Law, as shall be in excess of one-sixtieth part of the salary of such officer in this colony for each actual year of service shall be allowed, as the period of service of such officer in this colony bears to the period of his service in such other portion or portions of Her Majesty's Dominions as aforesaid.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

24—Anything in this Law to the contrary notwithstanding, it shall be lawful for any District Medical Officer to retire on pension at the end of twenty years service, as if he were then sixty years of age, and for the Medical Superintendent and other Officers of the Lunatic Asylum to retire at the age of fifty instead of sixty years of age, but subject otherwise to the provisions of this Law.

25—In the case of the persons who at the time of the passing of this Law are holding

the offices mentioned in Schedule A hereto respectively, there shall be made an addition to the term of service, for the purpose of computation of pension, and by way of addition for professional qualifications, of the number of years placed opposite to such offices respectively.

26—Anything in the provisions of this Law notwithstanding, the officers transferred from the Imperial Service who are mentioned in Schedule B hereto shall, on their retirement from the service of this colony in accordance with the provisions of this Law, be entitled to have their term of service reckoned, for the purpose of the computation of pension, from the date of their first joining Her Majesty's Service. Such pension will be subject to deduction of the amount payable from Imperial funds in respect of their service prior to their entering the service of this colony.

27—The Clergy of the Disestablished Church of Jamaica whose stipends are secured to them by Law shall be entitled (subject otherwise to the provisions of this Law) to retire at any age.

28—The respective pensions set opposite to the names of the persons enumerated in Schedule C hereto shall be and the same are hereby secured to such persons for their respective lives, subject only to abatement or forfeiture in accordance with the provisions of sections 12 or 13 of this Law.

29—The officers mentioned in Schedule D who having been officers within the meaning of this Law have, by reason either of departmental changes or the exigencies of the Public Service, been transferred to parochial or quasi-public employment shall, for purposes of pension, be allowed to reckon their service in such last mentioned employment as if it were service in an office within the meaning of this Law.

30—Pensions shall be payable, under and in accordance with the provisions of this Law, to the persons named in Schedule E* who have recently quitted the Public Service.

31—Anything in this Law to the contrary notwithstanding, it shall be lawful to pay to S. D. Lindo, Assistant to the Attorney General for the Western Circuit, to Henry J. Kemble, and to E. B. Lynch, Deputy Keeper of the Records, as well the salaries now attached to their respective offices held by them as the pensions secured to the two former by Law 3 of 1870, and to the last named by this Law.

32—In any case in which doubt shall arise the Governor in Privy Council, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, shall have full power and authority to determine who shall be considered officers of this colony within the meaning of this Law, and to decide all questions which may arise in respect to the period of service to be allowed in computing the claims of officers under this Law, and likewise all questions that may arise in respect of the pension or gratuity to be granted to any officer whose official income may have been derived from fees, or partly from fees and partly from salary, or who may be entitled to receive from Imperial funds half-pay, or any retiring allowance, and also all other questions of whatever nature which may arise in connection with the provisions hereof. The Governor shall communicate, in a Message to the Council, a statement of the names of the officers to whom pensions shall have been granted during the previous year, and shewing the particulars of amount of pension, and of the age, service and grounds on which the pension has been granted, for confirmation.

SCHEDULES.

A.—Additions for professional qualifications.		B.—Officers transferred from Imperial Service.	
Judge of the Supreme Court	10 years	Batten, Robert, Supervisor of Revenue	
District Court Judge	6 "	Offices.	
Medical Superintendent of Lunatic Asylum	8 "	Harris, John, Chief Clerk in Treasury.	
Superintending Medical Officer	6 "	Gillard, Richard, Collector-General.	
		Goldie, C., Collector of Customs, Kingston.	

C.—PENSIONERS.

Name.	Office from which Retired, Service for which Pension Granted, &c.	Date of Commencement of Pension.	Annual Rate of Pension.		
REBELLION IN 1831-32.			£ s. d.		
Lydia Finlason, widow of Captain Finlason ...	Service in the Rebellion	31st Aug., '31	60	0	0
William Samuels ...		1st Jan., '34	6	0	0
DISTURBANCES IN 1865.			66	0	0
Mrs. L. Alberga ...	Sufferer by the Disturbances	1st Jan., '66	150	0	0
E. N. Harrison ...		"	12	0	0
R. G. Harrison ...		"	40	0	0
Mrs. T. F. Herschell ...		"	75	0	0
J. W. Rutty ...		"	25	0	0
Mrs. C. E. Reid ...		"	75	0	0
W. W. McGowan ...		"	20	0	0
		25th March, '66			
			397	0	0

* Included in Schedule C—Pensioners.

PENSIONERS, *continued.*

Name.	Office from which Retired, Service for which Pension Granted, &c.	Date of Commencement of Pension.	Annual Rate of Pension.
PERSONS WHOSE OFFICES MISCELLANEOUS.			
J. W. Popkins ...	Policeman ...	1854	£ s. d. 24 0 0
C. M. Farquharson ...	Junior Assistant Judge of Supreme Court ...	1856 (19 Vic. c. 11.)	500 0 0
			524 0 0
CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES.			
Catherine McGhie ...	...	1st Oct., '85	12 0 0
Catherine Price ...	...	"	20 0 0
			32 0 0
OFFICER OF LATE LEGISLATURE.			
W. G. Macfarlane ...	Committee Clerk House of Assembly and Librarian	1st Jan., '66	73 13 6†
† Less in abeyance ...	...	...	73 13 6
PERSONS WHOSE OFFICES (1.) Ecclesiastical—			
T. B. Cahusac ...	Island Curate ...	1st June, '67	125 0 0
W. Mayhew ...	Rector St. Andrew ...	1st July, '70	280 6 8
G. T. Braine ...	Island Curate ...	12th Aug., '73	85 0 0
R. B. Lynch ...	Island Curate ...	9th Oct., '75	130 6 8
F. S. Bradshaw ...	Rector St. Catherine ...	3rd Nov., '76	313 0 0
J. Williams ...	Island Curate ...	11th March, '77	280 0 0
A. J. Davidson ...	Rector Hanover ...	1st Nov., '77	357 15 6
D. R. Morris ...	Rector St. James ...	1st Jan., '81	393 6 8
Wm. Smith ...	Rector Portland ...	1st Aug., '85	308 0 0
Total (1) Ecclesiastical ...	...	...	2,272 15 6
(2.) General—			
J. Gray ...	Clerk of the Vestry St. James ...	20th April, '67	138 13 4
Brooks Cooke ...	Sub-Collector of Customs Morant Bay ...	1st Jan., '68	67 10 0
Alexander Deleon ...	Keeper of the Public Build- ings Spanish Town ...	16th Feb., '68	107 6 8
H. W. Austin ...	Receiver-General ...	17th April, '68	380 0 0
G. B. Pennell ...	Deputy Director of Roads	1st June, '68	100 0 0
Michael Solomon ...	Clerk of the Magistrates St. Ann ...	1st Aug., '68	60 0 0
Solomon D. Lindo ...	Clerk of the Peace St. Mary	1st Oct., '68	100 0 0
J. Deleon ...	Coroner Westmoreland ...	1st Oct., '68	76 0 0
Dr. J. Deleon ...	" St. James ...	"	8 0 0
D. R. Ball ...	" Metcalfe ...	1st June, '69	40 0 0
Henry Hutchings ...	Official Assignee Surry ...	1st Jan., '70	295 0 0
J. P. Munds ...	Warehouse-Keeper Cus- toms Kingston ...	"	91 13 0
Edward Kemble ...	Puisne Judge ...	1st Feb., '70	600 0 4
S. C. Burke ...	Clerk of the Peace and Magistrates' Clerk Met- calfe ...	"	80 0 0*
Beckford Davis ...	Ditto St. George ...	"	60 0 0
Matthew S. Farquharson ...	" Clarendon ...	"	194 6 8
Henry J. Kemble ...	" St. Andrew ...	"	80 0 0
Francis Jackson ...	Chief Officer Middlesex and Surry County Gaol ...	1st June, '71	20 0 0
C. Harvey ...	Master Court Chancery ...	1st July, '71	75 0 0
E. B. Lynch ...	Clerk St. Ann's Bay District Court ...	1st Sep., '72	145 0 0
Carried forward ...	...	...	4,991 5 6

PENSIONERS, *continued.*

Name.	Office from which Retired, Service for which Pension Granted, &c.	Date of Commencement of Pension.	Annual Rate of Pension.
PERSONS WHOSE OFFICES HAVE BEEN ABOLISHED,			
Brought forward ...	...	<i>continue l.</i>	£ s. d. 4,991 5 6
G. French ...	Collector of Taxes ...	1st Jan., '80	48 9 4
J. Sherbon ...	Accountant Dir. of Roads' Office ...	1st Oct., '81	116 0 0
William Speck ...	Superintendent St. Mary's District Prison ...	19th July, '85	93 0 0
William Gray ...	Superintendent St. Ann's Bay Short Term Prison ...	1st Aug., '85	50 12 8
Mary Wilkins ...	Matron Mandeville District Prison ...	15th July, '85	6 13 4
Sarah Gray ...	Matron St. Ann's Bay Short Term Prison ...	"	8 1 0
J. W. Leigh ...	Turnkey Mandeville Dis- trict Prison ...	"	6 0 0
J. Campbell ...	Taskmaster St. Ann's Bay Short Term Prison ...	"	13 6 8
Henry Thomas ...	Superintendent Montego Bay Short Term Prison ...	1st Aug., '85	63 14 0
Eleanor Wilson ...	Matron Montego Bay Short Term Prison ...	15th July, '85	3 10 8
* Less in abeyance ...			5,400 13 2
Total for offices abol			80 0 0
ished ...			5,320 13 2
OFFICERS RETIRING FROM THE SERVICE IN USUAL ROUTINE SINCE			
1866, AND WHOSE PLACES HAVE BEEN FILLED UP.			
W. N. Greensword ...	Collector of Taxes and Clerk of the Municipal Board St. Catherine ...	1st July, '69	209 9 5
William Ewen ...	Ditto Westmoreland ...	8th March, '70	136 16 6
William Kemble ...	Clerk to House of Assem- bly, re-employed as Post- master for Jamaica, and subsequently retiring on former pension ...	1st May, '70	494 0 0
Maria Cohen ...	Night Nurse Public Hospi- tal ...	15th July, '71	10 8 7
W. R. A. Hill ...	Assistant Collector of Taxes	12th Dec., '71	58 6 8
M. F. Mattos ...	Second Class Clerk Internal Revenue ...	26th Nov., '72	35 13 4
A. H. Manford ...	Postmaster Spanish Town	25th Sep., '74	26 1 1
John W. Straton ...	Auditor-General ...	2nd March, '75	230 0 0
J. Levy ...	Chief Subordinate Officer General Penitentiary ...	1st Oct., '75	47 2 11
Ann E. Freshney ...	Matron Lunatic Asylum ...	1st Dec., '75	53 11 0
M. Whitmore ...	Head Attendant Lunatic Asylum ...	1st Oct., '77	15 12 0
S. D. Scholar ...	Matron General Peniten- tiary ...	12th March, '78	21 2 0
S. S. Plues ...	Chief Clerk Governor's Secretary's Office ...	13th March, '78	73 6 8
C. Rampini ...	District Court Judge ...	20th March, '78	250 0 0
R. Thomson ...	Botanic Gardener ...	1st Sep., '78	163 6 8
F. J. Stephenson ...	Chief Clerk Customs King- ston ...	1st Oct., '78	104 3 4
E. E. Lewin ...	Clerk Customs Kingston ...	1st Jan., '79	120 16 8
Thomas Kilby ...	Sub-Officer St. Catherine District Prison ...	1st Feb, '79	14 0 0
Carried forward ...	...	...	£2,068 16 10

PENSIONERS, *continued.*

Name.	Office from which Retired, Service for which Pension Granted, &c.	Date of Commencement of Pension.	Age at time of Retire- ment.	Annual Rate of Pension.
OFFICERS RETIRING Brought forward	FROM THE SERVICE, <i>contin</i>	<i>ued.</i>		£ s. d.
J. Duncan	Superintendent of Roads and Works	21st Feb., '79	...	2,063 16 10
T. S. Cushnie	Head Night Watchman General Penitentiary	17th March, '79	...	66 13 4
H. M. Hall	Assistant Clerk Kingston District Court	1st May, '79	...	31 5 8
W. B. Salmon	Collector of Taxes St. Elizabeth	1st July, '79	...	36 13 4
Dr. John Wilson	Parochial Medical Officer, St. James	1st Nov., '79	57	180 0 0
Dr. Thomas Clarke	Parochial Medical Officer St. Mary	1st Dec., '79	68	70 0 0
George Ffrench	Collector of Taxes West- moreland	1st Jan., '80	62	35 0 0
Wm. Gray	Collector of Taxes St. Mary	12th Jan., '80	64	120 0 0
Joseph McLeod	Subordinate Officer Fal- mouth District Prison	1st March, '80	74	366 13 4
John F. Crowe	Ditto General Penitentiary	"	60	20 7 0
G. W. Clarke	Superintendent of Roads and Works	"	60	21 17 5
John Savage	Inspector of Schools	1st Oct., '80	62	185 0 0
Robert Matthews	Master Carpenter General Penitentiary	21st Aug., '80	59	326 13 4
Eliza R. Scott	Postmistress Black River	1st Oct., '80	67	41 18 7
J. N. Campbell	Clerk General Post Office	16th Oct., '80	43	18 0 0
William Martin	Superintendent Middlesex and Surry County Gaol	1st Nov., '80	62	91 15 5
Janet M'Tavish	Keeper Court House Black River	13th March, '81	61	90 0 0
T. H. Orrett	Superintendent Plumb Point Light House	17th May, '81	68	17 13 10
Francis Aspinall	Attendant Lunatic Asylum	1st Aug., '81	76	84 11 8
F. S. Chamberlaine	Collector of Customs Sav- la-Mar	1st Sep., '81	48	13 7 8
John M'Lawrence	Locker and Gauger Customs	1st Oct., '81	46	150 0 0
P. Stowe	Master Blacksmith General Penitentiary	1st Jan., '82	73	32 0 0
Isaac Palmer	Messenger Customs	18th Feb., '82	61	44 6 5
Rosa Ashbourne	Night Nurse Hospital	3rd Mar., '82	61	15 0 0
Mary Watt	Nurse Lunatic Asylum	25th Mar., '82	60	12 9 7
Francis Reid	Messenger Colonial Secre- tary's Office	8th April, '82	60	8 19 11
C. G. Thompson	Matron Reformatory	15th June, '82	60	18 0 0
H. J. James	Clerk Internal Revenue Department	27th July, '82	30	19 4 0
Henry Lyon	Dispenser Dry Harbour Hospital	1st August, '82	56	28 18 6
M. S. Farquharson	Clerk Petty Sessions Cla- rendon	1st Oct., '82	64	22 2 8
Francis Hopkins	Taskmaster St. Catherine's District Prison	3rd April, '83	54	52 6 8
E. Newton	Lieutenant-Governor and Colonial Secretary	7th June, '83	50	23 2 9
J. Leslie	Head Turnkey Hanover District Prison	1st July, '83	65	175 0 0
R. S. Cooper	Messenger Legislative Council	1st Oct., '83	53	16 16 0
Police Pensions	(Old Force)	...	...	7 16 0
A. Peyton	Messenger Stamp Office	1st Oct. '84	68	54 11 8
Carried forward	...	...	...	4 6 8
				£4,566 8 3

PENSIONERS, *continued.*

Name.	Office from which Retired, Service for which Pension Granted, &c.	Date of Commencement of Pension.	Age at time of Retire- ment.	Annual Rate of Pension.
OFFICERS RETIRING Brought forward		FROM THE SERVICE, <i>continued.</i>	...	£ s. d. 4,566 8 3
J. A. Brown	Messenger General Post Office	1st Oct., '79	65	9 7 2
C. Hutchinson	Nurse Lunatic Asylum	16th Nov., '83	48	7 16 0
A. Lawrence	Warder Lunatic Asylum	16th Nov., '83	63	6 10 0
T. McKay	Officer St. Catherine District Prison	1st Dec., '83	37	13 0 0
S. Sootland	Nurse Lunatic Asylum	1st Dec., '83	50	7 16 0
M. A. Jones	Messenger Immigration Office	1st Jan., '84	63	8 13 4
S. Edwards	Nurse Lunatic Asylum	8th Mar., '84	62	6 10 0
E. W. Major	District Medical Officer St. Thomas	1st April, '84	57	46 13 4
E. Moore	Nurse Lunatic Asylum	1st April, '84	62	6 10 0
E. McGowan	Nurse Public Hospital	31st May, '84	70	7 0 5
W. Y. Garsia	Inspector of Immigrants	12th Nov., '84	65	133 6 8
J. Samuel	Sub-Inspector of Constabulary	1st Nov., '84	41	65 14 5
J. Adolphus	District Medical Officer St. Elizabeth	1st Nov., '84	60	62 4 6
J. B. Crooks	Runner Internal Revenue	1st Jan., '85	63	16 16 0
A. Cooper	Assistant Collector of Taxes, &c., Portland	20th Feb., '85	52	111 0 10
W. A. Hamilton	Collector of Taxes Manchester	1st April, '85	70	201 13 4
J. Pasmore	Collector of Customs Falmouth	1st April, '85	65	120 0 0
J. C. Bunting	Clerk Parochial Boards Westmoreland	1st April, '85	49	45 0 0
T. Brown	Subordinate Officer General Penitentiary	1st May, '85	60	43 16 2
J. W. Salmon	Runner Internal Revenue	1st May, '85	57	16 0 0
D. McKenzie	Assistant Collector of Revenue Hanover	1st June, '85	49	91 13 4
Samuel Hinds	Head Turnkey St. Catherine District Prison	1st Aug., '85	44	19 5 9
Wm. Flemmings	Subordinate Officer General Penitentiary	12th Sep., '85	55	18 0 6
M. S. Rickards	Matron Public Hospital	1st Jan., '86	62	31 10 0
Henry Brown	Taskmaster Port Antonio Short Term Prison	9th Sep., '85	63	11 6 8
H. D. Lawes	Late Dispenser General Penitentiary	20th April, '86	...	52 0 0
Total to Officers	Retiring since 1866, &c.	...	...	5,725 12 8
Alex. Gordon	Injuries received when working on the Public Roads	25th June, '73	...	15 0 0
Total for Compensation for abolition of office and pensions...	...	...	...	£12,116 5 10

SCHEDULE D.

Officers transferred to Parochial Service.

Lee, Henry, Clerk to the Kingston and Liguanea Water Works Commissioners, 1876.
 Parry, John, Surveyor to the City of Kingston.

PART VI.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Up to 1879 the Supreme Court of Judicature of this island was but a Court of Common Law, although under various statutes it exercised jurisdiction in bankruptcy, and in several other matters specially provided for. In the year above-named it underwent a reconstruction and had consolidated with it the High Court of Chancery, the Incumbered Estates' Court, the Court of Ordinary, the Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, the Chief Court of Bankruptcy and the Circuit Courts.

The Court consists of a Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges, the Chief Justice being President. The two Puisne Judges rank according to the dates of their appointment. All the Judges must be members of the bar of England, Ireland or Scotland of at least five years standing.

The full Court hold a session in Kingston on the first Monday in February, April, June, August, October and December in each year. A special sitting of the full Court may at any time be appointed by the Chief Justice.

"Except in relation to the matters specified in sections 31 and 32 of the Judicature Law and to causes and matters (other than of an interlocutory nature) under the Divorce Law, a single Judge sitting in Court or in Chambers may exercise the jurisdiction and powers of the full Court: Provided that such Judge may at any time, if he shall think fit, refer any matter before him for the consideration of the full Court."*

The following are the Rules* with regard to the business of the several divisions of the Court:—

(1.) The duties of the Circuit Courts shall be performed by the Judges by arrangement amongst themselves.

(2.) Business in Equity and for the sale of Incumbered Estates shall be transacted and disposed of in the first instance by a single Judge sitting in Court or at Chambers, such single Judge being ordinarily the Chief Justice.

(3.) Business in Bankruptcy, except the question of the Bankrupt's final discharge when any opposition shall have been entered, shall be transacted and disposed of in the first instance by a single Judge sitting in Court or at Chambers, such single Judge being ordinarily the senior Puisne Judge.

(4.) Non-contentious business in Probate and Administration shall be transacted and disposed of by a single Judge sitting at Chambers, the sitting Judge being ordinarily the junior Puisne Judge.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.			Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
		£	s.	d.	
Chief Justice	Hon. Sir Adam Gib Ellis, Kt.	2,000	0	0	22nd Dec., '70
Puisne Judge	Hon. Charles Ribton Curran	1,300	0	0	June, '79
Second Puisne Judge	Hon. Ernest Augustus Northcote	1,000	0	0	1882
Attorney-General	Hon. H. H. Hocking	1,500	0	0	March, '73
Asst. Attorney-General on Eastern Circuit	S. C. Burke	400	0	0	24th Sep., '58
Ditto Western Circuit	S. D. Lindo	500	0	0	24th July, '54
Crown Solicitor	S. C. Burke	400	0	0	24th Sep., '58

* Rules and Orders under the Judicature Law, 1879.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SUPREME COURT, *continued.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
		£ s. d.	
Registrar of the Supreme Court of Judicature -	Thos. Hendrick -	600 0 0	8th June, '71
Chief Clerk -	H. G. Richards -	220 0 0	1st April, '73
Second Clerk -	A. G. Richards -	120 0 0	14th April, '80
Third Clerk -	James Fraser Whitehorne -	100 0 0	1st Oct., '80
Fourth Clerk -	George H. Lillie -	80 0 0	1st July, '84
Clerk to the Attorney-General and Librarian -	Charles B. Burnett -	190 0 0	27th Dec., '70
Crier of the Supreme Court	H. Vaz -	20 0 0	June, '56
Clerks of Circuit Courts:			
Kingston -	Thos. Hendrick -	180 0 0	8th June, '71
Bath -	L. L. Samuel -	50 0 0	1st Oct., '79
Mandeville -	W. G. Clough -	60 0 0	15th June, '72
Montego Bay -	L. J. Preston -	60 0 0	1st Feb., '70
Black River -	W. F. Langley -	30 0 0	1st Nov., '73
Savanna-la-Mar -	W. F. Langley -	30 0 0	1st Nov., '73
St. Ann's Bay -	Alexander Lake -	60 0 0	7th Oct., '68
Administrator-General and Trustee in Bankruptcy	William Lee -	600 0 0	1st Jan., '80.

BARRISTERS-AT-LAW.

H. H. Hocking
Findlater Roper

Alan Kerr.

Philip Stern*†
A. Mallory Dillett*†

ADVOCATES.

Solomon DaSilva Lindo
Samuel Constantine Burke
Arthur Levy
Thomas Oughton

Daniel P. Nathan
Henry Vendryes
Thomas Lloyd Harvey
John Thomson Palache.

SOLICITORS.

H. J. Kemble
Charles Harvey*
William Kemble*
M. S. Farquharson
James Dayes
Henry J. Bicknell
Thomas Hendrick
S. D. Lindo
D. P. Nathan
Thomas Oughton
Edward Bancroft Lynch
Alexander Lake
S. Constantine Burke
A. B. Dignum
John F. March
Henry Vendryes
James Daly Lewis
Arthur Levy
Phillpots Brown
Thomas L. Harvey
L. J. Preston

Philip Jaquet
J. W. Petgrave
A. E. Burke
James Allwood
Manderson Cohen
Henry Francis Pouyat
Samuel H. Watson
Alfred J. James*
D. N. Berwick
William Andrews
R. Hill Jackson
Henry Garsia
Wellesley Bourke
W. G. Clough
Walter F. Langley
James O'Meally
John T. Palache
Daniel Hart
John T. Musson
Paul Emile Vendryes
Edward Augustus Bell†

E. Boliver Wolfe
W. Baggett Gray
Lionel L. Samuel
Arthur Vendryes
Eugene L. F. Morais
Alfred Charles Grant
Adolphe J. Corinaldi
C. M. Calder
W. H. Orrett
J. Vincent Leach
James Nash
Charles Theophilus Bell
Andrew Valencia Lemard
C. H. Clemetson Goffe
Arthur W. Farquharson
Eastwood G. O. Smith
Wm. Alex. Henderson
Henry E. H. Davis
Sydney Jaquet
Arthur V. Kingdon.

* Off the Island.

† Entitled to practise as a Solicitor.

‡ In Holy Orders.

SUPREME COURT FEES.

COMMON LAW.

FEES OF COURT PAYABLE BY STAMPS.

<i>Writs, Commissions and Warrants.</i>		<i>Examination of Witnesses.</i>	
On sealing writ of summons	£0 13 0	For every examination of witnesses sworn and examined by the Registrar in his office, including oath, for each hour	£0 10 0
Concurrent, renewed, or amended writ	0 13 0	On every interlocutory judgment	0 5 0
Writ of mandamus or injunction	0 15 0	On every final judgment	0 10 0
Writ of subpoena, not exceeding three persons	0 2 0	On every assignment of a judgment, the amount that would be payable on the assignment of a bond, if the principal money secured by the bond were the same as that for which the judgment is recorded.	
Writ of venire facias, certiorari	0 7 6	<i>Taxation of Costs.</i>	
Every other writ	0 5 0	Taxing bill of costs not exceeding three folios of 72 words each	0 1 0
Every foreign or other commission	1 0 0	When the bill exceeds 3 such folios then for each such subsequent folio or portion of a folio	0 0 6
Every warrant or summons, not otherwise specially mentioned	0 5 0	<i>Register of Judgments.</i>	
<i>Appearances.</i>		For registering a judgment although more than one name may have to be registered	0 2 6
On entering an appearance, for each person	0 5 0	For re-registering same	0 9 0
<i>Copies.</i>		For a search for each name	0 1 0
For office copies of all documents, per folio of 72 words, any figure being counted as one word	0 0 9	For authority to enter satisfaction	0 3 0
For certifying same under seal	0 7 6	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>	
Every attested copy order	0 3 6	On a notice under Section 81 of Code	0 2 0
<i>Filing.</i>		Upon a reference to the Registrar for the purpose of any investigation or enquiry other than the taking of an account, for which another fee is herein provided, for the first hour	0 10 0
On filing a special case	1 0 0	For every additional hour or part of an hour	0 5 0
On filing an affidavit with exhibits (if any) annexed, submission to arbitration, award, bill of sale, bail, satisfaction piece, and writ of execution with return	0 3 0	On taking recognizance or bond	0 10 0
On filing caveat	0 5 0	On taking bail or taking same off the file and delivering	0 2 0
On filing any petition, statement of claim, or statement of defence, or subsequent pleading, or any demurrer, or suggestion	0 3 0	On a commitment	0 5 0
On every order	0 3 0	On every writ of distringas under 21 Vic. c. 23	0 5 0
<i>Certificates.</i>		On examining and signing enrolments of decrees and orders	1 0 0
For a certificate of appearance or of a pleading, affidavit or proceeding having been entered, filed or taken, or of the negative thereof	0 7 6	On filing interrogatories	1 0 0
<i>Searches and Inspections.</i>		On filing depositions, examinations or answers to interrogatories	0 15 0
For every search not exceeding three hours	0 1 0	Upon payment of money into Court for every sum not exceeding £50	0 5 0
On an application to inspect a pleading, order, or other record, unless otherwise provided for by law or this scale, and to inspect documents deposited for safe custody or production, pursuant to an order for any time not exceeding three hours	0 1 0	For every sum exceeding £50 and not exceeding £100	0 10 0
<i>Judges' Chambers.</i>		Above £100—10s. per cent.	
On every summons	0 1 0	<i>SOLICITORS' FEES.</i>	
On every order	0 2 0	<i>Instructions.</i>	
<i>Note.</i> —A folio throughout this Rules comprises 72 words, any figure being counted as one word.		Receiving instructions and perusing and examining vouchers and documents on which to found or oppose proceedings in any of the Divisions of the Court, except Equity	£0 15 0
<i>Writs.</i>		For each additional hour	0 16 0
Writ of summons, seizure and sale, replevin and other common writs	0 7 6	In Equity proceedings, irrespective of time, where the value of the subject matter shall exceed £200	3 0 0
Each copy	0 3 9	If of or below that amount	1 10 0
Special writs, such as partition, dower, escheat, certiorari, inquisition, drawing per folio	0 3 0	<i>Appearances.</i>	
Fair copy	0 1 6	Fair copy	0 1 6
Engrossing	0 2 6	Engrossing	0 2 6
Endorsement of claim	0 7 6	Copies per folio	0 1 6
Each copy	0 3 9	Briefs of pleadings, statements to accompany same, accounts, &c., per folio	0 1 6
For each additional folio	0 1 6	Attendance in Court at trial of Contested Causes, taking judgments, arguments and contested motions, per hour	0 10 0
Statement of claim or defence or other subsequent pleading not exceeding 4 folios	0 3 0	Attendance in Chambers or on the Registrar on the taking of accounts, or other references, per hour (where not otherwise specially provided for)	0 10 0
For each additional folio	0 1 6	Common attendance otherwise than in Equity	0 4 0
Drawing per folio	0 3 0	Attendance at Public Offices, or to serve notices, summonses, orders, subpoenas, or upon Counsel to deliver briefs, or other proceedings	0 4 0
Fair copy	0 1 6	At Record Office to make search or record deeds	0 7 6
<i>Appearances.</i>		On Counsel in consultation per hour	0 10 0
Memorandum of appearances for one person	0 3 0	<i>Note.</i> —As to attendance at Chambers.	
For each additional person	0 1 0		
Bonds, replevin, security for costs, drawing per folio	0 3 0		

SOLICITORS' FEES, continued.

<i>Appearances.</i>		<i>Appearances.</i>	
A Judge may, in his discretion, allow such further sums, as follow:—		Each copy additional	£0 1 6
For lengthy attendance, not exceeding	£1 1 0	Witnesses, examining each and taking notes of his evidence, per hour	0 10 0
For unusual and extraordinary skill and labour, not exceeding	10 10 0	Common suggestions, assignment of judgment, authority to enter satisfaction, warrant of attorney, each	0 7 6
Affidavits of service on one person of materiality and other common affidavits	0 7 6	Special searches in any of the Public Offices, per hour	0 7 6
For each additional person in affidavit of service	0 3 0	For each docket of judgment	0 1 6
Special affidavits drawing per folio	0 3 0	" " deed	0 7 6
Fair copy	0 1 6	If more than one folio for each additional folio	0 2 6
Engrossing	0 2 6	Letters not exceeding two sides	0 6 8
Notices of trial, of Counsel, of taxation, of striking Special Jury, and other common notices	0 3 0	For each additional side	0 3 4
Each copy	0 1 6	Special journeys and attendances per day, £2 and 1/6 per mile.	
Notices to admit or produce documents	0 7 6	Perusal and considering draft deeds and making alterations therein, per folio	0 1 6
Each copy	0 3 9	Perusing statement of claims or of defence, per folio	0 1 6
Motions. Summonses for Chambers	0 7 6	Notices to admit or produce documents	0 7 0
Each copy	0 3 9	Præcipe for writ	0 3 0
Subpoenas ad testificandum	0 7 6	<i>Note.</i> —Any other matter not provided for in the above scales to be dealt with on the principle of the scales.	
Each copy	0 3 0		
With duces tecum clause additional	0 3 0		

EQUITY.

FEES OF COURT PAYABLE BY STAMPS.

<i>Writs, Commissions and Warrants.</i>		<i>Taking Accounts.</i>	
On sealing writ of summons	£0 3 0	On taking an account of a Receiver, Guardian, Liquidator, Sequestrator, Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Agent, Solicitor, Mortgagee, Co-tenant, Co-partner, Execution Creditor, or other person liable to account, when the amount found to have been received without deducting any payments shall not exceed £200	£0 2 0
Concurrent, renewed or amended writ	0 3 0	When such amount shall exceed £200 for every £100 or fraction	0 1 0
Writ of mandamus or injunction	0 5 0	The Registrar may require the deposit of stamps on account of fees before taking the account, not exceeding the fees on the full amount appearing by the account to have been received, and shall make a memorandum thereof on the account.	
Writ of subpoena, not exceeding three persons	0 2 0		
Writ of venire facias, certiorari, or partition	0 7 6		
Every other writ	0 5 0		
Every foreign or other commission	1 0 0		
Every warrant or summons not otherwise specially mentioned	0 5 0		
<i>Appearances.</i>		<i>Taxation of Costs.</i>	
On entering an appearance, for each person	0 5 0	Taxing bill of costs not exceeding three folios of 72 words each	0 1 0
<i>Copies.</i>		When the bill exceeds 3 such folios then for each such subsequent folio or portion of a folio	0 0 6
For office copies of all documents, per folio of 72 words, any figure being counted as one word	0 0 9		
For certifying same under seal	0 7 6		
Every attested copy order	0 3 6		
<i>Filing.</i>		<i>Register of Judgments.</i>	
On filing a special case	1 0 0	For registering a judgment although more than one name may have to be registered	0 2
On filing an affidavit with exhibits (if any) annexed, submission to arbitration, award, bill of sale, bail, satisfaction piece, and writ of execution with return	0 3 0	For re-registering same	0 1 6
On filing a caveat	0 5 0	For a search for each name	0 1 0
On filing any petition, statement of claim, or statement of defence, or subsequent pleading, or any demurrer, or suggestion	0 3 0	For authority to enter satisfaction	0 3 0
On every order	0 3 0		
<i>Certificates.</i>		<i>Miscellaneous.</i>	
For a certificate of appearance or of a pleading, affidavit or proceeding having been entered, filed or taken, or of the negative thereof	0 7 6	On a notice under Section 81 of Code	0 2 0
<i>Searches and Inspections.</i>		Upon a reference to the Registrar for the purpose of any investigation or enquiry other than the taking of an account, for which another fee is herein provided, for the first hour	0 10 0
For every search not exceeding three hours	0 1 0	For every additional hour or part of an hour	0 5 0
On an application to inspect a pleading, decree, order, or other record, unless otherwise provided for by Law or this scale, and to inspect documents deposited for safe custody or production, pursuant to an order for any time not exceeding three hours	0 1 0	On taking recognizance or bond	0 10 0
<i>Examination of Witnesses.</i>		On taking bail or taking same off the file and delivering	0 2 0
For every examination of witnesses sworn and examined by the Registrar in his office including oath, for each hour	0 10 0	On a commitment	0 5 0
<i>Judgments, Decrees and Orders.</i>		On every writ of distringas under 21 Vic., cap. 23	0 5 0
For entering a decree, or decretal order, whether on the original hearing of a cause or on further consideration, including a cause commenced by summons at Chambers and an order on the hearing of a special case or petition, per folio	0 0 9	On examining and signing enrolments of decrees and orders	1 0 0
For entering any other order, whether made in Court or at Chambers, per folio	0 0 9	On filing interrogatories	1 0 0
		On filing depositions, examinations or answers to interrogatories	0 15 0
		Upon payment of money into Court for every sum not exceeding £50	0 5 0
		For every sum exceeding £50 and not exceeding £100	0 10 0
		Above £100, 10s. per cent.	

SOLICITORS' FEES.

Note.—A folio throughout these Rules comprises 72 words, any figure being counted as one word.

<i>Instructions.</i>		<i>At Record Office to make search or record deeds</i>	
In Equity proceedings, irrespective of time, where the value of the subject matter shall exceed £200	£3 0 0	On Counsel in consultation, per hour	0 10 0
If of or below that amount	1 10 0	Affidavits of service on one person of materiality and other common affidavits	0 7 6
<i>Writs.</i>		For each additional person in affidavit of service	0 3 0
Writ of summons, seizure and sale	0 7 6	Special affidavits drawing per folio	0 3 0
Each copy	0 3 9	Fair copy	0 1 6
Special writs, such as partition, dower, estate, certiorari, inquisition, drawing, per folio	0 3 0	Engrossing	0 2 6
Fair copy	0 1 6	Notices of trial, of Counsel, of taxation, of striking Special Jury, and other common notices	0 3 0
Endorsement of claim	0 7 6	Each copy	0 1 6
Each copy	0 3 9	Notices to admit or produce documents	0 7 6
For each additional folio	0 1 6	Each copy	0 3 9
Statement of claim or defence or other subsequent pleading not exceeding 4 folios	0 3 0	Motions.—Summons for Chambers	0 7 6
For each additional folio	0 1 6	Each copy	0 3 9
Drawing per folio	0 3 0	Subpoenas ad testificandum	0 7 6
Fair copy	0 1 6	Each copy	0 3 0
<i>Appearances.</i>		With duces tecum clause additional	0 3 0
Memorandum of appearances for one person	0 3 0	Each copy additional	0 1 6
For each additional person	0 1 0	Witnesses, examining each and taking notes of his evidence, per hour	0 10 0
Bonds, replevin, security for costs, drawing per folio	0 3 0	Common suggestions, assignment of judgment, authority to enter satisfaction, warrant of attorney, each	0 7 6
Fair copy	0 1 6	Special searches in any of the Public Offices, per hour	0 7 6
Engrossing	0 2 6	For each docket of judgment	0 1 6
Common bonds	0 15 0	For each docket of deed	0 7 6
Drafts of proceedings, cases for opinion of Counsel or to accompany briefs, and of all deeds or other original matter, abstracts of title, per folio of 72 words	0 3 0	If more than one folio for each additional folio	0 2 6
Fair copies for Counsel or opposite Attorney, or perusal of Client when necessary per folio	0 1 6	Letters not exceeding two sides	0 0 8
Engrossment	0 2 6	For each additional side	0 3 4
Copies, per folio	0 1 6	Special journeys and attendances per day, £2 and 1/6 per mile.	
Briefs of pleadings, statements to accompany same, accounts, &c., per folio	0 1 6	Perusal and considering draft deeds and making alterations therein, per folio	0 1 6
Attendance in Court at trial of Contested Causes, taking judgments, arguments and contested motions, per hour	0 10 0	Perusing statement of claims or of defence, per folio	0 1 6
Attendance in Chambers or on the Registrar on the taking of accounts, or other references, per hour (where not otherwise specially provided for)	0 10 0	Notices to admit or produce documents	0 7 6
		Præcipe for writ	0 3 0

CHAMBERS—EQUITY.

COURT FEES.

The lower scale of fees shall be charged where the value of the subject matter shall be of or below the value of £200, and where such value shall exceed £200 the higher scale shall be charged.

	Lower Scale.	Higher Scale.
For every original summons for the purpose of proceedings originating in Chambers	£0 7 6	£0 7 6
For every duplicate thereof	0 1 0	0 5 0
For every other summons or warrant	0 5 0	0 5 0
For every affidavit	0 1 0	0 1 0
For every recognizance under any order of Court, including the time necessary for inquiring into the nature and extent of the property, taking and marking on the recognizance the justification of the surety or sureties, all which it shall be the duty of the Registrar to do	0 10 0	1 0 0
For attendance of Registrar in taking the examination of witnesses under any order, decree or commission issuing out of the Court in any matter to him directed per day	1 0 0	2 0 0
For drafting examinations when taken before the Registrar, per folio	0 1 0	0 1 0
For copying and transcribing fair the examinations of witnesses to be signed by them per folio	0 0 6	0 0 6
For every exhibit marked or signed by the Registrar	0 1 0	0 1 0
For drafting reports on accounts in chief or other inquiries, including all accounts of real estate directed to be taken before the Registrar, per folio	0 1 0	0 1 0
For every certificate of report	0 10 0	1 0 0
For every certificate upon the passing of a Receiver's or Consignee's account a further fee in respect of each one hundred pounds of the net balance received by such Receiver or Consignee, after deducting all necessary outgoings for rents, taxes, rates, repairs and management of the property	0 10 0	0 10 0
For every order drawn up by the Registrar made upon application for time to plead, answer or demur, for leave to amend cause petitions, or for enlarging the period for closing evidence	0 1 0	0 5 0
For every other order drawn up by the Registrar	0 10 0	1 0 0
For every advertisement	0 10 0	1 0 0
For all conditions of sale	1 0 0	2 0 0

CHAMBERS—EQUITY, continued.

COURT FEES, continued.

Lower Scale. Higher Scale.

For attendance of Registrar at any sale of property directed by the Court, and held by him, for each day, if sale in Kingston	£1 0 0	£3 0 0
If sale elsewhere, the Registrar shall further be entitled to a travelling allowance at the rate of one shilling and sixpence per mile from Kingston to the place of sale.		
For copies of all reports, certificates, vouchers, accounts and other documents and papers filed in the Registrar's Office per folio	0 0 6	0 0 6
<i>Note.</i> —All the above Court Fees, except in the case of attendances and travelling allowances, shall be collected by means of stamps.		

SOLICITORS' FEES.

For preparing an original summons for the purpose of proceedings originating in Chambers	0 15 0	1 1 0
For preparing every other summons and attending to get same filled up at Chambers	0 7 6	0 7 6
If special, not to exceed	—	1 1 0
For each copy of a Judge's summons, to leave in Chambers or to serve	0 5 0	0 5 0
For each copy of a notice of motion, order or certificate to serve	0 2 6	0 2 6
Or at per folio	—	0 0 6
For attending on a summons or other appointment each day according to circumstances; each attendance to be allowed by the Judge or by the Registrar	0 7 6 to 1 1 0	0 7 6 to 2 2 0
A Judge may, in his discretion, allow such further sums as follows:—For lengthy attendance not exceeding £2 2s. For unusual and extraordinary skill and labor not exceeding £10 10s.		

Attending on Claims in Chambers.

For perusing the affidavits of claimants coming in pursuant to advertisement, and attending in Chambers at the time appointed by the advertisement, where the number of claims does not exceed five	0 10 6	1 1 0
Where the number exceeds five, for every additional number not exceeding five an additional sum of	0 10 6	1 1 0
For attending for every order drawn up by the Registrar and at his office, to get same entered	0 7 6	0 15 0
For attending to enter claim and to file affidavit	0 7 6	0 7 6
For the Plaintiff or party having the conduct of the order, attending the Registrar with brief and papers to bespeak minutes or order, not being an order of course	0 7 6	0 7 6
For ditto for preparing list of evidence read (but only when required by the Registrar and certified by him)	0 7 6	0 7 6
Or according to length at per folio	—	0 0 6
Attending to settle the draft or minutes of any decree or order	0 7 6	0 15 0
Or at the Taxing Master's discretion not to exceed	1 1 0	3 3 0
Attending to pass any decree or order, not being an order of course, including the entry thereof	0 7 6	0 15 0

N.B.—The Registrar will leave the order for entry. In case the Registrar shall certify that a special allowance ought to be made in respect of any unusual difficulty in settling and passing an order, the Judge may make such allowance to all or any of the parties as to him shall seem just.

Notices and Services.

For service of a notice of motion, exclusive of copy	0 2 6	0 2 6
For notice of claim	0 2 6	0 2 6
For notice of evidence to be read in Chambers	0 2 6	0 2 6
For notice of filing affidavit or set of affidavits filed, or which ought properly to have been filed together, to be read in Court	0 2 6	0 2 6
For notice of appointment for settling and passing minutes, decrees or orders before the Registrar	0 2 6	0 2 6
For service of a Judge's summons, exclusive of the copy	0 2 6	0 2 6
For service of a petition	0 2 6	0 2 6
For service of an order, exclusive of the copy	0 2 6	0 2 6
For other necessary or proper notice	0 2 6	0 2 6

For services on a party or witness, such reasonable charges and expenses as may be properly incurred, according to distance, or by the employment of an agent.

The fees for notices and services are not to apply where the same Solicitor is for both parties, unless it be necessary for the purpose of making affidavit of service.

There is to be one notice only of settling minutes, and one notice of passing decree or order which, if necessary, are to be continued by adjournment, of which all parties are to take notice.

PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION.

FEES OF COURT PAYABLE BY STAMPS.

In Non-Contentious Business.		In Non-Contentious Business.	
For filing affidavit applying for probate or letters of administration	£0 10 0	Upon every subpoena	£0 3 0
On every form of probate	1 10 0	Upon the entry and signing of every decree and certificate thereof	0 5 0
For grant of letters of administration	1 10 0	For each inspection of books	0 1 0
On every will bond and on every administration bond where the personal property shall be above £100, after the rate of two pounds per centum thereon.	—	For every extract or copy at the rate of one shilling and sixpence per folio.	—
For recording a will and probate per folio and each fraction of a sheet	0 1 6	For filing affidavit of attesting witness in proof of the due execution of a will or codicil	1 5 0
For office copy thereof per folio and each fraction of a sheet	0 1 6	For filing affidavit on oath of Executor or Administrator	1 10 0
Upon the entry of every administration suit	0 5 0	<i>Note.</i> —In all matters not specially provided for the same fees shall be charged by the Registrar as for similar business at Common Law.	
Upon every certificate of the Court	1 12 6		

PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION, *continued.*FEES OF COURT PAYABLE BY STAMPS, *continued.*

<i>In Contentious Business.</i>					
On every citation	£0	5	0	For filing authority to withdraw, and withdrawing caveat	£0 2 0
On every citation to see proceeding	0	5	0	Reducing into writing any question to be submitted to Jury under Judge's direction, per folio	0 0 6
On entering appearance for each person	0	5	0	Every commission issued under seal	1 0 0
Filing declaration	0	5	0	Writ of attachment	0 10 0
Filing plea	0	5	0	Writ of sequestration	0 10 0
Filing act on petition	0	5	0	For searches in Court books, making extracts, for every three hours	0 1 0
Filing answer	0	5	0	Bond to be executed by any person	0 3 0
Filing reply	0	5	0	Assignment of bond	0 5 0
Filing any further writing to the act	0	3	0	Filing exhibits per folio	0 0 6
Filing inventory	0	5	0	Taking copies of orders, decrees, Judge's notes or other documents filed, per folio	0 0 9
On pleadings amended or reformed	0	1	0	Taxing bill of costs not exceeding 3 folios	0 1 0
Filing interrogatories and answers	0	2	0	When bill exceeds 3 folios, then for each subsequent folio or portion of a folio	0 0 6
Filing affidavit as to script annexed	0	3	0	Examiner appointed to take depositions under a commission for examination of witnesses, for each day's attendance, besides travelling expenses	2 2 0
Filing case for motion	0	5	0	<i>Note.</i> —Any other matter not herein provided for to be dealt with upon the same principle as at Common Law.	
Entering order of Court on motion	0	3	0		
Summons to attend at Chambers	0	5	0		
Entering order made on summons	0	3	0		
Attested copy order	0	3	0		
Filing notices, per folio	0	0	6		
Entering final decree, per folio	0	1	6		
Entering any order or decree made with consent of parties	0	5	0		
For entering caveat	0	2	0		

SOLICITORS' FEES.

The fees of Solicitors shall be the same as the fees of Solicitors for similar business at Common Law.
Note.—The fees of Court and of Solicitors in the DIVORCE, INCUMBERED ESTATES, and the BANKRUPTCY Divisions of the Court are the same as for similar business at Common Law.

BAILIFFS' FEES.

Note.—These fees apply throughout to all the Divisions of the Court.

<i>Service of Documents.</i>					
Serving any writ of summons, notice or other document, beside mile money	£0	1	6	Executing writ of sequestration	£0 10 0
If above one mile from the Court House, Kingston, or from the office of the person effecting the service, for every mile beyond the first	0	0	6	Executing warrant to attach property before judgment	0 10 0
Attendance to make affidavit of service	0	1	0	Executing writ of seizure and sale— For the 1st £100 and under per pound	0 1 0
				For all sums over £100 per pound	0 0 6
				Keeping possession of goods till sale, including expenses of man in possession per day, not exceeding five days	0 4 0
<i>Execution of Process.</i>					
Executing writ of attachment of debts or other property	0	6	0	Poundage to be on the net proceeds after payment of all incidental expenses of the levy and sale.	
Executing writ of possession	0	6	0	Mileage may be charged at the same rate as for the service of documents.	
Executing writ of delivery	0	6	0	Fee on return to any writ	0 1 6
Executing writ of attachment for contempt	0	10	0		
All necessary expenses out of pocket to be allowed on taxation.					
Any other matter not provided for in the above scale to be dealt with on the principles of the scale.					
All accounts to be taxed by the Registrar.					

ALLOWANCES TO WITNESSES.

Note.—This to be the scale in all the Divisions of the Court.

For Board and Lodging per diem :—Proprietors, Occupiers, or Attorneys of Estates or Pens, Merchants, Bankers and Professional persons	£0	10	0	to	£0	16	0
Storekeepers, Auctioneers, Overseers, Bookkeepers, Accountants	0	8	0	to	0	10	0
Attorney's Clerks, Mercantile Clerks, Tradesmen, Skilled Workmen and the like from	0	4	0	to	0	8	0
Labourers, Journeymen, Servants and the like from	0	1	6	to	0	2	6
Females according to their station in life but not exceeding	—				0	12	0
Members of the Constabulary Force, according to rank, but not exceeding	—				0	12	0
Medical Practitioners, duly qualified for giving professional evidence	—				1	1	0
The travelling and other expenses of Witnesses will be allowed according to the sums actually and reasonably paid or incurred, but in no case will there be an allowance for travelling expenses of more than 1/6 per mile one way. When there is a Railway or other public conveyance only the fare will be allowed.							

HOLDING OF CIRCUIT COURTS DURING 1886.

The times and places for the holding of the Circuit Courts are fixed by the Governor in Privy Council. The following are the arrangements for 1886, promulgated by an Order in the Jamaica Gazette dated 2nd December, 1885 :—

EASTERN CIRCUIT.

KINGSTON—Monday, 4th January; 15th February; 19th April; 21st June; 30th August; 18th October.

BATH—Tuesday, 13th April; 17th August; 14th December.

WESTERN CIRCUIT

MANDEVILLE—Wednesday, 3rd March; 7th July; 3rd November.

BLACK RIVER—Monday, 8th March; 8th November.

MONTEGO BAY—Monday, 15th March; 19th July; 15th November.

ST. ANN'S BAY—Monday, 22nd March; 26th July; 22nd November.

SAVANNA-LA-MAR—Monday, 12th July.

ADMIRALTY COURT.

THE Court of Vice Admiralty is a branch of the Admiralty Court of England and has an imperial as well as a local jurisdiction. The primary statute in reference to this Court is the British Statute 26 and 27 Vic., c. 24 (the Vice Admiralty Courts Act, 1863) which makes provision for the appointment of a Judge, a Registrar and a Marshal. The 30 and 31 Vic., c. 45 (the Vice Admiralty Courts Act Amendment Act, 1867) empowers the Judge to appoint a Deputy Judge or Judges to assist or represent him in the execution of his judicial powers.

In the first of the Imperial Statutes the civil matters in respect of which the Court has jurisdiction—and which particularly relate to seamen, pilotage, salvage, damage by ships, ownership of ships, &c.—are fully set forth. The Jamaica Act, 27 Vic., c. 33, sec. 97 (an Act to consolidate and amend the Statute Law relating to larceny and similar offences) provides that all indictable offences mentioned in that Act, committed within the jurisdiction of the Vice Admiralty of this island, shall be deemed to be offences of the same nature, and liable to the same punishment as if they had been committed upon land within this island; and the 27 Vic., c. 34, sec. 60 (an Act to consolidate and amend the Statute Law relating to malicious injuries to property), contains a similar provision as to the indictable offences mentioned in that law.

The old rules and fees of the Vice Admiralty Court were repealed, and new rules and fees were substituted under an Order of the Queen in Council dated 23rd August, 1883; such new rules and fees came into force on the 1st January, 1884.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE VICE ADMIRALTY COURT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Judge and Commissary	Hon. Sir Adam Gib Ellis, Kt., Chief Justice of Jamaica	Fees	22nd Dec., '70
Deputy Judge	Hon. C. Ribton Curran, Senior Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court	do.	11th Aug., '53
Registrar	Thomas Hendrick	do.	8th June, '71
Marshal	Henry Maxwell Hall	do.	...
Surrogates	Charles Harvey*	...	...
	Thomas Hendrick	...	8th June, '71
	Walter Fitch Langley	...	1st Nov., '73

DISTRICT COURTS.

THESE Courts were framed on the model of the English County Courts. They have jurisdiction in personal actions for debt or damages to the extent of £50, and by the mutual agreement of parties to any amount. Inland cases the jurisdiction is unlimited, except when a dispute has arisen respecting title, in which case the annual value must not exceed £12. In equity, probate, and administration cases the subject matter must not exceed £200. They have also a limited criminal jurisdiction, excluding cases of murder and manslaughter. In criminal cases defendants charged before a Magistrate's Court can have their trial moved up to the Court of the District Judge. An appeal lies from the District Court to the Supreme Court upon all questions of law. The

* Off the Island.

District Judge is the Coroner of his district. The Judges of the District Courts must be members of the bar of England or Ireland or the Faculty of Advocates of Scotland.

DISTRICT COURT FEES.

PART I.—COMMON LAW.

COURT FEES.	AMOUNT OF DEMANDS.					
	Not exceeding £5.	Exceeding £5 and not exceeding £10.	Exceeding £10 and not exceeding £20.	Exceeding £20 and not exceeding £30.	Exceeding £30 and not exceeding £40.	Exceeding £40.
	s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Filing every agreement as to costs under sec- tion 77	2 6	2 6	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 2 6
Entering every plaint and issuing summons.	7 0	13 0	1 4 0	1 16 0	2 7 0	3 0 0
Every subpoena (when required) which may be filled up with three names	1 0	1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0
All copies	0 6	0 6	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 6
Every copy of a judg- ment, for every sheet of 160 words, and every fraction of a sheet .	1 0	1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0
Copies of evidence or documents, for every sheet of 160 words, and every fraction of a sheet	1 0	1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0

Entering every plaint and issuing the summons thereon in cases tried by agreement under section 122 where the amount of demand exceeds £50—£3, and 1s. 6d. in the pound on every pound sued for above £50.

Note.—In all plaints for the recovery of debt or damages the Court fees shall be estimated on the amount of the demand; but where the Plaintiff recovers less than the amount of his claim the difference between the Court fees according to that amount, and the Court fees according to the amount recovered, shall be paid by the Plaintiff, and shall not be charged as costs against the Defendant.

In proceedings under Law 28 of 1867, as amended by Law 13 of 1869, and in proceedings under Law 22 of 1881, the costs (so far as regards Court fees) to be indorsed on the summons, and to be entered up in case of judgment by default, shall be in accordance with the foregoing scale, in lieu of the amounts set forth in those laws respectively.

On every appeal	<i>Appeals.</i>	£0 10 0	In all cases	<i>Interpleader.</i>	£2 0 0
For a warrant to replevy	<i>Replevins.</i>	0 2 6	For recording each assignment	<i>On Assignment of Judgment.</i>	0 5 0
For a replevin bond, where the claim or value of property is under £20		0 10 6		<i>Judgment Summons.</i>	
Where it exceeds £20		1 1 0	On each		0 6 0

PART II.—LAND.

In plaints for the recovery of possession of lands or tenements on expiration of term of lease or tenancy, or for non-payment of rent, the amount of the claim, for the purpose of calculating the Court fees, shall be the annual value of the premises calculated on the basis of the rent payable. Provided that, for this purpose, the value shall in no case be assumed at less than £10.

In cases of boundary disputes, and in all cases in which the value of the claim cannot be precisely estimated, that value shall be taken for this purpose at £25.

In other plaints for obtaining possession of lands or tenements, the value of the premises sought to be recovered shall in all cases be taken to be £25.

In plaints for the recovery of possession of lands or tenements, if a claim be made also for mesne profits or rent, the Court fees upon such claim shall be according to the scale of fees in Part I. of this schedule, and such fees shall be in addition to the fees chargeable on plaints for the recovery of possession of lands or tenements.

Subject to the above provisions, the Court fees chargeable in cases under Part III. shall be according to the scale in Part I. of this schedule.

PART III.—EQUITY.

COURT FEES.	When claim \$50 or under.		When Claim above \$50, and not exceeding \$100.		When Claim above \$100 and not exceeding \$150.		When Claim above \$150 and not exceeding \$200.	
	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Filing every agreement as to costs under section 77	2	6	0	2	6	0	2	6
On filing each plaint and issuing the summons thereon	15	0	1	0	0	1	5	0
On each appearance	1	6	0	2	0	0	2	6
On an order for injunction	7	6	0	10	0	0	12	6
On each notice	1	6	0	2	0	0	2	6
On filing Defendant's admission or disclaimer	5	0	0	7	6	0	10	0
On filing Defendant's statement in answer	5	0	0	7	6	0	10	0
On each summons to witness	2	6	0	2	6	0	2	6
On each hearing where cause contested	10	0	0	15	0	1	0	0
Drawing up and entering each interlocutory decree	2	6	0	3	9	0	5	0
The like on each final decree	5	0	0	7	6	0	10	0
On each order of Court other than decretal	1	6	0	2	0	0	2	6
On proceedings before Clerk of the Court, for each summons	2	6	0	2	6	0	2	6
Each notice to creditor or other claimant	2	6	0	2	6	0	2	6
Each notice of proceedings	2	6	0	2	6	0	2	6
For each sitting in which the Clerk is employed in taking accounts, making enquiries, or acting as special examiner	5	0	0	5	0	0	10	0
For every additional hour or part of an hour, beyond one hour	3	0	0	3	0	0	6	0
Preparing report and certificate, per sheet of one hundred and sixty words, and each fraction of a sheet.	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Each copy thereof, per sheet of one hundred and sixty words, and each fraction of a sheet	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Entering said report and certificate	5	0	0	7	6	0	10	0
On each warrant of execution	15	0	1	0	0	1	5	0
On each other warrant	7	6	0	10	0	0	12	6
On each return of summons, notice or warrant	1	6	0	2	0	0	2	6
On each common petition or motion	2	6	0	3	9	0	5	0
On each suggestion	5	0	0	7	6	0	10	0
Amendment of plaint	5	0	0	7	6	0	10	0
On each bill for taxation	7	6	0	10	0	0	12	6
On each bond or recognizance	2	6	0	3	9	0	5	0
On copies of proceedings, per sheet of one hundred and sixty words, and each fraction of a sheet	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Each search in the books for every three hours	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
In all plaints the Court fees shall be estimated on the amount of the demand claimed; but where the Plaintiff recovers less than the amount of his claim the difference of the Court fees, according to that amount, and the Court fees according to the amount recovered, shall be paid by the Plaintiff, and shall not be charged as costs against the Defendant.								
<i>Appeal.</i>								
On entering an appeal	10	0	0	15	0	1	0	0
Recognizance or security on appeal	2	6	0	3	9	0	5	0
On filing case	5	0	0	7	6	0	10	0
On each notice	1	6	0	2	0	0	2	6
Attendance to settle case if not agreed	5	0	0	7	6	0	10	0

PART IV.—PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION.

For filing affidavit applying for probate or letters of administration including 5s. to be paid to the Clerk of the Court of Ordinary on the necessary reference to him	£0 10 0
Upon each bond	0 5 0
For recording a will and for making each copy thereof, for each legal sheet of 160 words and each fraction of a sheet	0 1 0
The Clerk of the Court of Ordinary the like sum for recording a will.	
For grant of letters of administration	0 5 0
Upon the entry of every testamentary suit	0 5 0
Upon the entering and signing of every decree and certificate thereof	0 5 0
Upon every subpoena <i>ad testificandum</i>	0 2 6
For each inspection of books	0 1 0
For every extract or copy at the rate of 1s. per folio of 160 words.	
<i>Appeal.</i>	
Upon every appeal	0 10 0

PART V.—CRIMINAL.

In cases arising out of charges lodged on the part of the public, by the Attorney-General or by any person acting under his instructions, or by any District Court Judge, or by any two Justices of the Peace, or by any person acting under the instructions of any Municipal Board, or by any Public Officer whose duty it is as such officer to lodge such charge, or by any Officer, Sub-Officer, or Constable of the Jamaica Constabulary Force, in any matter in which it is his duty as such to lodge such charge, no Court fees shall be required.

In all other cases the following Court fees shall be paid:

For every information, with summons or warrant thereon	£0 3 0
For each copy of summons or warrant	0 0 6
For every indictment	0 5 0
For every trial upon information or indictment	0 3 0
For every recognizance	0 3 0
For taking every deposition, not being an information, per sheet of 160 words and each fraction of a sheet	0 1 6
For every appeal	0 10 0
For making copies and extracts per sheet of 160 words and each fraction of a sheet	0 1 6

Note.—No Court fee shall be payable under any part of this schedule for any warrant of commitment for an insult to a Judge, or for misbehaviour in Court, or for any process issued or action taken by the immediate direction of the Judge without any application by any party.

ENDORSATION.

The following endorsation is made on each plaint; it furnishes useful information as to the proceedings in regard to recovery of debts in the District Courts:—

If you pay into the Clerk's office three days before the day of hearing the amount of claim and costs up to that time incurred you will avoid further costs. If you admit part only of the claim you may, by paying into the Clerk's office the amount so admitted, together with costs incurred by the Plaintiff up to the time of such payment, *three clear days* before the hearing, avoid further costs, unless the Plaintiff, at the hearing, shall prove a claim against you exceeding the sum so paid.

If you intend to rely on a set-off, infancy, coverture, statute of limitations, or a discharge under a Bankrupt or Insolvent Law as a defence, you must give the Clerk notice of such special defence *six clear days* before the day of hearing, and such notice must contain the particulars of such special defence, and you must deliver to the Clerk as many copies of such notice as there are Plaintiffs, and an additional copy for the use of the Court. If your defence be a set-off you must, with the notice thereof, also deliver to the Clerk a statement of the particulars thereof. If your defence be a tender you must pay into Court before or at the hearing the amount tendered.

AREAS OF COURTS.

The following are the areas of the District Courts and the dates and periods of their sittings, &c.:—

The City of Kingston Court District consists of the parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew. The Courts are held within such districts for the exercise of civil jurisdiction at the City of Kingston once in every month. The exercise of criminal jurisdiction was transferred to the Central District Court and Courts therefor are held at the following places, namely: Kingston once in every month and at Stony Hill and Gordon Town once in every two months.

The Central Court District consists of the old parish of St. Catherine, St. Thomas-in-the-Vale, St. Mary, Metcalfe and St. George, and the Courts are held at Spanish Town, Linstead, Port Maria, Annotto Bay and Buff Bay once in every month.

The Northern Court District consists of the parishes of St. Ann, Trelawny and St. James, and the Courts are held at Falmouth, St. Ann's Bay, Montego Bay, Hampshire and Brown's Town once in every month and at Moneague and Adelphi once in every two months.

The Western Court District consists of the parishes of St. Elizabeth, Westmoreland and Hanover, and the Courts are held at Savanna la-Mar, Black River, Lucea, Green Island and Santa Cruz once in every month and at Grange Hill and Miles Town once in every two months.

The Southern Court District consists of the parishes of Manchester and Clarendon and the old parishes of St. Dorothy and St. John, and the Courts are held at Mandeville, May Pen, Chapelton, The Alley and Old Harbour once in every month and at The Cottage, Wigton and St John's Rectory once in every two months.

The Eastern Court District consists of the parishes of St. Thomas and the old parish of Portland, and the Courts are held at Morant Bay, Bath, Manchioneal and Port Antonio once in every month and at Easington once in every two months.

The times of holding the District Courts are fixed by the Governor and were by an order dated 2nd December, 1885, settled as stated below for the year 1886.

HOLDING OF DISTRICT COURTS.

Name of Station.	When Court is held.	Remarks.
<i>City of Kingston Court :</i>	On third Monday in each month, viz.:—18th January, 15th February, 15th March, 19th April, 17th May, 21st June, 19th July, 16th August, 20th September, 18th October, 15th November, 20th December.	Judgment Summons heard on Friday. Succeeding days fixed for meeting of the monthly Court.
<i>Central District Court :</i>		
Annotto Bay .	Second Tuesday after first Monday in each month	The Court meets precisely at 10 o'clock on each day of its sitting.
Buff Bay .	Second Wednesday after first Monday in each month	
Port Maria .	Second Thursday after first Monday in each month	
Spanish Town .	Third Monday in each month	
Linstead .	Third Wednesday after first Monday in each month	The business of the Court at Spanish Town is disposed of in the following order:— Monday : Defaults, Judgment Summons and Contested Cases Tuesday : Contested Cases. Wednesday : Criminal Cases.
Stony Hill	Third Friday after first Monday in January, March, May, July, September and Nov.	
Gordon Town	Third Friday after first Monday in February, April, June, August, October and Dec.	
Kingston	First Monday in each month.	
<i>Eastern District Court :</i>		
Easington .	Third Monday in each month	The Court meets each day at 10 o'clock precisely.
Morant Bay .	Third Tuesday in each month	
Bath .	Third Wednesday in each month	
Manchioneal .	Third or fourth Thursday in each month	
Port Antonio .	Third or fourth Friday in each month.	The Court meets each day at 10 o'clock precisely.
<i>Western District Court :</i>		
Savanna-la-Mar .	First Monday in each month	
Grange Hill .	First or second Thursday every alternate month	
Miles Town .	Ditto	
Lucea .	Ditto	
Green Island .	Ditto	

HOLDING OF DISTRICT COURTS.

Name of Station.	When Court is held.	Remarks.
<i>Western District Court, continued.</i>		
Black River .	Friday, once in each month	
Santa Cruz .	Wednesday, ditto	
<i>Northern District Court:</i>		
Montego Bay .	Second Monday in each month	The Court meets each day at 10 o'clock precisely.
Adelphi .	Wednesday every alternate month, succeeding the Court at Montego Bay	
Falmouth .	Thursday succeeding the Court at Montego Bay	
Hampshire .	Monday, ditto Falmouth	
Brown's Town .	Tuesday, ditto Hampshire	
St. Ann's Bay .	Monday, ditto Brown's Town	
Moneague .	Thursday, ditto ditto	
<i>Southern District Court:</i>		
Alley .	Second Monday in each month	The Court meets each day at 10 o'clock precisely, except at Wigton, the Cottage and the Alley, where it meets at 11 o'clock.
May Pen .	Second Tuesday in each month	
Chapelton .	Second or third Wednesday in each month	
Old Harbour .	Fourth Tuesday in each month	
Old Rectory, St. John's .	Fourth Wednesday every alternate month	
Mandeville .	First Tuesday in each month	
Wigton .	First or second Thursday in each alternate month	
Cottage .	Ditto.	

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE DISTRICT COURTS.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>City of Kingston Court.</i>			
Judge .	Hon. E. A. Northcote .	£ s. d. *... 0 0†	...
Clerk .	James Dayes .	580 0 0†	1st Feb., '70
Assistant Clerk .	Francis Pouyat .	100 0 0	Oct., '74
Bailiff .	Charles A. Walker .	60 0 0	20th May, '82
Additional Bailiff .	John J. Drew .	50 0 0	1st Oct., '74
<i>Central District Court.</i>			
Judge .	Henry Vendryes (acting) .	800 0 0†	...
Clerk .	William G. McFarlane .	587 10 0‡	1st Jan., '58
Assistant Clerk .	C. A. J. James .	100 0 0	19th Oct., '71
Ditto .	F. S. Messias .	66 0 0	...
Ditto (Outstation, Linstead) .	J. A. Messias§ .	nil	1st Feb., '76
Ditto (Outstation, Port Maria and Annotto Bay) .	D. N. Berwick .	nil	...
Ditto (Outstations, Buff Bay) .	Chas. M. Calder§ .	nil	22nd Oct., '85
Do. (Outstation, Halfway-Tree) .	A. L. Vendryes§ .	nil	17th Feb., '80
Ditto (Outstation, Kingston) .	A. H. Quallo§ .	nil	26th April, '76
Bailiff .	John F. Rickards .	60 0 0	5th Jan., '84
Additional ditto, Port Maria .	H. A. Absalom .	50 0 0	17th Nov., '71

* Mr. Justice Northcote receives his salary as a Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

† An allowance of £100 for clerical aid is made to Mr. Dayes.

‡ And the full travelling allowance attached to the District.

§ Including travelling allowance.

¶ Holding office as Clerk of Petty Sessions.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE DISTRICT COURTS, *continued.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Northern District Court.</i>			
Judge	William Ernst	1,325 0 0*	1st Jan., '83
Clerk	Andrew B. Dignum	687 10 0*	18th Dec., '68
Assistant Clerk, St. Ann's Bay	John S. Thomas	200 0 0	17th Sep., '68
Ditto, Montego Bay	John L. Hill	150 0 0	22nd July, '75
Ditto, Falmouth	Frederick A. Nunes	100 0 0	13th Jan., '82
Bailiff, Falmouth	Daniel R. D. Casseres	60 0 0	1st May, '82
Addl. Bailiff, Montego Bay	B. F. Lindo	60 0 0	9th Nov., '81
<i>Southern District Court.</i>			
Judge	W. J. Anderson (acting)	1,025 0 0*	Feb., '74
Clerk	James Allwood	675 0 0*	7th Oct., '68
Assistant Clerk	Rudolph Lewis	100 0 0	21st Oct., '75
Additional Assistant Clerk	D. A. Tucker	100 0 0	1st Oct., '81
Assistant Clerk, Manchester	W. G. Clough†	nil	5th June, '72
Ditto, Clarendon	H. F. Pouyatt†	nil	1st Feb., '70
Ditto, St. Catherine	James Ryley†	nil	16th May, '81
Bailiff	James O'Grady	60 0 0	1st June, '79
Additional Bailiff	Adam Copland	50 0 0	28th Jan., '72
<i>Western District Court.</i>			
Judge	George G. Little	1,325 0 0*	6th Aug., '63
Clerk	George B. Pilliner	687 0 0*	6th Feb., '71
Assistant Clerk	Alfred A. Aird	90 0 0	18th Feb., '82
Ditto	Robert W. Swan	50 0 0	14th July, '83
Ditto, Westmoreland	Walter F. Langley†	nil	1st Nov., '73
Ditto, Hanover	Henry Brown†	nil	16th July, '74
Ditto, St. Elizabeth	Thomas L. Roxburgh†	nil	1st Jan., '82
Bailiff for Westmoreland and Hanover	James C. Young	60 0 0	1st Jan., '69
Addl. Bailiff for St. Elizabeth	Foster C. Young	50 0 0	7th Jan., '86
<i>Eastern District Court.</i>			
Judge	Henry J. Bicknell (actg.)	580 0 0*	March, '60
Clerk	J. Malcolm Facey	300 0 0	13th March, '48
Assistant Clerk	Edward H. Bravo	258 0 0*	1st Oct., '72
Ditto	L. L. Samuel†	nil	1st Oct., '79
Bailiff	Charles A. Gale	60 0 0	1st June, '71

COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS.

PETTY SESSIONS COURTS were established in this island shortly after the Conquest when the judicatories for the peace and good order of the island were settled. They are constituted as in England. Justices of the Peace are appointed to each parish by commission from the Governor under the great seal of the island as conservators of the public peace. They derive their power from their commission and their jurisdiction is conferred by various local laws. Generally one of the body is selected by the Governor and appointed Custos—an office similar to that of Custos Rotulorum in England. Where there is no Custos the Magistrate next in seniority to him or the Senior Magistrate in the parish and resident in the parish and in the habit of acting as a Justice of the Peace therein, shall be the individual falling under the designation of Custos. (18 Vic., chap. 31, section 6.) The course of procedure in the Courts of Petty Sessions is regulated by the 13th Victoria, chapters 24 and 35, which consolidate the previous provisions on the subject.

By Law 2 of 1866 the Governor has the power to commission any Justice of the Peace to be a Stipendiary Magistrate within the parish for which he may be appointed and to give to every such Justice of the Peace, within his jurisdiction, the powers and authority of any two Justices of the Peace associated and acting together.

By Law 3 of 1870 and 25 of 1875 Clerks of Petty Sessions are authorized to take information on oath and to issue summonses, warrants and subpoenas in criminal

* Including travelling allowance.

† Holding office as Clerk of Petty Sessions

NOTE.—The Bailiffs of the District Courts receive fees of office in addition to their salaries.

and quasi-criminal cases; to take preliminary examinations for indictable offences and to commit persons for trial before the Circuit and District Courts, and generally to do any act or thing which by any law is authorized to be done by a Justice of the Peace out of Sessions. But a Clerk of Petty Sessions cannot act as a Justice of the Peace in Special or Petty Sessions, or make the proclamation that is required to be made under the Act 21 Vic., c. 11, in cases of riot.

PETTY SESSIONS' COURT FEES.

"All proceedings in cases of persons charged with indictable offences, and all proceedings before a Justice of the Peace or Justices of the Peace in Petty Sessions, on summary trials for larceny, or under any act or law now or hereafter to be passed making the case a public prosecution, and all proceedings instituted by any member of the Constabulary Force in his capacity as such, shall be free of all stamp duty, whether imposed by this or by any other law."—Law 3 of 1870, s. 9.

On each Information	£0 3 0
" Summons	0 3 6
" Warrant	0 3 6
" Affidavit to ground search warrant and warrant	0 3 0
" Affidavit and warrant for articles of the peace and good behaviour	0 5 6
" Subpoena for witness, to contain not more than four names	0 2 0
" Warrant of distress	0 2 0
" Information, summons, and copy for servant's wages	0 3 6
" Order of Court	0 2 0
" Certificate to be annexed to proceedings	0 2 0
" Recognizance to appeal from judgment of Court	0 17 0
" Certified copy of proceedings, for every 160 words	0 1 0

Any Justice of the Peace, other than a District Court Clerk or a Clerk of Petty Sessions acting as a Magistrate, may remit or postpone the payment of the above fees in whole or in part.—Law 9 of 1878, s. 2.

WITNESSES in police cases who have given evidence may on application to the Court obtain their expenses at the following rates per diem :—

Proprietors, occupiers or attorneys of estates or pens, merchants, bankers, and professional persons	£0 10 0
Tradesmen, auctioneers, accountants, clerks, overseers, and bookkeepers	0 5 0
Artizans and journeymen	0 3 0
Labourers and the like	0 1 6
Females according to their rank in life, but not exceeding ten shillings per diem.	
Travelling expenses, sums reasonably paid but not more than 6d. per mile one way.	
Duly qualified medical practitioners :	
For attending to give professional evidence	£1 1 0
For every day beyond the first that he is in attendance to give evidence	1 0 0
Travelling expenses 1s. 6d. per mile one way from the place of residence of the witness.	

HOLDING OF COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS.

Name of Station.	When Court is held.	When Preliminary Examination is held.	When Clerk of Petty Sessions attends for Issuing Process.
<i>Kingston.</i> Kingston .	Every working day in the year	When necessary	Every working day in the year.
Port Royal .	Every alternate Thursday	Ditto	Every first and fourth Monday.
<i>St. Andrew.</i> Halfway-Tree .	Every alternate Friday	Daily	On Court days.
Stony Hill .	Every succeeding Friday after the Halfway-Tree Court		
Gordon Town .	Every alternate Saturday	—	—
Guava Ridge .	Every succeeding Saturday after the Gordon Town Court	—	—

HOLDING OF COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS, *continued.*

Name of Station.	When Court is held.	When Preliminary Examination is held.	When Clerk of Petty Sessions attends for Issuing Process.
<i>St. Thomas.</i> Morant Bay .	Every Wednesday	Days of Court or any other day when not absent at outstations	-
Bath .	Every alternate Thursday	Days of Court	-
Easington .	Every alternate Friday after Bath Court	Days of Court or Process	Monday after 1st Court
Woburn Lawn .	Every alternate Saturday	Days of Court	-
<i>Portland.</i> Port Antonio .	Every Thursday	Any day when case is ready, and C. P. S. is not visiting an outstation	-
Manchioneal .	Fortnightly on Tuesdays	Court days unless specially required	On Court days.
Hope Bay .	Fortnightly on Fridays	Ditto	Ditto.
Buff Bay .	Fortnightly on Saturdays	Every alternate Monday	Ditto.
<i>St. Mary.</i> Port Maria .	Every alternate Wednesday in each month	Every day C. P. S. is in Office	Every day C. P. S. is at Port Maria.
Annotto Bay .	Every alternate Thursday in each month	Every alternate Wednesday	On each visit.
Richmond .	Third Saturday in each month	Second Tuesday in every alternate month	{ On Court days and on second Tuesday in every alternate month.
Retreat .	Fourth Tuesday in each month		
Lucky Hill .	Fridays, once a month	First Saturday in every alternate month	First Saturday in every alternate month.
<i>St. Ann.</i> St. Ann's Bay .	Wednesdays, fortnightly	Whenever necessary	-
Brown's Town .	Fridays, fortnightly	Saturdays, fortnightly	On Fridays in the week succeeding that in which Court was held
Moneague .	Fourth Tuesday in each month	Third Monday in each month	On the day fixed for examinations.
Ocho Rios .	Second Tuesday in each month	Third Tuesday in each month	Ditto.
<i>Trelawny.</i> Falmouth .	Every Thursday	No fixed time	Every day at his office
Hampshire .	Saturday, once a month	Every Tuesday when necessary	On Court days.
Duncans .	No Court held here	No fixed time	First Saturday in each month.
Sawyers .	Ditto	Ditto	Last Saturday do. do.
<i>St. James.</i> Montego Bay .	Every Tuesday	No special day. Examinations taken as soon as practicable after charge laid	Daily, except when at outstations.
Adelphi .	Second and Fourth Thursdays in each month	Ditto	First Thursday in each month.
Montpelier .	Third Thursday do.	Ditto	Second Saturday do.
Spring Mount .	First Thursday do.	Ditto	Third Wednesday do.

HOLDING OF COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS, *continued.*

Name of Station.	When Court is held.	When Preliminary Examination is held.	When Clerk of Petty Sessions attends for Issuing Process.
<i>Hanover.</i>			
Lucea .	Every Wednesday	No fixed day	Daily, except when absent at outstations
Green Island .	Every alternate Tuesday	Ditto	Every alternate Tuesday not being Court day.
Miles Town .	Every fourth Friday	Ditto	Two Fridays before Court day.
Sandy Bay .	Every fourth Saturday	Ditto	Two Saturdays before Court day.
<i>Westmoreland.</i>			
Savanna-la-Mar	Every Tuesday in each month	Every Wednesday in each month	Daily from 9 till 3.
Morgan's Bridge	First Saturday in each month	-	-
Little London .	Second Saturday in each month	-	-
Darliston and } Speculation {	Third Friday in each month alternately	-	Third Saturday in the month alternately.
Whitehouse .	-	-	Fourth Thursday in each month.
Bluefields .	Fourth Friday in each month	-	-
Petersfield .	Fourth Saturday in each month	-	-
Top Hill .	-	When necessary at outstations	Last Monday do. do.
<i>St. Elizabeth.</i>			
Black River .	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month	No fixed time	Daily, except when absent at outstations.
Cheltenham .	First Thursday of each month	Court day	Court day.
Retirement .	Third Tuesday of each month	Court days or on the first Saturday of each month	First Saturday of each month.
Santa Cruz .	Third Friday of each month	Every Monday	Every Monday.
Balaclava .	Third Saturday of each month	Court day	Court day.
Lacovia .	Second Saturday of each month	Ditto	Ditto.
<i>Manchester.</i>			
Lincoln .	Fourth Monday in every month	Every day at Mandeville, and at outstations on the days of attendance	Second Monday in every month.
Wigton .	First Friday in every month	-	Third Friday in every month.
Cottage .	Fourth Friday in every month	-	Second Friday do. do.
Porus .	Fourth Tuesday in every month	-	Second Tuesday do.
Mandeville .	Every Saturday	-	-
<i>Clarendon.</i>			
Chapelton .	First and third Fridays in each month	Every Tuesday in the year	Every Tuesday.
Alley .	Second and fourth Saturdays in each month	Thursday in each month after Petty Sessions	Every Thursday after the Petty Sessions Court.
May Pen .	First and third Wednesdays in each month	Every day when not at an outstation	Every day when not at an outstation.

HOLDING OF COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS, *continued.*

Name of Station.	When Court is held.	When Preliminary Examination is held.	When Clerk of Petty Sessions attends for Issuing Process.
<i>St. Catherine.</i> Spanish Town .	Tuesdays and Fridays	Mondays, Tuesdays, & Fridays, except the third Monday in each month	Mondays, Tuesdays & Fridays, except the third Monday in each month.
Linstead . Old Harbour . Aylmers (St. John) }	Wednesdays Alternate Thursdays Third Monday in each month	Saturdays Alternate Thursdays Third Monday in each month	Saturdays. Alternate Thursdays. Third Monday in each month.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Kingston.</i> Stipendiary Magistrate .	H. J. Bicknell .	£ 540 s. 0 d.*	March, '60
Asst. Stipendiary Magistrate .	Capt. Forwood (acting) .	100 0 0	
Clerk Petty Sessions .	A. H. Quallo .	200 0 0	April, '76
Clerk .	C. Baquie .	80 0 0	1st Feb., '86
<i>St. Andrew.</i> Clerk Petty Sessions .	Arthur Louis Vendryes .	300 0 0	Feb., '80
<i>St. Thomas.</i> Stipendiary Magistrate .	Roger S. Haughton .	400 0 0†	...
Clerk Petty Sessions .	Lionel Leon Samuel .	250 0 0	1st Oct., '79
<i>Portland.</i> Stipendiary Magistrate .	John Thomas Wigham .	300 0 0	July, '81
Clerk Petty Sessions .	C. M. Calder (acting) .	150 0 0	...
<i>St. Catherine.</i> Stipendiary Magistrate .	James Ryley (acting) .	400 0 0†	16th May, '81
Clerk Petty Sessions .	J. A. Messias (acting) .	150 0 0	1st Feb. '76
Clerk to Clerk Petty Sessions .	R. C. Fonseca (acting) .	40 0 0	...
<i>St. Mary.</i> Stipendiary Magistrate .	J. T. Cartwright‡ .	500 0 0†	1st July, '72
Clerk Petty Sessions .	D. N. Berwick (acting) .	150 0 0	...
<i>St. Ann.</i> Clerk Petty Sessions .	Alexander M. Lake .	250 0 0§	7th Oct., '68
<i>Clarendon.</i> Clerk Petty Sessions .	Henry Francis Pouyat .	300 0 0	Feb., '70
<i>Manchester.</i> Clerk Petty Sessions .	W. G. Clough .	250 0 0	5th June, '72
<i>St. James.</i> Stipendiary Magistrate .	Maxwell Hall (acting) .	400 0 0	9th April, '84
Clerk Petty Sessions .	John Chaloner Humber .	300 0 0	1st Aug., '69
<i>Hanover.</i> Clerk Petty Sessions .	Henry Brown .	250 0 0	16th July, '74
<i>Trelawny.</i> Clerk Petty Sessions .	Lucius Junius Preston .	300 0 0	1st Feb., '70
<i>Westmoreland.</i> Clerk Petty Sessions .	Walter F. Langley .	300 0 0	1st Nov., '73
<i>St. Elizabeth.</i> Clerk Petty Sessions .	Thos. Laurence Roxburgh .	300 0 0	1st Jan., '82

* Including £40 travelling allowance.

† Including £100 house allowance. Each Stipendiary Magistrate (except the Stipendiary Magistrate of Kingston) receives in addition to his salary and house allowance 1s. per mile when travelling.

‡ Mr. Cartwright discharges the duties of Stipendiary Magistrate in St. Mary and St. Ann.

§ £50 a year allowed to provide a Clerk.

NOTE.—Each Clerk of Petty Sessions receives £6 in addition to his salary as Keeper of the Standard Weights and Measures and travelling allowance at the following rate:—£1 for any distance less than 15 miles and £3 for any distance in excess of 15 miles.

THE MAGISTRACY.

KINGSTON.

Custos—Hon. Henry John Kemble.

Justices—Phineas Bravo
 James Henry McDowell
 William Samuel Paine
 James Scott, M.R.C.S., Eng.
 John Jonas Hart
 Stephen Weise Mais
 Richard Hitchins
 Henry John Bicknell, S.M.
 Charles Arthur Robinson
 Charles Levy
 William Lee
 George Solomon
 Louis Verley
 Daniel Finzi
 Hon. William Malabre
 Benjamin Arthur Franklin*
 Peter John Ferron
 Altamont DeCordova
 Henry Delgado
 Thomas Francis Roxburgh
 Hon. George Henderson
 Alexander Turnbull*
 William Berry
 Francis Belinfante Lyons
 Alfred DaCosta*
 James Chapman Melville
 William Thomas Jamison
 Simon Soutar
 David Palmer Ross, M.D.*
 Oscar Marescaux
 Admiral A. M. Lyons, R.N.*
 Capt. K.H.A. Mainwaring, R.N.
 Admiral Hon. W.J. Ward, R.N.*
 H. B. Shaw
 Capt. George E. Parkes
 Eugene Finzi
 John C. Fegan
 Thomas Laurence Roxburgh
 Albert H. Jones
 George Stiebel
 Com. W. S. Brown, R.N.*
 Thomas Charlton Thompson
 Gustav Hubert Weitzmann
 Com. John Child Purvis, R.N.*
 Com. F. M. Prattent, R.N.
 F. W. Melville
 J. W. Whitbourne
 V. G. Bell
 Capt. W. P. Forwood
 Chas J. Ward
 L. P. Brandy

ST. ANDREW.

Justices—Stephen Weise Mais, S.R.M.
 William Berry, Sr.

ST. ANDREW, continued.

John Parry
 Thomas Harrison
 James Hammett
 John McLean
 Louis Verley
 Hon. William Malabre
 Henry John Bicknell, S.M.
 Charles Levy
 James Chapman Melville
 Augustus Miles*
 Peter John Ferron
 Hon. George Henderson
 Duncan Archibald Campbell
 Richard McEney
 Col. John Desborough, R.A.*
 John Casserly
 John Charles Macglashan
 John Thomas Orrett
 Oscar Marescaux
 Michael Cuff Morgan
 William Stone Richards
 Simon Soutar
 Admiral Hon. W. J. Ward, R.N.*
 Captain W. Portlock Dadson*
 George Stiebel
 John Davidson
 William Eloin Sant
 John Hollingsworth

ST. THOMAS.

Custos—Hon. Daniel Marchalleck.

Justices—Hon. J. H. McDowell
 John Jonas Hart
 W. C. Miller
 George B. Snaith
 Samuel Shortridge*
 John Casserly
 James Harrison
 John Davidson
 Plato Elphick
 W. T. Jamison
 Robert Duaney
 H. J. Bicknell, S.M.
 J. S. Gerrard
 Robert Kirkland
 W. D. Jones
 W. C. Porter
 Capt. K.H.A. Mainwaring, R.N.
 Richard McEney
 Chas. M. Cottam*
 J. C. Melville
 Richard Carter
 John Wallace
 T. C. D. Thompson
 R. S. Haughton, Acting S.M.
 Arthur C. James

* Off the Island.

ST. THOMAS, continued.

G. H. Weitzmann
 W. W. McGowan
 John McFarlane
 Carrié J. Georges
 John A. Stephens
 Francis Chalmer*
 William S. Richards
 Thomas Girvan
 David John Davis
 J. S. Marshalleck
 E. G. Kerridge
 I. J. Mordecai
 D. S. B. Mackenzie
 Capt. G. G. Taylor
 Capt. William Stewart, R.N.R.
 Charles Hope Levy
 Henry McCrea.

PORTLAND.

Justices—J. T. Wigham, S.R.M.
 George Solomon
 Isaac Lawton*
 David Dias
 Thomas Creed*
 John Sinclair
 Alexander Escoffery
 Peter Burke
 Alexander A. Akin
 Walter G. Ramsay
 George Ffrench
 Charles Rampini*
 John H. Gavers
 W. B. Espeut
 George W. Middleton
 Sutton Scoltock
 Bernard C. Orgill
 Morgan N. Jones
 J. A. Small
 Rose B. Robinson
 J. Malcolm Facey
 W. B. Clegg*
 Thomas G. D. Broughton
 Dowell O'Reilly
 Robert Elworthy
 James Francis
 Harry Kemble
 Lionel H. Isaacs
 A. A. Lindo
 Fred. A. Jenoure
 C. A. Street
 J. G. Hinshelwood
 P. A. Moodie.

ST. MARY.

Justices—D. R. Ball, S.R.M.
 Thomas Clarke, M.D.

ST. MARY, continued.

James Ferguson, M.D.
 Andrew Rudolf
 Wilmot Westmorland
 Henry Cooke
 William Gray
 Alexander J. Lindo
 Gilbert A. McLean
 Frederick H. Barker
 Henry Braham
 John Augustus Wegg
 N. S. Henriques
 Henry S. Vermont
 John Sinclair
 Hon. E. G. Levy
 Thomas G. D. Broughton
 Thaddeus C. Dias
 Rose Bigbam Robinson
 John T. Cartwright, S.M.
 J. R. Bravo
 Edward Pigou
 George F. Edwards
 A. C. McGregor
 H. S. Westmorland
 T. B. Scott
 Jno. B. Goffe
 Richard Lucien Benbow
 David Robert Clemetson.

ST. ANN.

Custos—Hon. Michael Solomon.
Justices—George Robinson
 Thomas Beecher Scott
 Robert Beverland
 H. B. Shaw
 Richard Moss
 Richard Carter
 Stephen W. Mais
 J. S. Codner
 Findlater Roper
 Charles W. Steer
 Henry P. Thompson
 John L. Mawby
 Joseph Shearer
 John T. Cartwright, S.M.¹
 Thomas F. Roxburgh
 Richmond Braham
 Charles S. Cover
 Joseph H. Levy
 John C. Lewis
 David Carvalho
 David Archer
 George McGrath
 Adam W. Anderson*
 Louis Townend
 Richard Todd
 Henry Arthur L. Conran

* Off the Island.

ST. ANN, continued.

Charles L. Walker
 William Conran
 Thomas W. Miller
 William Vincent Townend
 Adam Roxburgh
 Hon. E. G. Levy
 Arthur W. Douet.

TRELAWNY.

Justices—Robert Nunes, S.R.M.
 Abraham H. Solomon*
 Frederick Robert Coy
 Hon. William Kerr
 James Fletcher
 Leicester Colville Shirley
 James Adam Vine
 Richard Bruford
 Frederick Gilchrist Anderson
 George Robertson
 Walter Ogilvy
 Charles R. Sievwright
 John R. Scarlett
 George P. Dewar
 Martin Sorzano Strickland*
 Joseph Shearer
 Herbert Jerrett Kerr
 Archd. Cunningham Houchen*
 J. T. Cartwright
 William Louis Kerr
 Henry Carvalho
 John Henry Bruch
 Alex. B. Gentles
 Henry S. Hoskins
 William Donald Hill
 Peter Stuart.

ST. JAMES.

Custos—Hon. William Kerr.
Justices—George Lyons Phillips
 John William Parkin
 James Fletcher
 William Dewar
 Findlater Roper
 Henry Goodall
 Jacob Jackson
 James Scott, M.R.C.S., Eng.
 George Ricketts Phillips*
 William Tomlinson
 Alexander Rerrie
 Lamprey Karney*
 Maxwell Hall, Acting S. M.
 John Edward Kerr
 Philip Abraham Hart
 Walter Ogilvy
 C. W. Stirling
 George Robertson

ST. JAMES, continued.

William Lewis Kerr
 Edward Fray
 Dutton Trench
 W. H. F. Pengelly
 Edgar Turnbull
 George L. P. Corinaldi
 J. W. H. Parkin
 Beresford Smily Gossett
 Frederick W. Taylor.

HANOVER.

Justices—Francis Dod, S.R.M.
 Robert Nunes
 George Lyon Phillips
 Henry Phillips
 DeBonniott Spencer Heaven
 Henry Davis
 George Malcolm
 Jacob Jackson
 John William Parkin
 Alfred Grant
 Richard Evans
 Charles Montague Phillips
 Robert Henry Robertson
 William Hylton Cooke
 William Dewar
 Alexander Emanuel Davis
 Thomas S. McNeil
 Simon Cridland
 John Rigg
 Delaval Tulloch Mudie
 Beresford S. Gossett
 John W. Edwards
 Adolphus Harold Browne
 Robert Watson
 John H. Clerk
 Horatio Braine Walcott
 Frederick Wilmot Taylor
 Chas. D. Wittingham.
 John Hudson, jnr.

WESTMORELAND.

Custos—Hon. William Ewen.
Justices—David King
 Richard Spence Harvey
 Richard Burgess
 Charles Millward Gifford
 Thomas Anglin Tate
 William Vickers
 Jos. Adolphus, M.R.C.S., Eng.
 William Neilson Farquharson
 David Francis Thomas
 Alexander Rerrie
 John William Leyden
 Edward John Sadler
 Octavius Charles Harvey, M.D.

* Off the island.

WESTMORELAND, *continued.*

Joseph Swaby Segre
 Zachary Jones
 William Vaughan Walcott
 Hugh Anthony Vickers
 William Hylton Cooke
 Hon. Charles S. Farquharson
 Conrad Pile Bovell
 William Augustus Nicol, M.B.
 John Williamson Mennell
 Robert McFarlane
 Charles Benjamin Vickers
 Thomas Oridland
 Narcaisse Soulangue Savarian
 Frank Bastian
 John Hudson
 Herbert Octavius Vickers
 Robert Henry Robertson
 Thomas Stewart McNeil
 Samuel Halton Morris
 John Cooke Farquharson
 John W. Edwards
 Charles C. Plunkett.

ST. ELIZABETH.

Custos—Hon. W. Harriott Coke.

Justices—John William Leyden
 Lionel Isaacs*
 William Neilson Farquharson
 Arthur Beswick
 William Brice Salmon
 Stephen Charles Peynado
 John William Earle
 Charles Earle Isaacs
 Francis Salmon Maxwell
 Hon. James Miller Farquharson
 John Edward Kerr
 Alexander Geo. McCatty, M.D.
 John Sawers
 William Hill
 Richard Carter
 Charles Gordon Farquharson
 D. S. B. McKenzie
 John V. Calder
 Walter H. Farquharson
 Charles Walter Treleaven
 Henry Philips Maxwell.

MANCHESTER.

Custos—Hon. John Powell Clark.

Justices—Alexander Woodburn Heron
 John Sawers
 Horatio Swaby
 Simon Bonitto
 William Roy
 Lionel Isaacs*
 Alexander Napier
 George D. Miles*

MANCHESTER, *continued.*

George Sturridge
 Michael Easton Muirhead
 Joseph Stewart
 Julius Lewis
 Edward G. Farquharson
 Thomas Glanville
 John Chrystie Foulds*
 Samuel T. Scharschmidt
 Henry Cerf Lewis
 Richard Miles
 Angus Kennedy
 Francis H. Bonitto
 George Augustus Douet
 Michael Cuff Morgan
 R. H. Robertson
 Quintin Logan
 Edward Francis Coke
 David Walker
 Daniel Abraham
 Lionel A. Isaacs.

CLARENDON.

Justices—George Turland, S.R.M.
 James Mitchell Gibb
 Henry Bridgewater Shaw
 Thomas Pierce Williams*
 Manly Abrahams
 Hugh Croskery, M.R.C.S.*
 Henry Cook
 Bartholomew W. Davies, M.D.
 Alex. J. Melville
 John Strong Codner
 George Solomon
 William Harty
 Thomas Ellis
 Charles William Henry Hall
 Hon. James Miller Farquharson
 John McGregor
 Ernest Charles Elliott
 Thomas Abrahams
 George Abrahams
 Robert Aitken
 John Christie Foulds*
 Hon. Robert Craig
 George Augustus Douet
 Isaac Rowland Latreille
 Thomas Joseph Hanna
 William Napier*
 Ernest Ffrench Mullen*
 Arthur James
 H. Townshend Ronaldson*
 Quintin Logan
 John Wilson
 W. W. McGowan.

ST. CATHERINE.

Custos—Hon. Thomas Lloyd Harvey.

* Off the Island.

ST. CATHERINE, *continued.**Justices*—John McPhail

William Berry
 Stephen Weise Mais
 James C. Phillippo, M.D.
 William G. Mcfarlane
 Albert Delgado
 Hon. George Henderson
 Jasper Cargill, M. D.
 Isaac DaCosta
 Hon. E. G. Levy
 Wellwood M. Anderson
 James Dixon
 William N. Greensword
 Francis R. Hall
 James Falconer
 George Abrahams
 James Ryley
 Richard McLeod
 John R. Scarlett
 Louis Verley

ST. CATHERINE, *continued.*

William Climie*
 James Richmond
 Arthur W. Douet
 Richard Carter
 Septimus Feurtado
 Charles E. Barrow
 George McGrath
 Dugald Campbell
 Ralph H. B. Hotchkin
 C. A. Robinson
 Charles L. Ripoll
 J. H. DeSouza
 Ernest Henry Morrice
 H. J. Bicknell
 Augustus Abrahams
 Charles E. Gunter
 Hon. William Malabre
 David Sime
 David Hoddington Mendes
 Reginald E. N. Melhado
 Henry L. Isaacs.

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

THE want of a duly authorized Officer to take charge of the property of persons who die either intestate, or without leaving Executors who will act, having for a considerable time pressed itself on the consideration of the Government a law was passed in 1873, Law 34 of 1873, for the appointment of an Administrator-General. The following sections of the law show the powers of the Administrator-General in connection with the administration of estates :—

12—The Administrator-General shall be entitled to, and it shall be his duty to apply for, letters of administration to the estates of all persons who, after this law comes into operation, shall die intestate without leaving a widower, widow, brother, sister, or any lineal ancestor or descendant, or leaving any such relative if no such relative shall take out letters of administration within three months, or within such longer or shorter time as the Court to which application for administration is made, or the Judge thereof may direct; and also to the estates of all persons who, after this law comes into operation, shall die leaving a will, but leaving no executor, or no executor who will act, if no such relative as aforesaid of such deceased shall, within the time aforesaid, take out letters of administration to his estate. The Administrator-General shall be entitled to such letters of administration in all cases in which, if this law had not been passed, letters of administration to the estates of such persons might have been granted to any administrator: Provided, that this section shall not apply to the estates of deceased persons for the administration of whose estates provision is made by act of parliament, nor to estates where the total value of the personal property does not exceed fifty pounds; but it shall be lawful to appoint the Administrator-General, with his consent, administrator of any estate, notwithstanding that the total value of the personal property does not exceed fifty pounds.

13—In cases falling within the preceding section it shall be lawful for the Administrator-General to apply for letters of administration to any deceased person's estate within three months after the death of such person, if it appears likely that no other person will take out letters of administration to such estate, and that injury to the estate is likely to result from delay in obtaining administration to the estate. On any such application the Court may give such decision as it thinks fit.

17—It shall be lawful for any testator to appoint the Administrator-General the sole executor of his will. The Administrator-General shall not act as co-executor with any other person, and if any testator shall appoint any person as co-executor with the Administrator-General the appointment of such person shall be void, and the Administrator-General shall be the sole executor: Provided, that it shall be lawful for any testator to appoint the Administrator-General the sole executor in substitution for any other executor in the event of such executor dying, or neglecting, refusing, or becoming incapable to act as such executor.

* Off the Island.

The Administrator-General may be appointed Trustee of any real or personal property in the same way that any other person might be appointed. He may also be appointed Guardian of any Infant, Committee of any Lunatic or Idiot, and Receiver in Chancery.

The Administrator-General is subject to the immediate control of the Supreme Court of Judicature, he being an Officer of that Court and accountable to it for the due and efficient discharge of his duties. He is paid a salary of £300 per annum and receives six per cent. on disbursements. He defrays all the expenses of his office, including the salaries of his Clerks, out of these emoluments.

The Administrator-General obtained letters of administration on eleven estates in 1880; on fourteen in 1881; on four in 1882; on four in 1883; on five in 1884, and on eight in 1885. During the year 1884 the assets of 155 persons who died on the Isthmus of Panama were sent to him to be dealt with. Other important duties were imposed on the Administrator-General during the years named and on the 31st December, 1885, he was Guardian of 17 Infants in seven different estates, Trustee of five estates and Committee of one lunatic. There were also 16 estates of deceased persons and four Chancery Receiverships in his hands in course of administration.

The accounts of the Administrator-General are audited in the Audit Office and are passed half-yearly by the Supreme Court.

BANKRUPTCY.

THE Bankruptcy Law of 1869 declares that the Administrator-General shall be *ex officio* the Trustees in Bankruptcy, and it places the administration of debtors' estates in bankruptcy in the hands of that Officer, who is directly accountable to the Supreme Court of Judicature. The law places the question of a Bankrupt's discharge, and of the conditions to be attached thereto, in the hands of the Court, and gives the Court the power of inflicting punishment for culpable bankruptcies or other fraudulent transactions.

The following table shows the number of persons who took the benefit of the Insolvent Debtors' Law during each of the eight years previous to 1868 when the new bankruptcy system began :—

1861	16	1865	39
1862	76	1866	47
1863	75	1867	64
1864	40	1868	39

Annual average for eight years—49.

The following table shows the number of persons declared bankrupts during each of the last eight years under the provisions of the new Bankruptcy Law :—

1878	3	1882	7*
1879	1	1883	13*
1880	12	1884	12*
1881	13	1885	15

Annual average for eight years—9.

The judicial statistics of the colony show that the bankruptcies which took place in the period between May 1840 and May 1845 (when the full force of Emancipation may be assumed to have been felt) and the 9 years between 1877 and 1885 stood as follows : in the former period the total amount of liabilities was £1,423,371 7s. 5d., and in the latter period the total amount of liabilities was £241,884 19s. 6d.

The Trustee in Bankruptcy is paid a salary of £300 per annum, but in addition he receives five per cent. on dividends paid to creditors under an Absolute Order of Bankruptcy or under a Deed of Arrangement. He defrays all the expenses of his office out of his emoluments. The office of Trustee in Bankruptcy is to be amalgamated with that of Administrator-General on a vacancy occurring and a salary of £500 is to be paid for the discharge of the combined duties.

The accounts of the Trustee in Bankruptcy (like those of the Administrator-General) are audited in the Audit Office and passed half-yearly by the Supreme Court.

* These were in the Supreme Court but there were others in the District Court.

JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

CIVIL.

(In Supreme Court.)

WRITS ISSUED.

1883.		1884.		1885.	
No. of writs issued, Common Law	92	No. of writs issued, Common Law	94	No. of writs issued, Common Law	105
No. of writs issued, Equity	13	No. of writs issued, Equity	18	No. of writs issued, Equity	14
Total No. issued	105	Total No. issued	112	Total No. issued	119

DEFAULT JUDGMENTS.

1883.		1884.		1885.	
36 Default Judgments amounting to	£5,461 6 11	39 Default Judgments amounting to	£6,491 6 1	34 Default Judgments amounting to	£5,346 10 4½
Costs	289 7 9	Costs	365 9 4	Costs	308 0 7
Total	5,740 14 8	Total	6,856 15 5	Total	5,649 10 11½

CONTESTED CAUSES.

1883.		1884.		1885.	
18 Contested Causes amounting to	£2,594 14 7	19 Contested Causes amounting to	£3,183 7 8	16 Contested Causes amounting to	£1,676 9 0
Costs	1,011 4 10½	Costs	450 5 6	Costs	656 11 7
Total	3,605 19 5½	Total	3,633 13 2	Total	2,533 0 7

SATISFACTIONS.

1883.		1884.		1885.	
8 Satisfactions entered amounting to—		14 Satisfactions entered amounting to—		7 Satisfactions entered amounting to—	
Damages	£895 14 1	Damages	£2,169 12 4½	Damages	£386 9 1½
Costs	440 15 4	Costs	227 14 7	Costs	282 0 9
Total	1,336 9 5	Total	2,397 6 11½	Total	668 9 10½

EQUITY.

(In Supreme Court.)

NO. OF SUITS FILED AND THEIR RESULTS.

No.	Object.	Result.
1	1883. To declare lien upon five several Policies of Insurance in the hands of Trustee of Bankrupts	Suit closed.
2	For an account, foreclosure or sale and for Receiver	Receiver appointed. Suit pending.
3	For delivery up of goods under bill of sale, for enforcement of covenant to pay and for Receiver	Decree as prayed.
4	For an account, for delivery and sale, injunction and for Receiver	Suit pending.
5	For specific performance of contract	Suit pending.
6	For payment of trust moneys and interest, for conveyance of certain lands and hereditaments or sale, Receiver, and for injunction	Suit closed.
7	For a declaration that certain lands and hereditaments were held by way of mortgage, and security for advances subject to redemption on payment of amount due for such advances, for conveyance and for an account	Decree as prayed.
8	For specific performance of agreement and for an account	Suit heard; Judgment delivered directing certain accounts and enquiries to be taken and made.

EQUITY, *continued*.
NO. OF SUITS FILED AND THEIR RESULTS.

No.	Object.	Result.
1883.		
9	For restoration of certain property, an account, injunction, specific performance of agreement and for Receiver	Suit dismissed for want of prosecution.
10	To have real estate administered -	Suit pending.
11	For partition and sale -	Suit settled.
12	For certain moneys due under will and for an account	Suit pending.
13	For relief and discharge from certain trusts and to appoint the Administrator-General sole Trustee, and for conveyance to him of all property, real and personal	Decree as prayed.
1884.		
1	To have personal estate administered -	Suit closed.
2	To set aside deed and for an injunction -	Suit heard, judgment for plaintiff.
3	For an account, &c. -	Suit pending.
4	To enforce rights of the congregation of the English and German Jews to certain lands, &c. -	Suit pending.
5	For an account and injunction, &c. -	Suit settled.
6	For specific performance of contract -	Not proceeded with.
7	As members of the Amalgamated Synagogue to ascertain and enforce their rights, &c., for an injunction and for a Receiver	Suit pending.
8	To enforce trusts of a certain indenture, for an injunction and for a Receiver	Not proceeded with.
9	For an account, &c. -	Decree as prayed.
10	For specific performance of contract -	Enquiry directed as to title; suit pending.
11	To enforce annuity, &c. -	Suit heard. Order for sale of property made, sale had, moneys distributed, and suit closed.
12	To have estate administered, for an account and for a Receiver, &c. -	Receiver appointed. Suit pending.
13	To have estate administered -	Suit pending.
14	For moneys due, and to charge separate property of female defendant with the payment of the debt	Decree as prayed.
15	To declare defendants trustees for plaintiff, for an account and for an injunction	Suit pending.
16	To set aside deed -	Suit pending.
17	For partition and sale -	Suit pending.
18	For specific performance of agreement	Suit pending.
1885.		
1	For sale of land and for Receiver -	Suit pending.
2	For a declaration that the deposit of the title deeds to a certain plantation, with a certain other conveyance made between the defendant and the plaintiff, and also an agreement made between the said parties, operates as an equitable mortgage, and for a foreclosure, &c. -	Suit pending.
3	To have estate administered and for an account	Suit pending.
4	For dower -	Suit pending.
5	For specific performance -	Suit settled.
6	For discovery of certain moneys -	Suit settled.
7	To set aside deed -	Suit settled.
8	For settlement of property -	Suit pending.

EQUITY, *continued.*

NO. OF SUITS FILED AND THEIR RESULTS.

No.	Object.	Result.
1885.		
9	For payment of certain moneys under deed of marriage settlement and for an injunction	Suit pending.
10	To declare rights of legatees under will, for Receiver, and for injunction	Suit pending.
11	For an injunction and for damages, &c.	Suit settled.
12	For specific performance of agreement	Suit pending.
13	For a decree that balance of purchase money for certain lands operates as a charge and lien upon the said lands and that the same is binding against the defendants, and that the same may be enforced by sale	Suit pending.
14	For partition and sale	- Suit pending.

PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION.
1883.

No.	Personalty sworn at	No.	Personalty sworn at	No.	Personalty sworn at
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1	3,000 0 0	20*	...	39	30 0 0
2	400 0 0	21	105 0 0	40	5,743 10 10
3	5,000 0 0	22	1,000 0 0	41	3,000 0 0
4*	...	23	120 0 0	42	50 0 0
5†	...	24	1,000 0 0	43*	...
6	1,000 0 0	25	13 15 0	44	400 0 0
7	560 0 0	26	7,600 0 0	45	1,200 0 0
8	218 0 0	27	50 0 0	46	1,920 0 0
9	80 0 0	28	400 0 0	47	500 0 0
10	410 0 0	29	250 0 0	48	400 0 0
11	800 0 0	30	396 8 9	49	100 0 0
12	1,500 0 0	31	550 0 0	50	250 0 0
13	100 0 0	32	175 12 5	51	100 0 0
14	250 0 0	33*	...	52	1,800 0 0
15	9,200 0 0	34	300 0 0	53	400 0 0
16	400 0 0	35	600 0 0	54*	...
17	300 0 0	36	900 0 0	55	270 0 0
18	40 0 0	37	600 0 0	56	1,300 0 0
19	130 0 0	38	600 0 0	57	56,600 0 0
Total				£102,112 7 0	

1884.

No.	Personalty sworn at	No.	Personalty sworn at	No.	Personalty sworn at
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1	1,750 0 0	15	5 0 0	29	250 0 0
2	100 0 0	16	5 0 0	30	300 0 0
3	3,400 0 0	17	5 0 0	31	330 0 0
4	50 0 0	18	1,070 0 0	32	12,852 0 0
5	50 0 0	19	100 0 0	33	50 0 0
6	86 0 0	20	600 0 0	34	25 0 0
7	800 0 0	21	4,745 0 0	35†	...
8	550 0 0	22	20,000 0 0	36	1,198 16 2
9	200 0 0	23	150 0 0	37	2,000 0 0
10	50 0 0	24*	...	38	3,550 0 0
11	500 0 0	25	5 0 0	39	200 0 0
12	1,450 0 0	26	255 0 0	40	90 0 0
13	24 0 0	27	7,140 0 0		...
14	1,435 15 3	28	270 0 0		...
Total				£65,641 11 5	

* No personalty.

† Personalty unascertained.

PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION, *continued.*
1885.

No.	Personalty sworn at	No.	Personalty sworn at	No.	Personalty sworn at
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1	80 0 0	17	1,956 6 1	33†	...
2	300 0 0	18*	...	34	7,500 0 0
3*	...	19	1,700 0 0	35	3,000 0 0
4	320 8 4	20	13,000 0 0	36	180 0 0
5†	...	21	50 0 0	37	450 0 0
6	800 0 0	22	260 0 0	38	2,500 0 0
7	87 11 0	23*	...	39	240 0 0
8	500 0 0	24	47 7 6	40	500 0 0
9	1,700 0 0	25	5,500 0 0	41	50 0 0
10	650 0 0	26	800 0 0	42	320 0 0
11	95 0 0	27	2,200 0 0	43	600 0 0
12	3,000 0 0	28*	...	44	27 10 1
13	300 0 0	29	50 0 0	45	24 2 0
14	512 0 0	30	500 0 0	46	220 0 0
15	50 0 0	31	25 0 0		...
16	400 0 0	32	300 0 0		...
Total		-	-		£50,795 5 0

DIVORCE.

Date of filing Petition.	Grounds of Application for Divorce.	Result.
1883.		
May 29	- Illtreatment, desertion and adultery	- Suit pending.
July 26	- Adultery	- Decree nisi for divorce pronounced.
September 25	- Cruelty and illtreatment	- Suit settled.
November 3	- Adultery	- Suit pending.
1884.		
January 29	- Adultery	- After trial by Judge and Jury suit dismissed.
1885.		
June 19	- Adultery	- Suit pending.
October 15	- Adultery	- Suit pending.

ADMIRALTY.

Date of commencement of Proceeding.	Ship.	Cause of Action.	Result.
1883.			
December 1	- Ocean Ranger	- Damages	- Suit closed.
" 7	- Rattlesnake	- Salvage	- Suit closed.
1884.	There were no causes	instituted during the year	1884.
1885.	There were no causes	instituted during the year	1885.

DISTRICT COURTS.

Nature of Business.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
Criminal Trials	- 3,862	3,707	4,054	3,319	3,197	4,372	3,279	3,870	3,510	3,412
Small Causes	- 9,446	9,212	9,616	7,704	7,652	7,779	6,907	4,638	3,696	3,503
Judgment Summonses	- 1,736	1,670	1,579	1,592	1,692	1,514	1,304	836	566	522
Equity Cases	- 6	8	21	20	15	19	14	20	21	14
Cases under Land Law	- 309	222	163	104	126	159	78	66	103	88
Bankruptcy Cases	- 13	17	5	1	8	1	6	4	4	2
Probate Cases	- 62	93	94	102	109	147	131	123	125	137
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Amount claimed	- 56,490	60,804	63,300	51,510	47,408	54,736	45,735	33,236	28,012	25,923
Judgment obtained	- 27,970	30,976	32,348	28,479	34,056	30,747	26,946	19,718	16,411	15,858
Costs	- 4,952	5,531	5,626	4,952	4,957	5,351	4,496	3,735	3,381	3,279
Court Fees	- 5,597	5,436	5,491	4,757	4,454	4,588	4,073	3,708	3,525	3,422

* No personality in these cases. † Double probate; personality in these cases already furnished.

CRIMINAL.
SUMMARY OF APPREHENSIONS, ACQUITTALS AND CONVICTIONS.

Year.	Remanets.	No. of Persons arrested on view and on warrant.	No. of Persons summoned.	No. of Persons discharged on preliminary enquiry.	No. of Persons acquitted after trial.	No. of Persons convicted.
1876	266	8,221	9,465	790	8,211	8,787
1877	309	7,385	9,043	655	7,138	8,590
1878	258	8,018	9,007	2,460	5,784	8,902
1879	167	7,720	9,412	3,244	4,413	9,303
1880	292	7,835	9,651	3,563	4,906	8,910
1881	372	11,313	8,896	4,119	5,221	10,888
1882	296	7,875	10,503	4,594	4,405	9,265
1883	341	6,627	10,983	4,387	4,608	8,838
1884	220	5,948	11,178	3,880	4,635	8,621
1885	222	6,327	11,357	3,674	5,053	8,845

OFFENCES, APPREHENSIONS, CONVICTIONS AND ACQUITTALS.

Offences.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
The number of offences reported to the police	2,276	2,086	3,023	2,246	2,223	4,845	2,277	1,627	1,085	1,061
The number of persons apprehended by the police or summoned before the magistrates, including remanets	17,952	16,737	17,286	17,309	17,778	20,591	18,674	17,951	17,346	17,906
The number of summary convictions :-										
1. For offences against the person	1,496	1,496	1,448	1,737	1,541	1,320	1,493	1,492	1,534	1,429
2. For prædial larceny	790	495	140	104	174	-	-	-	-	-
3. For offences against property other than prædial larceny	878	973	668	831	978	1,454	755	695	532	659
4. For other offences	3,132	3,143	3,652	4,281	4,372	4,272	4,071	4,261	4,535	4,690
The number of convictions in the Superior Courts :-										
1. For offences against the person	885	804	893	722	573	580	645	727	702	664
2. For prædial larceny	312	345	858	530	459	1,873	520	438	282	253
3. For offences against property other than prædial larceny	742	809	559	575	546	800	599	529	395	373
4. For other offences	552	525	684	627	441	589	582	696	641	777
The number of persons acquitted :-										
1. In the Inferior Courts	5,524	4,679	4,192	3,294	3,526	3,831	3,342	3,341	3,322	3,586
2. In the Superior Courts	2,687	2,459	1,592	1,119	1,080	1,390	1,063	1,267	1,313	1,467

PRÆDIAL LARCENY.

Year.	Arrests, &c.	Discharges and Acquittals.	Convictions.	Number of Persons sentenced to Corporal Punishment.	Total value of Provisions stolen.
1876	1,998	896	1,102	—†	£ s. d.
1877	1,465	625	840	—†	—†
1878	1,819	821	998	250	18 1 4 or 1s. 5½d. per head.
1879	1,377	743	634	190	11 14 0½ or 1s. 2½d. "
1880	1,516	883	633	146	11 12 4 or 1s. 7d. "
1881	3,460*	1,587	1,873	629	56 12 11 or 1s. 9½d. "
1882	1,137	617	520	119	11 5 5½ or 1s. 10½d. "
1883	887	382	438	89	11 5 4½ or 2s. 6½d. "
1884	561	272	282	55	5 5 8½ or 1s. 11d. "
1885	679	305	253	2	6 0 0 or 3s. "

"The crime of prædial larceny, which some years ago assumed serious proportions, may now be regarded as effectively suppressed. Notwithstanding the severe drought there has been practically no increase of it, and there were only two sentences of flogging for this crime during the year."—Governor Sir Henry W. Norman's Blue Book Report for 1885.

* Severe drought after cyclone of 1880.

† Not given in Police Reports.

CRIMINAL.
CONVICTIONS IN ALL THE COURTS.

CONVICTIONS IN ALL THE COURTS.

Colony and Year.	Population.	Summary Convictions.					Convictions in Superior Courts.					Grand Total.	Percentage of Convictions to Population.
		Offences against Person.	Prædial Larceny.	Offences against Property other than Prædial Larceny.	Other Offences.	Total.	Offences against Person.	Prædial Larceny.	Offences against Property other than Prædial Larceny.	Other Offences.	Total.		
1876.													
Barbados -	162,042	1,993	788	334	1,520	4,635	57	30	102	123	312	4,947	3.1
British Guiana -	193,491	6,128	93	1,302	10,026	17,549	81	-	148	28	257	17,806	9.2
Trinidad -	109,638	1,076	97	448	5,723	7,344	32	-	21	11	64	7,408	6.8
Jamaica -	506,154	1,496	790	878	3,132	6,296	885	312	742	552	2,491	8,787	1.7
1877.													
Barbados -	162,042	2,298	884	418	2,779	6,379	57	10	57	15	139	6,518	4.0
British Guiana -	193,491	7,368	135	1,650	8,977	18,130	104	-	148	49	301	18,431	9.5
Trinidad -	109,638	1,408	124	547	6,391	8,470	57	-	23	24	104	8,574	7.8
Jamaica -	506,154	1,496	495	973	3,143	6,107	804	345	809	525	2,483	8,590	1.7
1878.													
Barbados -	162,042	2,493	672	481	3,710	7,356	46	2	85	20	153	7,509	4.6
British Guiana -	193,491	5,219	149	1,675	8,688	15,731	104	-	135	45	284	16,015	8.3
Trinidad -	109,638	1,555	96	388	4,645	6,684	34	-	23	7	64	6,748	6.2
Jamaica -	506,154	1,448	140	668	3,652	5,908	893	858	559	684	2,994	8,902	1.8
1879.													
Barbados -	162,042	2,827	543	467	5,368	9,205	38	4	24	41	107	9,312	5.7
British Guiana -	193,491	4,828	189	1,525	7,387	13,929	110	-	249	44	403	14,332	7.4
Trinidad -	109,638	1,582	93	419	5,942	8,036	67	-	39	10	116	8,152	7.4
Jamaica -	506,154	1,737	104	831	4,281	6,953	722	530	575	627	2,454	9,407	1.9
1880.													
Barbados -	162,042	2,420	958	559	3,704	7,641	39	19	81	3	142	7,783	4.8
British Guiana -	193,491	3,872	423	1,315	8,244	13,854	203	-	287	26	516	14,370	7.4
Trinidad -	109,638	1,528	115	612	6,318	8,573	56	-	30	4	90	8,663	8.0
Jamaica -	506,154	1,541	174	804	4,372	6,891	573	459	546	441	2,019	8,910	1.8
1881.													
Barbados -	171,860	2,101	968	573	3,690	7,332	61	1	71	4	137	7,469	4.3
British Guiana -	252,186	4,097	271	1,244	7,453	13,065	84	1	135	13	233	13,308	5.3
Trinidad -	153,128	1,849	97	947	6,109	8,962	61	-	24	14	99	9,061	5.9
Jamaica -	580,804	1,320	-	1,454	4,272	7,046	580	1873	800	589	3,842	10,888	1.9
1882.													
Barbados -	171,860	2,492	1,248	753	4,816	9,309	56	-	99	13	168	9,477	5.5
British Guiana -	252,186	3,472	106	1,128	8,988	13,694	51	-	83	18	152	13,846	5.5
Trinidad -	153,128	1,772	109	840	6,683	9,404	52	-	41	30	123	9,527	6.2
Jamaica -	580,804	1,493	-	755	4,671	6,919	645	520	599	582	2,346	9,265	1.6
1883.													
Barbados -	171,860	2,176	1,080	643	3,702	7,601	44	-	72	13	129	7,730	4.5
British Guiana -	253,145	3,849	152	1,048	7,191	12,260	64	-	63	20	147	12,407	4.9
Trinidad -	153,128	1,979	117	873	6,163	9,132	57	-	35	22	114	9,246	6.0
Jamaica -	580,804	1,492	-	695	4,261	6,448	727	438	529	696	2,390	8,838	1.4
1884.													
Barbados -	171,860	2,651	942	677	4,203	8,473	42	-	31	14	87	8,560	5.0
British Guiana -	264,063	3,703	163	1,144	6,607	11,617	65	1	89	25	180	11,797	4.6
Trinidad -	166,628	1,955	118	864	7,255	10,192	80	-	50	22	152	10,344	6.2
Jamaica -	580,804	1,534	-	532	4,535	6,601	702	282	395	641	2,020	8,621	1.5
1885.													
Barbados -	171,860	2,848	949	698	4,049	8,544	64	-	58	7	129	8,673	5.0
British Guiana -	270,042	2,692	626	1,562	7,550	12,430	174	2	264	68	508	12,938	4.8
Trinidad -	171,914	1,476	127	973	7,279	9,855	39	-	42	39	120	9,975	5.8
Jamaica -	580,804	1,429	-	659	4,690	6,778	664	253	373	777	2,067	8,845	1.5

PART VII.

THE PARISHES.

KINGSTON: *its topographical description*.—Kingston is the capital of the island of Jamaica and is the largest and most important commercial town in the British West Indies. It covers, with its suburbs, an area of about 1,080 acres, and is beautifully situated on regularly sloping ground on the northern shores of the harbour bearing its name.

The streets, vertical to the sea, were originally laid out north and south; those parallel to the general run of the shore line, east and west; but, in consequence of the variation of the compass, the north and south streets now have a bearing of north two degrees east, and the east and west streets bear north-west and south-east eighty-eight degrees; it will, therefore, be seen that these streets are at right angles with each other.

The land on which Kingston stands has a general slope to the sea of about 90 feet per mile, or about one in 58½ feet, and must originally have had a uniform smooth surface, but in consequence of former neglect, in permitting flood waters to flow down the north and south streets, they are now so worn as to be much below the general level; the uniform surface has, therefore, been destroyed. In consequence of this depression of the north and south streets, the east and west streets now furnish an irregular section at their intersections.

King Street, running north and south, was originally the centre of the town and laid out at 66 feet wide; Queen Street, also 66 feet wide, was the centre running east and west, but, in consequence of the town having been extended northerly and easterly, these streets do not now form the centres of the town. At the intersections of King and Queen Streets a plaza or parade ground was reserved, forming a square of ten acres in the centre of the town. This was formerly used as a market place and parade ground for the troops and militia, but about twenty years ago the central portion was enclosed and converted by the Government into a garden and arboretum, which has added much to the appearance of the town and to the comfort and enjoyment of the inhabitants.

The soil is a gravel bed formed by the detritus of centuries, produced by the Hope River and other smaller streams from the Liguanea Mountains. It may here be mentioned that the ancient course of the Hope River (which now discharges at the back of the Long Mountain, six miles to the east of Kingston) is distinctly traceable through Papine and Mona and near the Hope Road and down to the sea about a mile-and-a-half to the east of Kingston.

On account of the gravelly nature of the soil on which Kingston stands surplus water readily sinks and finds its way to the sea; it, therefore, has little opportunity of creating malaria, and, consequently, Kingston is one of the healthiest seaport towns in the West Indies.

Kingston was originally supplied with water by wells, most of which, in consequence of the gravelly nature of the soil, had to reach the sea level before water was obtained. About the year 1848 a private Company brought down water from the Hope River for the supply of the city. A few years ago the Government purchased the entire plant from the Company and have very much improved the supply, not only by building reservoirs and filter beds and furnishing a larger quantity of water, but by extending the supply to districts formerly destitute of water. The pressure in the lower part of the town is sufficient, in cases of fire, to throw the water to the top of the highest houses. Kingston must, therefore, be said to be well supplied with water.

KINGSTON: *its history, &c.*—The site of Kingston was not the first chosen by the English for the commercial capital of the island. Port Royal flourished as such until 1692, in which year occurred the great earthquake which destroyed that place and caused the death of 3,000 of its inhabitants. That dealt it a fearful blow. Many people remained there but most of the survivors removed to the lower part of Liguanea in St. Andrew, then the property of Sir William Beeston, afterwards Lieutenant Governor of the island. They procured for their settlement the status of a town, a plan for which was drawn up by a Colonel Christian Lilly, under the direction of the Government, the name selected being "Kingston." There was not at first much progress in its settlement, the recollection of the former wealth and greatness of Port Royal giving the colonists a continued preference for that place; but the fire of 1703 completely destroyed the favorite town, and the disheartened inhabitants went in large numbers to Kingston, which the Assembly caused to be divided into lots and given to those who had lost their houses. A law was also passed directing the slave owners in the Parish of St. Andrew to send one out of every twenty of their slaves to build temporary huts for the refugees, and, as an encouragement for the early settlement of the new town, every house built within the year (1703) was exempted from taxes for seven years. Soon after this another law was passed declaring Kingston to be "the chief seat of trade and head port of entry" of the island.

From this time the prosperity of the town was assured, and in the year 1713 it was declared by law that the place should "for ever be taken and esteemed as an entire and distinct parish, with all the powers of any other parish," and, further, that it should "have the right of sending three Representatives to the Assembly." So rapidly had the town grown that in 1716 it was thus described by an historian of the time:

"Within the harbour and about six miles from the town of Port Royal lies the Town of Kingston, first laid out and partially settled after the great earthquake. On the fire of Port Royal in the year 1703 thither resorted the most considerable traders and trading sort of people; and it is now become greatly increased in houses, stores, wharves and other conveniences for trade and business, so that it is by much the largest town in the island; and if the island shall increase in people and new settlements (the consequences of trade and riches) it is likely to be much the fairest town in all the Indies for 'tis most commodiously laid out, happily and beautifully situated, has many spacious houses in it, and more are daily building, is the residence of the greatest merchants and traders, and has resorting to it most of the ships or vessels that come to the island, and in it is managed the greatest part of the trade of Jamaica."

For nearly half a century the town continued to grow in size and opulence, and so important had it become in 1755 that the attempt was then made to constitute it the seat of government. Governor Knowles twice proposed and the Assembly twice rejected a bill for that purpose, but at length the Assembly gave way and a law was passed giving effect to the arrangement. Soon after the public archives were removed to Kingston and the superior courts were established there. But the change was unpopular throughout the island and numerous petitions against it were sent to the King. On the 3rd October, 1758, the disallowance of the law was proclaimed and the records were returned to Spanish Town, escorted by "a considerable body of military."

In 1780 the town was severely stricken by a great fire which broke out at about 2 o'clock in the morning of the 16th May and continued until the following evening. The large and closely built portion of the town lying between King and Orange streets was burnt down, the destruction of property being estimated at £30,000. But the town soon recovered from the effect of the conflagration and prospered to such an extent that in 1802 it was granted a Corporation under the style of "The Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City and Parish of Kingston." The Court of Common Council was given a seal and empowered to make and ordain by-laws, ordinances and regulations for the good order of the city, not repugnant to prerogative or to the laws of the island. The following is a description of the city seal: On one side the island arms, crest supporters and mottoes. Legend. *Sigil: Commune Civit: Kingston in Jamaica (sic)*. Reverse, Britannia, in the dress of Minerva, holding the trident in one hand, and in the other a mirror, reflecting the rays of the benign influence of Heaven on the produce of the island; behind her the British

Lion, supporting her shield, a conch shell at her feet, and at a distance a ship under sail. Legend, *Hos' foveet, hos' curat, servatque, Britannia Mater.*

In 1843 another great fire devastated a large portion of the city; it began shortly before 10 a.m. on the 26th of August in a foundry situated at the east end of Harbour Street, and extended diagonally across the city until it reached the old Roman Catholic Chapel at the corner of Duke Street. Many of the best dwellings and much valuable property were consumed and a large number of persons were left in utter destitution. The sum of £10,149 16s. 2d. was distributed among the sufferers, of which £5,000 was voted by the House of Assembly. At this period a great deal of the foreign trade of Kingston had disappeared in consequence of the establishing of direct steam communication between the European and Spanish American States; still Kingston continued an important centre of commerce.

In March, 1862, another great fire occurred by which the commercial division of the city was devastated. Nineteen of the principal fancy and other stores in Harbour and Port Royal streets, three wharves, and the extensive and well-built three storied house in which the Commercial Hotel was kept, were burnt down at a loss of £30,000. The value of the merchandize, furniture, &c., destroyed was estimated at £60,830, making a total of £90,930. Of this £9,400 was covered by insurances, leaving £81,530 as the total loss to the owners of the premises and stock. The sum of £499 16s. was distributed by order of the Executive to the necessitous sufferers.

Three years afterwards Representative Government was abandoned in Jamaica and Kingston ceased to be a corporate city. All the powers and immunities of the Common Council were transferred to a nominated Municipal Board created by Law 8 of 1866, the privilege of making ordinances for the regulation of the city being transferred to the Governor in Privy Council.

For many years it had become evident that the convenience of the Government and of the general public would be best served by the transfer of the seat of government from Spanish Town, and in 1872 Sir John Grant, with the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, gave effect to the change. The chief courts of law had been removed a few years before, as well as the offices of some departments of government, and the transfer of the Governor's permanent residence and of the Colonial Secretariat alone remained to be effected. Room for this department was provided in the spacious premises known as Head Quarter House (the official residence of the Officer in Command of the Troops) which was purchased for £5,000, whilst Bishop's Lodge (the former residence of the Bishops of Jamaica) situated in the Liguanea plain, was also purchased for conversion into a Government House. The Legislative Council was thereafter convened in Kingston, and a chamber for its deliberations found in the large hall in the first storey of Head Quarter House.

A calamitous fire occurred in Kingston on the 11th December, 1882, by which a large section of the business portion of the city was destroyed. The total number of houses entirely destroyed was five hundred and seventy-seven, whilst twelve were partially destroyed. These places were inhabited by about six thousand persons. The total loss of house property was estimated at between £150,000 and £200,000. The numbers of houses totally destroyed in the several streets and lanes reached by the fire were as follow: Barry Street, 36; Church Street, 26; Duke Street, 2; Harbour Street, 55; King Street, 30; Little Port Royal Street, 3; Orange Street, 69; Port Royal Street, 55; Princess Street, 75; Tower Street, 58; West Street, 13; Luke Lane, 37; Mark Lane, 1; Matthews Lane, 35; Peters Lane, 36; Temple Lane, 9; and Water Lane, 37; whilst one house in Duke Street, one in Orange Street, two houses in Port Royal Street, four in West Street, one in Luke Lane, two in Matthews Lane, and one in Peters Lane were partially destroyed. Amongst the buildings destroyed were the two Jewish Synagogues; the premises of the Ordnance Department; the Government Savings Bank; the offices of the Jamaica Mutual Life Assurance Society; part of the premises of the Colonial Bank; several wharf premises, &c., &c.* The appearance of the town in the burnt districts has greatly improved since the fire, as the old offices, stores, &c., have been replaced by buildings of a more handsome and substantial character.

Previous to the fire last referred to the Parish of Kingston had a population of

* See page 60 (Kingston).

15,928 males and 22,638 females, or a total of 38,566 souls, inhabiting 4,198 houses, on which £4,211 was paid during the financial year 1881-82 as poor rates. The value of these premises, according to the assessment made in the latter part of 1881, was £87,000. The inhabitants of the city, proper, numbered, by the last census, 11,933 males and 18,290 females, or a total of 30,273.

The value of the imports into Kingston during the year 1884-85, for home consumption was about £1,130,000 and the value of the exports £587,633—£226,067, being for foreign produce re-shipped. The inward tonnage was 398,095 tons and the outward tonnage 278,878 tons. The import duties collected at the port during the year amounted to £186,728 and the export duties to £4,914. The rum duties received were £37,555, and the trade tax £1,065.

There are three Building Societies doing business in the city to the extent of £53,560 per annum, and nineteen Fire Insurance Companies accepting risks all over the island to the amount of a million-and-a-half of pounds per annum. Besides these a Discount Society, eleven Life Assurance Companies, an Ice Company and a Marine Insurance Company are in successful operation in the city. The monthly deposits in the Savings Bank averaged £10,966, the number of depositors during the year being 8,615.

The city is lighted with gas and the principal thoroughfares are traversed by street cars. A remarkably handsome and very commodious market adorns the lower end of one of the principal streets. In connection with this structure is a public landing place. Near the pier is a well executed marble statue of Admiral Lord Rodney, erected in memory of his decisive victory over the French fleet commanded by Count de Grasse. The naval hero in acknowledging the honor done him by the people of Jamaica in erecting this statue described the island as "the brightest jewel in the British diadem," a designation of which the inhabitants are still justly proud. In the upper part of the same street (King Street) and immediately opposite to the principal entrance of the Kingston Parade Garden is the statue of another illustrious man, Sir Charles Metcalfe, which, as the inscription on the plinth announces, was erected "by the grateful inhabitants of Jamaica in commemoration of the benefits derived from his wise, just, and beneficial administration of the government of the island."

On the eastern side of the parade (just without the garden fence) stands another full length marble statue, that of the honorable Edward Jordon, C.B., "who through a long series of years and in times of danger, fearlessly stood forward as the champion of emancipation and for the removal of civil disabilities." This memorial was, as the inscription states, erected "by public subscription, in humble acknowledgment of the important services rendered to his country" by the deceased, who, "honored by his Sovereign and beloved by the people, will ever be remembered as one of Jamaica's most distinguished sons."

The statue of another distinguished Jamaican, Doctor Lewis Q. Bowerbank, was erected in the year 1881 on the northern side of the garden. The inscription on the memorial is as follows:—"This statue was erected by his numerous friends and admirers in memory of him in his private character as a christian gentleman; in his profession as a distinguished physician and sanitary reformer; and in his public as a Custos whose administration is a tradition and a model. Born in Jamaica 1814."

Among the principal buildings of the city are the Theatre, the Lunatic Asylum, the Public Hospital, the General Penitentiary, the Mico Institution, the Town Hall, and the Institute. A substantial permanent Iron Grand Stand adorns the Race Course. The many places of worship are creditable and commodious structures, the finest in architectural appearance being Coke Chapel on the parade and St. Michael's Church near Rae Town. The old Parish Church is dear to the inhabitants of Kingston, not alone for its comparative antiquity but because of the historic memories with which it is associated. This Church has recently been considerably enlarged by the addition of side aisles. Within its wall "Old Benbow," "a true pattern of English courage," finds a last resting place, having died in Kingston, as the inscription on his tomb shows, "of a wound in his leg received in an engagement with Monsieur DuCasse, November 4th, 1702." We must not omit to mention the Gas Works at the west end of the town, solid buildings that would be creditable to any European town.

The Supreme Court of Judicature occupies the old Court House in Harbour Street,

and the City, District and Petty Sessions Courts are held in the former military barracks on the western side of the parade; there, too, are the extensive offices of the Director of Public Works, as well as those of the Inspector General of Police, the Protector of Immigrants, the Inspector of Schools and the Director of Prisons. The Medical Department is located in East Street; the Registrar-General's Office and the Government Savings Bank are in Port Royal Street; the Government Printing Establishment in the upper part of Duke Street, next to the Colonial Secretary's Office; the Treasury, Audit Office and the General Post Office in the lower part of Harbour Street,—the Telegraph Head Quarters being in East Street. The Head Office of the Internal Revenue Department and the Customs of Kingston, with the Bonding and Rum Warehouses, lie at the west end of the city; and the Railway Station, with its commodious wharf and stores, is in close proximity thereto.

The private residences in the upper part of the city are well built and as a rule surrounded by trimly kept gardens; for this class of houses rents vary, but range between £50 and £100 a year. The direct taxes amount to 3/11 in the pound.

Lines of steamers touch at Kingston regularly, keeping up communication direct with England, the United States, Halifax and France. A coasting steamer leaves Kingston once in every ten days for the outports. The lines of the Jamaica Tramway Company are laid from the foot of King Street to Constant Spring, by way of Orange Street, the Slipe Pen Road and Halfway Tree; to the top of East Street; to Paradise Street on the Windward Road; to the General Penitentiary at Rae Town; to the Jamaica Railway, and to the May Pen Cemetery on the Road to Spanish Town; and cars run on the lines at intervals of 20 minutes. There are several hotels and lodging-houses in the town, the best known being the "Jamaica Hotel" kept by Miss Susan Burton, the Myrtle Bank Sanitarium kept by Mrs. James Gall, Miss Lane's lodgings in the upper part of East Street, and the private boarding houses kept by Mrs. Stewart at No. 22 North Street and by Mrs. Stone at No. 96 Duke Street. The Jamaica Club is in Hanover Street.

Five daily and several tri-weekly newspapers are published in the city. Postal deliveries take place three times a day, and posts are made up for the home parishes daily and for the country parishes three times a week. The markets are plentifully supplied. Butchers' meat is cheap. Fruit, vegetables and fish are abundant at reasonable rates. There are many fine shops or stores well supplied with articles of all kinds, and the ruling prices are moderate.

The climate is dry. The thermometer has been as high as 94° in the hot months and has during the past year stood as low as 58° in the cool months.

PORT ROYAL—situate at the extreme end of a narrow neck of land facing the entire front of the harbour of Kingston and acting as a natural breakwater—is as it were the entrance gate to that harbour. Port Royal was, prior to the great earthquake, "the finest town in the West Indies, and at that time the richest spot in the universe."* It was the headquarters of the buccaneers and as such the emporium and mart of their ill-gotten wealth.

At half-past 11 o'clock on the morning of the 17th June, 1692, the town was shaken by a tremendous earthquake. "Whole streets with their inhabitants were swallowed up by the opening of the earth, which when shut up on them squeezed the people to death, and in that manner several were left with their heads above ground, and others covered with dust and earth by the people who remained in the place. It was a sad sight to see the harbour covered with dead bodies of people of all conditions, floating up and down without burial, for the burying place was destroyed by the earthquake which dashed to pieces tombs, and the sea washed the carcasses of those who had been buried out of their graves." At Green Bay there is still the tomb of Lewis Galdy "who was swallowed up by the earthquake, and by the providence of God was by another shock thrown into the sea and miraculously saved by swimming until a boat took him up. He lived many years after in great reputation, beloved by all who knew him and much lamented at his death."† The ruins of old Port Royal are even yet visible in clear weather from the surface of the waters under which they lie, and relics are often procured by divers on exploring the ruins.

As terror after the earthquake subsided new houses were erected and the place,

* *A New History of Jamaica.*

† Narrative of the Rector of Port Royal.

‡ Inscription on the Tomb.

under the privateering system of the time, began again to flourish ; but in the beginning of the year 1703 a fire broke out at one of the crowded warehouses where a quantity of gunpowder was deposited and in a few hours the whole town was in flames. With the exception of the royal forts and magazines not a building was left.

Notwithstanding these occurrences a number of persons who had left Port Royal returned to it and began its re-establishment. New houses were built and trade began to be restored ; but on the 22nd August, 1722, a storm passed over the town which swept the greater portion of the buildings into the sea and destroyed a number of lives. Of fifty vessels which were in Port Royal harbour on that day four men-of-war and two merchant ships alone rode out the storm, but with all their masts and booms blown away. This further calamity was in time forgotten and Port Royal was again crowded with houses and enriched by the profitable trade caused by the war in which Great Britain was then engaged.

On the 13th July, 1816, about midday, a fire broke out which in a few hours destroyed nearly the whole place, including the naval hospital, and left many of the inhabitants utterly destitute. A subscription was set on foot for their relief, which was liberally responded to, Kingston alone subscribing eleven thousand pounds. Since the occurrence of this fire the town has ceased to be a commercial centre and Port Royal is now of importance only as a naval station and a military garrison.

The naval yard, or dockyard as it is commonly called, contains the official residence of the Commodore and his staff. The dockyard is equipped with a well-found machine shop, where steam engines and the machinery of war ships are almost constantly being repaired. If, however, a large ship requires to be docked for an examination of the bottom it becomes necessary to resort to Bermuda, where a floating dock of immense size is available to the fleet.

The present naval hospital, which is a very fine building, is built of iron and stone and is 380 feet long and 57½ feet broad. It can accommodate about 130 patients in the upper portion, and the ground floor, which is available for use in the event of any emergency arising, will accommodate about half as many more, so that the hospital can find room for 200 patients in all. A yellow fever hospital was added by Dr. Thomas Colan, a late Deputy Inspector General, in which yellow fever cases can be isolated and treated, and the necessity of the main hospital being put in quarantine is thus obviated. This arrangement has worked very satisfactorily.

Port Royal has always been considered important as a naval station. As recently as the American war and the French occupation of Mexico the fleet on the North American and West Indian station numbered some twenty five ships, a goodly portion of which were constantly calling at Port Royal to coal, to obtain fresh provisions and to refit, and the Archduke Maximilian on his way to Mexico was met there by eleven ships-of-war. The importance of Port Royal as a naval station is likely to increase on the completion of the Canal connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific Ocean.

Port Royal, with its outstations, Rocky Point, Apostles' Battery and Fort Augusta, constitutes the "harbour defences" of Jamaica, and Port Royal itself is the key and the chief. The military authorities have of late years been engaged in improving the defences of Port Royal; and during the past eight years especially large numbers of workpeople have been employed under the direction of the Royal Engineers in constructing new batteries for rifled guns. In addition to this the Royal Engineers have a small submarine mining establishment fitted with tanks, steam launch, boats and electrical apparatus, &c. The garrison itself is small in number but would be readily augmented on an emergency arising.

The town suffered severely in the hurricane of the 18th August, 1880, and very many of the houses, then wholly or partially destroyed, remain in a condition of dilapidation.

The place is generally reputed to be healthy, although as a matter of history epidemics of cholera, small-pox and yellow fever have occurred there. At one time Port Royal laid claim to be regarded as a sanitarium or marine resort, but owing to the want of house accommodation and other causes the people of Kingston do not now resort to it for change of air.

The population of Port Royal, according to the Census of 1881, was 1,205; 533 males and 666 females, exclusive of the garrison, dockyard and ships of war.

ST. ANDREW.

This parish was originally called Liguanea. It now consists of what before the passing of Law 20 of 1867 comprised the parish of Port Royal and the parish of St. Andrew, less the parts known as Smith's Village, Hannah's Town, Fletcher's Town and the Town of Port Royal. There are no towns in St. Andrew and the principal villages are Halfway-Tree, Gordon Town and Stony Hill.

Halfway-Tree, which is situated about three miles from Kingston, derives its importance principally from its holding a sort of central situation in regard to the position of the residences of the higher Officials of the colony and of some of the leading Merchants of Kingston. The public buildings consist of a Court House and a Police Station. There is also a market, a neat structure of iron and wood, which was opened on the 1st August, 1881. The Parish Church, which was built in the reign of Queen Anne, has lately been enlarged and renovated at considerable cost. There are some interesting memorial slabs and stones in the Church and Churchyard. There is a splendid monument inside the Church to Sir Nicholas Lawes, once Governor of the island; whilst Lieutenant-Governor Rushworth, C.M.G., is commemorated in the Churchyard. The Girls' Orphanage (of which an account is given in another part of this work) lies on the outskirts of the village. Not far from Halfway-Tree are situated King's House, the official residence of the Governor of Jamaica, and Bishop's Lodge, the official residence of the Bishop of Jamaica. Between Halfway-Tree and Gordon Town on the Hope land are the Government Experimental Plantations and the head works and reservoirs of the Kingston and Liguanea Water Works. The large and handsome buildings of the Jamaica High School have recently been erected on a portion of the Hope lands. The Cars of the Jamaica Tramway Company run between Kingston and Halfway-Tree every twenty minutes.

Gordon Town is distant about nine miles from Kingston, in a north-easterly direction, and contains a Constabulary Station, a Court House and a Post Office and Telegraph Station. A little further up, at the foot of the hill leading to Newcastle, is a picket house in connection with the cantonment at that place. A new bridge has recently been erected over the river at Gordon Town to replace the one destroyed by the floods of 1879. Omnibuses run between Gordon Town and Kingston every day, leaving Duval's livery stables at Gordon Town at 8 a.m. and Mr. John Macdonald's store in Kingston, on the return journey, at 3 p.m. The charge is 4/ each trip or 6/ for the "return ticket" on the same day.

The military cantonment at Newcastle, on one of the spurs of the Blue Mountain Range, is the station of the white troops, consisting generally of the wing of a regiment and part of a battery of artillery. It is situated 3,974 feet above the sea, amid charming scenery and in a very healthy climate. On a lower elevation between Newcastle and Gordon Town is situated Craigton, the mountain residence of Sir Henry Norman, Governor of Jamaica.

Not far from Newcastle, on a property named Silver Hill, is the Jamaica Spa. It consists of two mineral springs of great value; they are the property of the Government and were many years ago in great request. The buildings, which were erected at a cost of £3,000, have fallen into decay and lodgings are therefore scarce in the locality. The result is that the springs are but little known, although they are very efficacious in cases of serious illness.

Stony Hill is situated about ten miles from Kingston on the main road leading to Annotto Bay. The buildings at this place, which formerly constituted the military barracks, are now used for the purposes of a Boys' Reformatory. The Cars of the Jamaica Tramway Company run as far as Constant Spring at the foot of Stony Hill.

Up-Park Camp Barracks, about 1½ miles north of Kingston, contain the head quarters of a West India Regiment and the Brigade and other Military Offices. The situation of this place is admittedly healthy and a constant sea breeze blowing over it makes the hottest days endurable. There is a splendid view of the harbour to be obtained from these barracks, which consist of two long parallel lines of buildings, two stories high. There is an excellent hospital for the troops and a splendid swimming bath of running water. The quarters of the Field Officers are separate buildings, each standing by itself in its own compound.

On the introduction of coffee into the island in the year 1778 it was planted in this

parish, where it has ever since been the principal production. The coffee grown in St. Andrew, especially in the higher altitudes, commands a very high price in the English markets. In 1837* there were as many as one hundred coffee plantations in the parish but the number is now considerably less. The Government have in operation a large Cinchona Plantation at Belle Vue, some 5,000 feet above the level of the sea, and the cultivation of cinchona is being carried on by private proprietors, considerable tracts of crown lands having been purchased under the very favorable terms conceded by the Government with a view to the encouragement of cinchona planting. The cultivation of tea has recently been taken up at the Government Cinchona Plantation and private proprietors are also embarking in it. The cultivation of tobacco takes place principally at Temple Hall where it is conducted by Cubans. Bananas, pine apples and oranges are also productions of this parish. There are only two sugar estates of any consequence, namely, Mona and Constant Spring, which have 300 and 200 acres in cultivation in canes respectively. The crop on these estates in 1884-85 amounted to 909 hogsheads of sugar and 499 puncheons of rum. The number of acres in cultivation in the parish is 11,265; 2,045 acres are in Guinea grass, 8,508 in common pasture, 378 in common pasture and pimento and 74,231 in wood and rinate. The area of the parish is 169½ square miles and the population to each square mile is 206.

According to the Census of 1881 the population of St. Andrew was 34,982; 17,251 males and 17,731 females, of whom 6,907 could read and write, 6,171 could read only and 4,296 were attending school. The number of houses in the parish was 7,090, of which 100 were unoccupied. The parish is divided for the purpose of the parochial elections into 3 divisions, returning 15 members to the Parochial Board.

District Courts are held at Gordon Town and Stony Hill; and Petty Sessions Courts at Halfway-Tree, Stony Hill, Gordon Town and Guava Ridge.

ST. THOMAS.

The parish of St. Thomas, which now embraces the old parish of St. David, is one of the oldest parishes in the island. It was settled by the Spaniards and was thus described by Venables: "Morante is a large and beautiful hato, being four leagues in length consisting of many small savannahs, and has wild cattle and hogs in very great plenty, and ends at the mine, which is at the cape or point of Morante itself, by which towards the north is the port of Antonio."

In respect of physical beauty this parish is second to none in the island. The sugar estates in the Plantain Garden River district present a pretty view when seen from the eminence above them called "Quaw Hill." From this point to Port Antonio the whole district was once covered by flourishing sugar estates but is now utilized as grazing pens. There are now 16 large sugar estates in cultivation in the parish, one of the oldest of these is Belvedere, the original proprietor of which, Robert Freeman, was the first Speaker of the first House of Assembly. President Cuthbert is buried on this estate.

In addition to the Dry River and the Falls River there are two important rivers in St. Thomas, namely, the Yallahs and Morant Bay Rivers, which when swollen by heavy rains become formidable torrents and are quite impassable. The Morant Point Light House stands at the extreme east end of the island in this parish. The principal towns or villages are Morant Bay, Port Morant, Easington, Bath and Yallahs Bay.

Morant Bay (population 1,000) is the chief town and shipping port and is noted as being the principal scene of the disturbances of 1865. Nearly all the public buildings were burnt down but since then a Public General Hospital, an Alms House, a Court House, a Constabulary Station, a Post Office and Telegraph Station, an Episcopal Church and a Wesleyan Chapel have either been built or restored. The recent public improvements comprise the erection of an iron market and a large tank in the town. Morant Bay is an open roadstead and the only danger in approaching the anchorage is Galatea Rock which has only 16 feet of water over it. As the soundings shoal gradually vessels of any draught can anchor at Morant Bay. There are five fathoms of water within three cables of the beach and three fathoms within half that distance.

* The year before Emancipation.

Port Morant, lying seven miles eastward of Morant Bay, is a shipping port of some importance where a brisk trade is carried on. The export and import duties collected at this port in 1884-85 amounted to £620 and £670 respectively. Port Morant is a very secure harbour and vessels can, as a rule, leave as well as enter with the regular trade wind.

Bath is a populous village having a large number of dwellings, an Episcopal Church, a Wesleyan and a Baptist Chapel. The one street of which it is composed is skirted by trees which give a moisture to the atmosphere. A sulphurous hot mineral spring (of which an account is given in another portion of this work) is situated a little above the village. The original Botanic Garden of the island is in the village itself and is still maintained to a certain extent for the sake of its valuable trees and palms.

There are an Episcopal Church (built in the 17th century) and Wesleyan and Baptist Chapels at Yallahs Bay; and in the vicinity are two large salt ponds, which supply an abundance of fine fish and are a source of livelihood to the villagers. Albion Estate, about one mile west of Yallahs Bay, is one of the finest sugar estates in the island, being supplied with an excellent system of irrigation.

Easington, which is in the interior of the parish, was the capital of the parish of St. David before it was merged into that of St. Thomas-in-the-East. There is a fine suspension bridge over the Yallahs River at Easington. Golden Grove is a collection of stores on the estate of that name, and on the estate is a handsome little Episcopal Church, supported by the planters of the district.

The total number of acres under cultivation in the parish is 11,922, of which 5,855 are in ground provisions, 4,210 in sugar canes, 1,766 in coffee and 8 in tobacco. Of the uncultivated lands 1,146 acres are in Guinea grass, 19,300 in common pasture and 100,526 in wood and ruinant. 1,572 puncheons of rum, 2,411 hogsheads of sugar and 9,500 cwts. of coffee were produced in this parish in 1885 and the rum duties collected in 1884-85 amounted to £2,777. The number of cattle, horsekind and sheep on sugar estates and pens in 1885 may be set down at 4,322 cattle, 397 horsekind and 1,000 sheep, of which 2,422 cattle and 397 horsekind were on sugar estates and 1,900 cattle and 1,000 sheep were on pens.

According to the Census of 1881 the population of the parish was 33,945; males 16,819, females 17,126; of these 4,431 could both read and write, 5,938 could read only and 3,057 were attending school. There were 7,824 houses in the parish of which 49 were unoccupied. The area of this parish is 280 square miles and the population to each square mile is 121. The parish is divided for the purposes of the parochial elections into 5 divisions, returning 15 members to the Parochial Board.

A Circuit Court is held three times a year at Bath for the parishes of St. Thomas and Portland (excluding St. David's and St. George's) and for all towns therein. District Courts are held at Bath and Morant Bay once a month and at Easington every other month; and Petty Sessions Courts are held at Morant Bay, Bath, Easington and Woburn Lawn twice a month.

PORTLAND.

This parish was named after the Duke of Portland, who was Governor of the island from 1722 to 1726. It includes the old parish of St. George and part of St. Thomas, from which it was originally taken in 1723. It extends from the sea coast to the highest peak of the Blue Mountains and is celebrated for its fertility and the beauty of its scenery. The chief town and villages are Port Antonio, Buff Bay and Manchieneal.

Port Antonio has two of the finest and securest harbours in the island, sheltered by a small islet called Navy Island. Vessels of large tonnage can lie alongside the wharves in the western harbour. Port Antonio is divided into Upper and Lower Titchfield. Upper Titchfield stands on a peninsula and contains the old military barracks and Fort George, now converted into a school under the Titchfield Trust, an Alms House, and the residences of the gentry. Lower Titchfield, or Port Antonio proper, extends along the sea shore where the stores, wharves, Court House, Gaol, &c., are built. The Episcopal Church stands conspicuous at the east end of the town and is a structure of good size and some architectural beauty. The port is divided into two harbours, the eastern and western harbours, by a narrow peninsula which takes a northerly direction nearly half a mile from the Main, with a curve to the north-east. The fort and

barracks are conspicuous objects from the offing. Navigators strange to the locality sometimes find it difficult to distinguish the entrance to the harbour, and if a vessel should approach the shore to the eastward of it the remains of some old sugar works in ruins might be taken for the old fort at Titchfield and prove misleading, but by running along the land the place, when once opened, cannot be mistaken.

By a Proclamation issued by the Governor in 1880 fairs for the sale of stock are appointed to be held in the chief street of the town of Port Antonio on the first Tuesday in Easter week, the first Tuesday after the 1st August and the first Tuesday after Christmas Day. During the past year Port Antonio has been furnished with a plentiful water supply and a fine market has been completed. The population of Port Antonio, according to the Census of 1881, was 1,305; 512 males and 793 females.

The fruit trade, which was started in Portland in the year 1868, has made Port Antonio a town of some importance. Steamers carrying fruit run regularly from Port Antonio to different ports in the United States. The fruit exports from Port Antonio received a severe check from the effects of the destructive hurricane of August 18th, 1880. In fact for six months, at least, the trade may be said to have been at a standstill; but the people were not discouraged and fruit planting has been carried on, since the hurricane, on a much larger scale than ever before. Golden Vale, a thrown up sugar estate of some 5,000 acres in extent, leased from Government by Messrs. P. A. Moodie & Co., is extensively planted in bananas. The Bogue, another thrown up sugar estate of 1,700 acres, was purchased by several parties in America (represented here by Captain Baker) expressly for the cultivation of bananas and cocoanuts. The peasantry are extending their cultivation on every hand and there can be little doubt that a great future is in store for the fruit trade of this parish.

The Maroon Town called Moore Town is nine miles from Port Antonio on the banks of the Rio Grande, which is the second largest river in the island.

St. Margaret's Bay is a little fishing village on the west of the Rio Grande; it contains a substantial Episcopal Church and carries on an extensive business in fruit. Hope Bay is further west but on the east of the Swift River. This little town contains about 500 inhabitants, with an Episcopal Church, a Wesleyan Chapel, and a Constabulary Station.

Buff Bay was the chief town of the old parish of St. George; it lies between the Spanish River and the Buff Bay River. This town contains a fine Episcopal Church, a Wesleyan Chapel, a Baptist Chapel, a Court House, an Alms House, a Public General Hospital, a Constabulary Station, a Telegraph Station, &c. It is the chief shipping port of the district of St. George. About two miles out of the town, on one side of the Buff Bay River, lies a township of the Maroons called Charles Town, and on the other side is the Government Model School which is attended principally by the children of the Maroons.

Manchioneal lies on the north-eastern coast of the island; it is becoming of some importance since the fruit trade has been established. The town holds an Episcopal Church, a Wesleyan Chapel, a Court House, &c. Its principal exports are bananas and cocoanuts. The harbour, situated at the south extreme of a coconut plantation two miles long on the coast, is very small; the entrance is only about half a cable wide and leads to an anchorage close off Shifton Point, barely exceeding one cable in diameter. From the anchorage to the northward is a narrow well-protected haven for small vessels.

The grazing properties in the neighbourhood of Manchioneal are utilized for the production of cattle and sheep. The Port Antonio market is supplied regularly from these properties with mutton, which, though small, is remarkably fine in quality and flavour. Darlingford, an extensive coconut plantation belonging to the heirs of the late Sir Charles Darling, Governor of Jamaica, stands around the village of Manchioneal.

There are at Low Layton the remains of an extinct volcano, 150 feet above sea level. The Rio Grande, Buff Bay, Spanish and Swift Rivers in this parish present formidable obstacles to the traveller during the rainy seasons, when they assume the form of foaming torrents and are quite impassable. Should the steps contemplated by the St. Thomas and Portland Bridges Loan Law (Law 7 of 1881) be taken these obstacles will be removed by the bridging of these rivers and travelling will become safe and easy throughout the parish.

The Collector of Taxes in his report for 1884-85 informed the Government that "trade is in a much sounder condition than last year, although less money has been realized in banana cultivation, which still continues to be the principal article of export. The absence of proper means of transport in the interior parts has an injurious effect upon the fruit, tending to depreciate its value, besides increasing considerably the exporters' expenses. A drought has prevailed in the parish, but to a less extent than in other parts of the island, and the loss occasioned thereby to produce growers and penkeepers has been small."

The total number of acres under cultivation in the parish is 6,727, of which 5,650 are in ground provisions, 389 in sugar canes and 558 in coffee. Of the uncultivated lands 389 acres are in Guinea grass, 14,567 in common pasture, 725 in pimento and common pasture and 95,421 in wood and ruinat. 164 puncheons of rum and 220 hogsheads of sugar were produced on the three estates in this parish in 1885 and the rum duties collected in the same year amounted to £2,432. The number of cattle and horsekind on sugar estates and pens in 1885 may be set down at 2,235 cattle and 830 horsekind, of which 235 cattle and 130 horsekind were on sugar estates, and 2,000 cattle and 700 horsekind were on pens.

According to the Census of 1881 the population of the parish was 28,901; 14,294 males and 14,607 females; of these 4,865 could both read and write, 6,248 could read only and 3,525 were attending school. There were 6,107 houses in the parish of which 64 were unoccupied. The parish is divided for the purposes of parochial elections into 3 divisions, returning 14 members to the Parochial Board.

District Courts are held at Port Antonio, Manchioneal and Buff Bay once a month, and Petty Sessions Courts at Port Antonio every week and at Manchioneal and Buff Bay every fortnight.

ST. MARY.

This parish, which now includes the late parish of Metcalfe, contains two principal towns, Port Maria and Annotto Bay, and several thriving villages and out-bays.

The chief town and shipping port is Port Maria or, as the Spaniards called it, Puerto Sancta Maria. The import duties collected in 1884-85 amounted to £2,591 and the export duties to £88. Port Maria contains a Church, a Kirk, a Baptist Chapel, a Court House, a Prison, &c., and there are a few fine stores and wharves. The Alms House attached to Grays' Charity is in the immediate vicinity of the town. A Coach runs between Port Maria and the Bog Walk Station on the Ewarton line of Railway three times a week.

Annotto Bay, which is situated at the mouth of the Wag Water River (a corruption of Agualta) is approached from Kingston by what is known as the new junction road; this town is divided by three rivers running through it. It is a shipping port and contains a fine large Church at the eastern entrance or upper town, as well as an Hospital, and in the lower town stand the Court House, Baptist and Wesleyan Chapels, &c. On account of the rivers, which create swamps in the neighbourhood, at certain seasons of the year the town becomes unhealthy, but the inhabitants on the whole generally enjoy tolerably fair health. In the interior of the district is a Maroon township called Scott's Hall. The import duties collected in 1884-85 at Annotto Bay amounted to £338 and the export duties to £501.

In addition to Port Maria and Annotto Bay the shipping ports are Oracabessa and Rio Nuevo Bay, of which the former is fast rising into importance in view of the quantity of bananas and other fruits shipped there. It was near Rio Nuevo Bay that the last Spanish Governor built a fort when he attempted to re-conquer the island.

The chief rivers of the parish are the Wag Water, White River, Annotto River and Rio Nuevo. Exactly 19 miles on the junction road from Kingston to Annotto Bay, and near the right bank of the Wag Water, is the Government Botanical Garden at Castleton, which travellers should always call to see.

The Collector of Taxes in his last report stated that "the sugar-crop for 1884-85 was discouragingly small, and many of the estates could not reap all their crops for want of water to turn the machinery. The pimento crop proved almost a failure. The banana export trade fell off considerably, large quantities having been rejected as being unmarketable, and the trade has been depressed in all its branches."

The total number of acres of land under cultivation in the parish is 8,662, of which 5,651 are in ground provisions. There are in sugar canes 2,499 acres, in coffee 283 and in cacao 117; 3,591 acres in Guinea grass, 24,492 in common pasture, 1,987 in common pasture and pimento and 84,664 acres in wood and ruinate. 1,560 puncheons of rum and 2,500 hogsheads of sugar were produced on the 11 estates in the parish in the year 1885, and the rum duties in 1884-85 amounted to £4,872. The live stock on sugar estates in 1885 may be set down at 1,850 cattle and 250 horsekind, and on pens at 7,500 cattle, 1,200 horsekind and 800 sheep. There were in St. Mary in the year 1837 63 sugar estates, 19 coffee plantations and 16 pimento walks, with a great many settlements for ground provisions, &c.

According to the Census of 1881 the population of the parish was 39,696; males 20,010 and females 19,686. Of these 4,876 could read and write, 6,688 could read only and 2,998 were attending school. The number of houses was 9,190, of which 68 were unoccupied. The area of the parish is 229 square miles. The parish is divided into 5 divisions for the purposes of the parochial elections, returning 15 members to the Parochial Board.

District Courts are held at Annotto Bay and Port Maria once a month; and Courts of Petty Sessions at Annotto Bay and Port Maria twice a month and at Richmond, Lucky Hill and Retreat once a month.

ST. ANN.

This is one of the larger parishes of the island and has been appropriately designated "The Garden of Jamaica." "When Columbus," says Bryan Edwards, the historian, "first discovered Jamaica he approached it on the northside, and beholding that part of the country which now constitutes the parish of St. Ann he was filled with delight and admiration at the novelty, variety and beauty of the prospect." Hill, in his "Lights and Shadows of Jamaica History," thus writes of this parish: "Earth has nothing more lovely than the pastures and pimento groves of St. Ann;—nothing more enchanting than its hills and vales, delicious in verdure and redolent with the fragrance of spices. Embellished with wood and water, from the deep forests, from whence the streams descend to the ocean in falls, the blue haze of the air blends and harmonizes all into beauty." The principal towns are St. Ann's Bay, Ocho Rios, Brown's Town and Dry Harbour.

St. Ann's Bay, the "Santa Gloria" of Columbus, is a town of some importance, in which considerable trade is carried on. In 1884-85 its import duties amounted to £9,756 and its export duties to £967. It contains an Episcopal Church, a Wesleyan Chapel, a Baptist Chapel, a Court House, a Public General Hospital, a Post Office and a Telegraph Station. The population by the Census of 1881 is 1,565; 695 males and 870 females.

A new market has been recently erected at St. Ann's Bay, a very useful addition to the town. Over the centre gate is a small quadrangular tower containing a clock having three dials, south, east and west; the clock was the gift of the honorable Michael Solomon, Custos of the Parish. A new schoolhouse has just been completed in connection with the Episcopal Church, the foundation stone of which was laid with great rejoicing by the Masonic Fraternity, the Foresters and Good Templars joining the procession. A water supply for the town is being rapidly pushed forward, the Roaring River being the source of supply.

St. Ann's Bay has of late years been doing a much larger shipping trade than formerly, and the regular steam communication between the United States and Jamaica has been a great incentive to trade. The fruit business is being carried on with great energy by the enterprising firm of Messrs. J. E. Kerr & Co. and Mr. Leslie L. Fraser. Bananas and oranges are in great demand and high prices are being obtained for good fruit; coconuts are also being shipped in large quantities, especially to New Orleans, Boston, and other ports of the United States.

Not more than a mile to the west of St. Ann's Bay is the site of the first capital of the island, "Sevilla Nueva" or "Sevilla d'Oro," as it was afterwards called. This town was founded by Don Juan d'Esquivel, the first Spanish Governor of Jamaica, he having been commissioned and sent over by Diego Columbus (Christopher's son), the Hereditary Viceroy of the New World, to establish a colony there. Esquivel arrived in Jamaica in November, 1509, accompanied by a number of the Viceroy's friends.

"Bringing with them the refinements of taste and the means of displaying it, they assisted in the foundation of Sevilla Nueva, whose fame long attested its superiority over every other town which has since been built here." The town contained many buildings worthy of note, amongst which were a Monastery, a Cathedral, the pavement of which extended to a distance of two miles, a Theatre and many Palaces. Sevilla did not long, however, continue the capital, having been abandoned for St. Jago de la Vega. The reason for the change is not quite agreed upon; some say that it was owing to the Spanish inhabitants of Sevilla having in their wars with the natives been suddenly and entirely cut off, and others assigned the desertion to "a visitation of innumerable ants" that destroyed all the provision grounds of the people and compelled them to find a home elsewhere. Bridges, however, attributes the abandonment to the depredations of the French filibusters, and states that "the northern coast of Jamaica afforded frequent spoils to this bold band of Corsairs." To the eastward of St. Ann's Bay, at Drax Hall Estate, there is a narrow cove described in the maps as Don Christopher's Cove, where Columbus on his fourth and last voyage to the West Indies is supposed to have stranded his two remaining vessels, but there is reason to think from records of Ferdinand, Columbus's son and companion on the voyage, that the site of this occurrence was to the westward of St. Ann's Bay, opposite the place known as the Priory Village. Midway between St. Ann's Bay and Ocho Rios are the Roaring River Falls, the largest in the island; the scenery here and for some miles round is much admired by visitors and is well worth a visit. Application to Mr. J. Haughton James, the proprietor of Roaring River, will always ensure permission to view the Falls, and a guide can easily be obtained.

Ocho Rios, formerly called "Cheréras," the "Bay of the Waterfalls," lies about seven miles to the east of St. Ann's Bay. The town is increasing in importance and the harbour, which is easy of approach, affords good shelter for vessels. For this reason and on account of the facilities in the way of getting good water and provisions Ocho Rios is now very frequently visited by British ships-of-war for the purpose of giving leave to the crews. Near this town is Shaw Park Estate where Don Sasi, the last of the Spanish Governors, had pitched his tent and where he was discovered and pursued by the British troops (Cromwellites). He subsequently escaped in a canoe to Cuba from a spot about nine miles from St. Ann's Bay, which has since been known as Runaway Bay.

Brown's Town is the largest of the rural townships of St. Ann and is situated in the western interior part of the parish; it contains an Episcopal Church, a Wesleyan Chapel, a Baptist Chapel, an Evangelist Tabernacle, a Court House, and a Police Station; it is a thriving place and a good produce trade is carried on in it. A splendid new market was recently opened by Sir Henry W. Norman, and was named in honor of his Excellency's visit "The Norman Market."

Dry Harbour, so called on account of there being no fresh water stream or well, is a town increasing in trade and prosperity and the harbour affords excellent shelter for vessels. It was at Dry Harbour that Columbus landed and took formal possession of the island. There are some very large caves about a mile and a half from the village; they are often visited by tourists and are well worth the trouble which is necessary to thoroughly explore them. A guide can always be obtained at Dry Harbour.

In the Pedro Hills is York Castle Wesleyan High School, a well-managed and useful educational establishment. The situation is healthy and great care and attention are paid to the comfort and health of the pupils.

Claremont, commonly called Finger Post, is fast becoming a rising little town; it has an Episcopal Church and Wesleyan and London Missionary Society Chapels, a Post Office and Telegraph Station, a Market and a Police Station.

Moneague, ten miles from Ewarton, has a capital tavern and is situated in a cool and pleasant part of the parish; it has a Court House, a Post Office and Telegraph Station and a Market; a good produce business is done here.

The productions of this parish are principally sugar, rum, pimento and coffee. There are 10 sugar estates now in cultivation, on which 1,669 hogsheads of sugar and 1,262 puncheons of rum were produced last year. The total number of acres under cultivation is 8,545; 25,103 acres are in Guinea grass, 20,225 in common pasture,

41,165 in common pasture and pimento, 7 in pimento alone, and 117,890 in wood and ruinate. The number of acres under cultivation in the principal products is 2,341 in sugar canes and 1,699 in coffee. The live stock on the pens may be set down at 18,000 cattle and 1,600 horsekind, whilst the number on sugar estates is about 1,500 cattle and 280 horses and mules. The cultivation of bananas is extending, and from regular gathering the orange trees are yielding abundantly. Pimento, the "all-spice" of commerce, grows luxuriantly in St. Ann in which it is indigenous, but the production has for some years been falling off and last year the crop of the entire parish did not exceed 6,000 bags; this reduction was due partly to the drought and partly to the diminished value of the article in the European Markets. Even after Emancipation as many as 1,500 bags of pimento were obtained from a single thrown up sugar estate.

According to the Census of 1881 the population of the parish was 46,584; 22,831 males and 23,753 females, of whom 7,642 could read and write, 8,125 could read only and 4,816 were attending school. The number of houses in the parish was 9,586, of which 67 were unoccupied. The area of the parish is 464 square miles and the population to each square mile 100. The parish is divided for the purposes of the parochial elections into 4 divisions, returning 15 members to the Parochial Board.

A Circuit Court is held at St. Ann's Bay three times a year. District Courts are held at St. Ann's Bay and Brown's Town once a month and at Moneague once in every two months; and Petty Sessions Courts at St. Ann's Bay and Brown's Town twice a month and at Moneague and Ocho Rios once a month.

TRELAWNY.

This parish derived its name from a former Governor of the colony, Sir William Trelawny, who died in Jamaica in 1772. The principal towns are Falmouth, Stewart Town, Duncans and Clark's Town.

Falmouth, with a population of 3,020, is a town of considerable importance and is more regularly laid out than any other town in the island; the streets are wide and clean and the public buildings are substantial and handsome. The Court House, a building erected in the days of Jamaica's extravagance, is lofty and spacious and affords accommodation for nearly all the parochial officers. It contains full length pictures of General Sir John Kean, who during the absence of the Duke of Manchester in 1837 administered the government as Lieutenant Governor, and of Sir Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, formerly Governor of the colony. The Episcopal Church (with the Elementary School attached), the Wesleyan Chapel and the Kirk are all fine buildings and well situated. The spacious Baptist Chapel, erected under the auspices of the late Rev. William Knibb, who played so important a part in Trelawny both before and after Emancipation, is one of the best buildings in the island. The District Prison and the Public General Hospital may be regarded as model institutions. The military barracks are now occupied by the Constabulary; they are spacious, solid buildings and are capable of accommodating 700 men; they have always been regarded as being particularly healthy. The town is supplied with water from the Martha Brae river; it is conveyed to a reservoir built in the market square from which the inhabitants are supplied by pipes laid down to their houses or by means of carriers employed for the purpose. The water is of excellent quality and the charge to the inhabitants is on a very moderate scale. Great dissatisfaction, however, exists with regard to the compulsory rate levied, according to tonnage, on all vessels entering the harbour, as it is said to have an injurious effect on the shipping trade of the port.

The harbour is difficult of access owing to a very narrow and intricate channel, but ships ride with perfect ease when they have entered and are at anchor. The depth of water in the harbour is ample and there is quite sufficient space for the accommodation of at least a dozen ships or steamers of large size. The reefs which run along the channel, as well as others situated at the outer and inner side of the harbour, are composed chiefly of a clear, white, brittle coral.

Martha Brae, one and a half miles inland from Falmouth, was the site of the old Spanish settlement of Melilla, which was abandoned soon after its establishment owing to the depredations of the French filibusters. "The secret gold mine" of the Spaniards is said to be in the neighbourhood of Martha Brae.

Stewart Town is the centre of a considerable trade in produce from the interior of

Trelawny and the neighbouring parishes. It contains a pretty little Episcopal Church and spacious Chapels of the Wesleyan and Baptist denominations, and is the site of a Post Office and Police Station.

Duncans is a town not very distant from the sea coast in which a brisk trade is carried on. It is the site of a Post Office, Telegraph Station, Police Station, &c. Owing to the scarcity of water which is experienced in the neighbourhood during dry weather a well was recently dug at considerable expense at Duncans, but unfortunately the benefits intended to be conferred on the district by this well have not yet been developed.

Rio Bueno was once an important shipping roadstead. A plentiful supply of water can be obtained a short distance up the river. The port of entry for Rio Bueno is Falmouth. The townlet is now reduced to considerable dilapidation but it contains an Episcopal Church and a Police Station. There are other villages in the parish of some importance, namely, the Rock, Salt Marsh, Sawyers and Ulster Spring.

The productions of this parish are principally sugar and rum, pimento, coffee and ginger and a small quantity of dyewoods. There are 31 sugar estates now in cultivation on which 2,923 hogsheads of sugar and 2,479 puncheons of rum were produced in 1885 crop. The total number of acres in cultivation is 8,648 ; 18,192 acres are in Guinea grass, 23,650 in common pasture, 2,279 in common pasture and pimento and 76,725 in wood and ruin. The number of acres under cultivation in the principal products is 5,853 in sugar canes, 102 in coffee and 61 in ginger. The live stock on the pens may be set down at 3,823 cattle, 588 horsekind and 2,200 sheep, whilst the number on sugar estates is about 5,400 cattle and 1,000 horses and mules. This parish is noted for its fine flavored rums, the prices obtained for which have enabled many of the estates to keep up cultivation in spite of adverse seasons and when the price of sugar does not repay the cost of production. The estates have all along and still have a comparatively plentiful supply of native labour, and in only one or two instances has application been made to the immigration department for coolies, and in those instances for only small numbers. By the in-givings of 1837 Trelawny contained 76 fine sugar estates, two coffee plantations and several pens and settlements. It was then said that the parish produced more sugar than any other parish in the island.

According to the Census of 1881 the population of the parish was 32,115 ; 15,556 males and 16,559 females, of whom 7,042 could read and write, 7,704 could read only and 3,765 were attending school. The number of houses in the parish was 6,788, of which 66 were unoccupied. The area of the parish is 332½ square miles and the population to each square mile is 96. The rum duties amounted to £3,120, the trade licenses to £291 and the poor rates to £1,840. The parish is divided for the purposes of the parochial elections into 4 divisions, returning 15 members to the Parochial Board.

District Courts are held at Falmouth and Hampshire once a month ; and Petty Sessions Courts are held at Falmouth once a week and at Hampshire twice a month.

ST. JAMES.

This is one of the smaller parishes of the island and the only town of any importance in it is Montego Bay, which contains a population of 4,651 souls. It is the second town of importance in the island in respect to commerce. Its import duties in 1884-85 amounted to £21,870 and its export duties to £2,083. The chief buildings in the town are the Court House, the Episcopal Church and Trinity Chapel, the Chapels belonging to the Wesleyan, the Baptist and the United Presbyterian denominations, the Custom House and the old Barracks.

The sanitary condition of the town is good. It has been recently much improved by the filling up of the swamp adjoining the creek, which had been a nuisance of long standing. A large and handsome market was opened in the town a few years ago, which affords great accommodation to the inhabitants. The enterprising firm of Messrs J. E. Kerr & Co. has given a great impetus to trade generally by establishing regular communication with the United States by means of their steamers. The regular visits to Montego Bay of the steamers of several of the other lines trading with Jamaica, and of the coasting steamer, are further aids to trade. The increasing *fruit trade* has not only made valuable a large extent of what was considered almost

useless property but has also given employment to a class of persons who were greatly in want of it.

Montego Bay was called "Manteca Bay" by the Spaniards from its being the great emporium for lard. Sir Hans Sloane states that the boiling of swine's flesh into lard constituted the early commerce of the place. The bay is an open roadstead and the anchorage is quite safe during the period of the ordinary land and sea breezes which range from N.N.E. to S.E.; but between November and March, when northers sometimes blow in, accompanied by a heavy sea, a second anchor is sometimes necessary and accidents have been known to occur.

The productions of this parish are principally sugar, rum and coffee. The sugar and rum crops in 1884-85 exceeded those of the previous year notwithstanding the severe drought which prevailed during a portion of the year. There are 26 sugar estates now in cultivation on which 2,663 hogsheads of sugar and 2,004 puncheons of rum were produced last year. The total number of acres under cultivation is 7,756; 8,348 acres are in Guinea grass, 19,421 are in common pasture and 66,157 in wood and ruinat. The number of acres under cultivation in the principal products is 4,017 in sugar canes and 223 in coffee. The cattle and live stock on the pens may be set down at 3,900 cattle, 850 horsekind and 90 sheep; whilst the number on sugar estates is about 3,000 cattle and 480 horses and mules. The rum duties amounted to £3,932; the trade licenses to £198; and the poor rates to £1,451.

According to the Census of 1881 the population of the parish was 33,625; 15,815 males and 17,810 females, of whom 8,021 could read and write, 8,058 could read only and 4,934 were attending school. The number of houses in the parish was 8,002, of which 138 were unoccupied. The area of the parish is 227½ square miles, and the population to each square mile is 144. The parish is divided for the purposes of the parochial elections into 4 divisions, returning 15 members to the Parochial Board.

A Circuit Court is held at Montego Bay three times a year and District Courts are held at Montego Bay once a month and at Adelphi once in every two months. Petty Sessions Courts are held at Montego Bay once a week, at Adelphi once a fortnight and at Montpelier and Spring Mount once a month.

HANOVER.

Kingston excepted, this is the smallest parish in area in the island. The only town of any importance in it is Lucea. This parish has probably derived more benefit from the flood of emigration to Colon than any other portion of the island. The number of well-to-do small settlers, each with his tidy sum of money laid by in the Government Savings Bank, has largely increased during the past three years—thanks to the excellence of, and the fabulous price paid in Colon for, the "Lucea yam." Instances have been known in which the peasantry have realized a profit of three to four hundred per cent. on a shipment of this invaluable esculent after paying all the expenses attendant thereon. Another recent development of trade is the regular arrival of one of Baker and Co.'s steamers for the purpose of loading with the "almighty banana." The import duties of Lucea in 1884-85 amounted to £4,479 and the export duties to £532.

Lucea, of which the population is 1,702, is a remarkably pretty little town containing amongst its principal buildings a handsome Court House, Lucea's Free School, the Episcopal Church, and Chapels belonging to the Presbyterian, Wesleyan and Baptist denominations. The town of Lucea is possibly the healthiest as well as the most picturesque place in Jamaica. The whole western shore of the landlocked harbour is fringed with houses and the hills above are studded with residences embowered in foliage which are fanned the live-long day with pure, fresh sea-breeze. Were Lucea a little nearer to Kingston it would serve for the latter place as the most desirable sanitarium imaginable. The harbour of Lucea, although of small dimensions, is one of the best harbours on the northside of Jamaica. Its entrance is about three cables wide but within it sweeps round into a most picturesque basin, about three quarters of a mile in diameter, capable of receiving vessels of the largest size. Fort Charlotte, which was built for the defence of the harbour, stands on the peninsula that overlooks the channel; it is now used as a Constabulary Station.

The townlet of Green Island, further westward, is a shipping port in which are an Episcopal Church, a Kirk and a Baptist Chapel.

There are some very valuable grazing pens in this parish, of which one of the best known is Knockalva, which is between 4,000 and 5,000 acres in extent. A traveller who visited this property in 1866 wrote in a work subsequently published by him, that "the manager had introduced the Hereford breed and shewed grass-fed oxen of fine form and enormous size, which would attract admiration and possibly carry off prizes at the great English cattle shows." Shettlewood, Ramble, Houghton Grove, Burnt Ground and Cacaoon Castle are amongst the other most valuable breeding pens in this parish.

The parish is well watered and very mountainous, the highest elevation being the Dolphin Head, which affords a good land-mark for mariners.

The productions of the parish are principally sugar and rum, pimento and arrowroot. The peasantry are chiefly employed in planting ground provisions of which, as stated above, the "Lucea yam" enjoys a great reputation in the island. The total number of acres in cultivation is 6,166, of which 3,355 are in ground provisions; there are 7,303 acres in Guinea grass, 28,240 in common pasture and 56,904 in wood and ruin. There are 18 sugar estates now in cultivation on which 2,432 hogsheads of sugar and 1,682 puncheons of rum were produced last year. The number of acres in cultivation in sugar canes is 2,799. The cattle and live stock on the pens may be set down at 6,947 cattle, 1,094 horsekind and 1,725 sheep; whilst the number on sugar estates is about 2,614 cattle and 1,765 horses and mules.

According to the Census of 1881 the population of the parish was 29,567; 14,518 males and 15,049 females, of whom 5,445 could read and write, 5,695 could read only and 3,052 were attending school. The number of houses in the parish was 7,213, of which 63 were unoccupied. The area of the parish is 166 square miles and the population to each square mile is 178. The parish is divided for purposes of the parochial elections into 3 divisions, returning 13 members to the Parochial Board.

District Courts are held at Lucea and Green Island once a month and at Miles Town once in every two months. Petty Sessions Courts are held at Lucea every alternate week and at Green Island, Sandy Bay and Miles Town once a month.

WESTMORELAND.

Savanna-la-Mar, the chief town, with a population of 2,498, is one of the most important towns in the island in regard to the extent of its commerce. Its import duties in 1885 amounted to £15,046 and its export duties to £3,621. The chief places of worship in the town are the Episcopal Church and the Baptist Chapel; a new Wesleyan Chapel (with some architectural pretensions) being also near completion. Distributed through the parish will be found at least 15 large and substantial places of worship belonging to all the principal christian denominations, besides other and smaller places of meeting for prayer. The ample supply of water, the distribution of which is now complete, is a great boon to the town and neighbourhood, as even in the driest season of the year the water is abundant and pure, being taken as it rises from the rock at Sweet River pen, four miles distant.

Contiguous to the town of Savanna-la-Mar is Mannings' Free School, worked under a scheme of the Endowed Schools Commission, which, as it offers the means of obtaining a liberal education, bids fair to take a good place among the educational institutions of the island.

The sad fate of Savanna-la-Mar in the hurricane of 1744 can never be remembered without horror. "The sea bursting its ancient limits overwhelmed that unhappy town and swept it to instant destruction, leaving not a vestige of man, beast or habitation behind. So sudden and comprehensive was the stroke," says Bryan Edwards, "that I think the catastrophe of Savanna-la-Mar was even more terrible, in many respects, than that of Port Royal."

Besides Savanna-la-Mar there are Bluefields, Parker's Bay, Scott's Cove and Negril as shipping places, and several small townships. Bluefields was the site of the Spanish town of Oristan, and was for some time the residence of Gosse the Naturalist. The "Spanish road from Bluefields Bay to Martha Brae, by the head of the Great River," as Long wrote, is still in existence.

The area of the parish is 197,440 acres. Some 10,000 to 12,000 acres are morass lands, which however afford maintenance in dry weather to numbers of stock. Making allowance for this, fully three-fourths of the remainder of its area consists of hills of moderate elevation, amongst which many of the chief breeding pens are located, the remaining one-fourth being lowlands of alluvial formation in which are situated the sugar estates.

Westmoreland is a parish still fairly wooded, and has long been remarkable for the regularity of the annual rains, a natural advantage enabling its agricultural operations to be carried on without much fluctuation and to the great advantage of its labouring population. The parish is also well-watered by numerous rivers and streams, the principal of which are the Negril, New Savanna, Morgans Gut, Smithfield, Bowen's River, Bluefields, Robins, Roaring River, Great River and the Cabaritta, the latter of which is navigable for boats of about 8 tons for some 12 miles from its mouth.

Five thousand seven hundred and twenty-one hogsheads of sugar and 4,888 puncheons of rum were produced last year on the 24 sugar estates now in cultivation. The sum of £4,179 was collected for rum duties in 1884-85. The number of acres in cane and other cultivation is 10,767; 10,514 acres are in Guinea grass, 41,000 in common pasture and 104,937 in wood and ruin. The live stock on the pens may be set down at 15,000 cattle, 2,700 horsekind and 1,300 sheep, whilst the number on sugar estates is about 6,720 cattle and 700 horses and mules.

A new industry has very recently sprung up in the parish. Several Coolies have formed a settlement at a place called Paul Island, where the marsh lands are suitable for the growth of rice, and they have successfully grown large quantities of that article and sold it at remunerative prices to the Shopkeepers in the neighbourhood. Considerable business has also been done in logwood, the roots of the trees hitherto disregarded having been found to be a useful article of commerce. The exportation of these roots from the port of Savanna-la-Mar increased from 6,759 tons in 1883-84 to 16,097 tons in 1884-85.

Coffee and ginger are cultivated to some extent in the higher lands and the abundance of logwood trees, as well as of flowering or fruit trees throughout the pens or other settled lands, affords encouragement to the keeper of bees, an industry which might with profit and advantage be pursued to a greater extent than at present in many parts of the island.

By the Census of 1871 the population of the parish was 40,823 and by that of 1881 it had increased to 49,035 or 20.12 per cent., the average increase of the whole island in the same period being 14.75 per cent. Of the population numbered in 1881 the males were 24,549 and the females 24,486. 9,407 could read and write and 10,431 could read only; 4,346 were attending school in 1884. The parish is divided for the purposes of the parochial elections into 6 divisions, returning 15 members to the Parochial Board.

A Circuit Court is held at Savanna-la-Mar and Black River alternately three times in a year. District Courts are held at Savanna-la-Mar monthly and at Grange Hill every two months. Petty Sessions are held at Savanna-la-Mar every Tuesday and at Top Hill, Darliston, Speculation, Whitehouse, Bluefields and Petersfield once a month.

SAINT ELIZABETH.

Saint Elizabeth is the largest parish in the island and is one of the most interesting and important. It comprises an area of 471 square miles, and at the time of the Census of 1881 possessed a population of 54,375 or 115 to each square mile of area.

The chief town is Black River, situated at the mouth of the river of the same name; it has a population of 1,279 and is a shipping port of some importance. The appearance of the town cannot be said to be attractive, nor is its reputation for healthiness of the best. But more business is transacted in Black River than in most places of the same size, while its unsavoury reputation is perhaps scarcely warranted by the Registrar General's statistics. The principal buildings are the Court House, the Public General Hospital—both of which are situated at some distance to the westward of the town itself—the Parish Church, the Prison and the Market. The Court House possesses considerable architectural pretensions; it presents a particularly fine appearance from the sea and at once attracts the attention of the visitor. The offices it contains are commodious, while the Court Room itself is large and lofty.

The Parish Church is a large brick structure with a square tower; it is more massive than beautiful but its age invests it with an interest other than that of architectural design. Within are many interesting memorial tablets, recalling to the memory of the living the many good qualities of the departed St. Elizabeth gentry. The handsomest of these mural tablets are those on either side of the chancel to the memory of Cabel Dickenson and Robert Hugh Munro, founders of the charity known as "The Munro and Dickenson's Trust." The market-place is a plain but graceful iron structure; excellent markets are held twice a week, on Wednesdays and Saturdays. The inhabitants of the town are dependent for drinking water on private tanks, while a few of the wealthier townfolk obtain beautiful water from a spring some five miles from the town by means of water carts. The water of the Black River, so near the sea, is naturally unfit to drink, but is used for other purposes. The Parochial Board have recently passed a resolution in favour of taking initiatory steps with a view to supplying the town with water from one of the streams higher up the parish.

An interesting feature of the town of Black River is the large quantity of logwood piled up on the wharves awaiting shipment; at certain seasons of the year as many as a dozen or fourteen large vessels may be seen lying in the harbour, most of them loading with logwood. The bar at the mouth of the river is a serious hindrance to the speedy loading and despatching of the vessels; the lighters which convey the cargoes from the wharves on either bank of the river to the shipping frequently ground on the bar, causing waste of time and much extra labour.

The principal villages of the parish are Lacovia, Santa Cruz, Balaclava, Newport, Siloah and Malvern. There is also a Maroon township called "Accompong" in the northern interior of the parish. At Lacovia there existed until recently an extensive factory, owned by an American Company, for the manufacture of fibre from the bamboo which grows abundantly in the district, but the buildings were entirely destroyed by fire early in the year, and that too just when the fibre was beginning to realize profitable prices. It is satisfactory to be able to record that the factory is being rebuilt and that it may be expected to resume operations ere long.

St. Elizabeth is more diversified by mountains and plains than any other parish of the island. The northern and north-eastern parts are mountainous while an extensive plain occupies the central and southern districts. Through this plain, dividing it into two sections, runs from north to south the Santa Cruz range of mountains; at the southern extremity the range terminates abruptly in a sheer precipice which descends 1,600 feet to the sea. This natural feature is known as the "Lover's Leap," and cannot but impress all who visit the spot with the fool-hardiness of the individual who would leap from that "giddy height."

The Santa Cruz Mountains are well known for their charming climate which is at the same time both cool and dry. The thermometer seldom rises above 75°F. in the hottest months, while there is an entire absence of that excessive humidity which is so serious a drawback to much of the higher land of the island. There are many hospitable homes in these hills and the residents are justly proud of the climate and scenery. The Munro and Dickenson's Endowed Schools have wisely been located in the bracing air of these mountains—the girls' school being at Malvern and the boys' school at Potsdam. Of these schools an account is given in another part of this work; suffice it to say here that during the past six years the Potsdam School has, by the brilliant success of its scholars in the examinations of the English Universities, earned for itself a first-rate reputation.

The lowlands of the parish may be divided into three parts; one portion—and that a very considerable one—being taken up with morass; a second consisting of "savannahs;" and the third comprising some of the finest country for stock-raising and grazing purposes in the island. Rising far up in the northern interior of the parish, tumbling down through the gorges there until it reaches the plain, and then sluggishly creeping through the morass, comes the Black River. This stream is navigable for lighters for nearly 30 miles of its course and forms a valuable highway for the conveyance of the produce of the upper parts of the parish to the sea, while goods are conveyed by the same means from the seaport to the interior. The river *abounds with alligators*, while in it, as in the less important streams which flow

through the morass, fish are plentiful. The morass itself affords a fair supply of land turtle.

The savannahs deserve some notice. In dry weather they are huge brown wastes, but after rain no land recovers more quickly or is more wonderfully fertile. The well-being of the inhabitants of these districts therefore depends more directly than elsewhere on the rainfall. Drought means to them poverty and even want, while good seasons is a synonymous term for plenty. St. Elizabeth is probably the largest corn-producing parish in the island, most of it being grown on the savannahs, where, in good seasons, the yield is very large. During January and February and again in August the price is usually down to 2/6 per bushel; and an "old inhabitant" informed the writer that he had known the time when corn could be purchased in quantities at 1/6 per bushel. Large quantities are shipped to Kingston—"received from Black River—bags fresh country corn" being a familiar advertisement in the Kingston Newspapers. Parts of the savannah are also famous for horses. These are raised principally by settlers, some of whom possess beautiful specimens of the stud-horse or brood mare. The abundance of corn naturally enables the owners to feed their stock well, and they declare further that there is a peculiarly nutritive property in their savannah grass, which renders it superior to any other for horses.

The lowlands of St. Elizabeth boast of such properties as Hodges Pen, Gilnock, Pepper, Longhill, Goshen and Friendship; these and many others being famous for the quality of their cattle and horses. The live stock on pens may be stated at 21,000 horned stock, 1,400 horsekind and 2,100 sheep, besides those on the sugar estates of which there are seven in cultivation.

St. Elizabeth produces sugar, rum, pimento, coffee, logwood, ginger and tobacco, besides the minor products. Some districts are particularly well adapted for the cultivation of ground provisions, of which there is usually a good supply throughout the parish. The seven sugar estates produced in 1884-85 752 hogsheds of sugar and 781 puncheons of rum. The coffee crop was 10,350 cwt. and the pimento exported 5,501 cwt.

Poor relief has for many years been afforded in St. Elizabeth entirely on the indoor system; at Santa Cruz there is a well organized and admirably conducted Alms House, with an Infirmary attached. The wards are well worth a visit and the entire institution is a model of what such an establishment should be. The parish is traversed in all directions by excellent roads and these are being still further improved under the new Parochial Board. St. Elizabeth is divided for the purposes of the parochial elections into 6 divisions, returning 15 members to the Parochial Board.

A Circuit Court is held at Black River and Savanna-la-Mar alternately every fourth month; the District Court monthly at Black River and Santa Cruz, and Petty Sessions Courts at Black River twice a month and at Cheltenham, Lacovia, Retirement, Santa Cruz and Balaclava once a month.

MANCHESTER.

Manchester was separated from the adjoining parishes of St. Elizabeth and Clarendon in 1814, and was named after the Duke of Manchester who was Governor of the island at the time. Mandeville is the chief town and is one of the prettiest towns in the island. Its situation on the top of a mountain is very picturesque and the tidiness and cleanliness in which the buildings are kept are remarkable. It is a central part of the parish and contains an Episcopal Church, a Wesleyan Chapel, a Chapel belonging to the London Missionary Society, a Baptist Chapel, a Free School, a Court House, a Constabulary Station, a District Prison and a Public General Hospital. The lands were originally divided by the Parochial Authorities into half acre lots and sold at an average of £50 a lot. The first settlers found very great inconvenience in dry weather from the want of water but public tanks have since been erected and the supply of water is now ample and good. Very comfortable accommodation is to be found at Miss Roy's lodgings and at Brook's Hotel. A Club is established in the town.

Porus is a populous village where a brisk trade is carried on; it contains an Episcopal Church, a Baptist Chapel and a fine Chapel of the London Missionary Society, a Constabulary Station, &c. At this town is the terminal station of one branch of the Railway extensions. There are other villages in Manchester, such as Newport, Victoria Town, &c., but they are not of much commercial importance.

The Manchester orange has obtained a name in the American markets for its size and flavour and is exported to a considerable extent. *Cinchona succirubra* has been successfully established for several years by the Rev. Mr. Swaby at Mount Olivet, in the Mile Gully mountains, at an elevation of 2,700. There are a few healthy trees of the same variety in cultivation close to Mandeville at a height of 2,100 feet. These instances would tend to show that the elevation and climate of the Manchester mountains are favourable to the growth of *cinchona succirubra*.

The climate of the Manchester hills is very salubrious. The Rev. Mr. Walder, Moravian Missionary, who resides at a place named Mizpah, at an elevation of 2,400 feet above the sea, thus wrote of the climate three years ago: "I am convinced that the Manchester hills here may be ranked alongside the healthiest places in England or on the continent of Europe. My parents, who lived all their lives in Switzerland (Canton Zurich) came here about eight years ago and have ever since enjoyed better health than in their native country. My father, who is of very delicate constitution, is now, in his 76th year, all day on his legs in the open air."

The principal products of the parish are coffee and pimento, but ginger is cultivated to some extent. The total number of acres under cultivation is 11,779, of which 5,558 are in ground provisions. There are 9,469 acres in Guinea grass, 16,181 in common pasture, 1,379 in common pasture and pimento, and 100,816 in wood and ruinat. The number of acres under cultivation in the principal products is 6,131 in coffee, 61 in canes and 9 in ginger. The coffee crop in 1885 amounted to 10,000 cwts. There are no sugar estates in the parish but grazing pens are numerous on which fine cattle and blood horses are largely reared. The cattle and live stock on the pens may be set down at 6,000 cattle, 1,300 horsekind and 650 sheep.

According to the Census of 1881 the population of the parish was 48,458; 23,622 males and 24,836 females, of whom 10,440 could read and write, 11,060 could read only and 7,193 were attending school. The number of houses in the parish was 9,142, of which 238 were unoccupied. The area of the parish is 310 square miles and the population to each square mile is 156.

The inhabitants are regarded as being among the most prosperous in the island. They paid £1,928 for poor rates and £1,993 for parochial road tax during the last financial year; they had £16,344 in the Government Savings Bank. The parish is abundantly supplied with good schools for the peasantry; it has also two Normal Moravian Training Colleges for male and female teachers. The parish is divided for the purposes of the parochial elections into 3 divisions, returning 15 members to the Parochial Board.

A Circuit Court is held at Mandeville three times a year for the parishes of Manchester and Clarendon and for all towns therein. District Courts are held at Mandeville once a month and at Wigton and Cottage once in every two months. Petty Sessions Courts are held at Mandeville once a week and at Wigton, Cottage, Porus and Lincoln once a month.

CLARENDON.

This parish was named in honor of a celebrated Lord Chancellor of England. It is one of the largest parishes of the island. The principal towns or villages are Chapelon, Four Paths, Alley, Hayes, May Pen, Rock River and The Rest. The only shipping ports in this parish are Salt River, Carlisle Bay and Milk River.

Chapelon, which contains 654 inhabitants, is a town of some commercial importance, a brisk trade in produce being carried on there. It contains an Episcopal Church, a London Missionary Chapel, a Presbyterian Church, a Court House, a Constabulary Station, a Public General Hospital and an Alms House, several large stores and a good market.

Four Paths is situated on the main road to the interior of the island and the line of the Railway extension to Porus passes in its immediate vicinity.

The Alley, which was formerly the capital of the old parish of Vere (now incorporated with Clarendon), is a small village on the banks of the Rio Minho and is rendered of some importance from the fact of its being in the immediate proximity to a large number of sugar estates. It contains a Court House and in the vicinity are a *Public General Hospital* and an *Alms House*.

The public and parochial offices are situated at May Pen close to the Dry River Bridge, that place having been fixed as the head station of the parish under the first section of Law 20 of 1867. May Pen is the most important station on the extension Railway to Porus.

Carlisle Bay is noted as being the spot where the colonial militia met the French under DuCasse in 1694 and after three days gallant resistance drove them to their ships with a loss of 700 men. The invaders had already for nearly a month plundered and destroyed the sea-side plantations and murdered or kidnapped the gentry and their slaves. Bridges states that "this was the most formidable attack which was ever made upon the shores of Jamaica."

The Milk River Bath (of which an account is given in another part of this work) situated near the village called The Rest, consists of warm springs, found to be very beneficial in cases of chronic rheumatism and other similar diseases. The Milk River is navigable for small droghers and lighters three or four miles up the stream and a very large import and export trade—principally fruit and logwood—is carried on at the wharves. The import duties collected at Milk River in 1884-85 amounted to £720 and the export duties to £1,086.

A main road has recently been made from Chapelton to Cave Valley in St. Ann's intended to afford means of through traffic between the north and south of the island. The Dry River Bridge, over the river of that name, near the head station at May Pen, is the largest bridge of the kind in the island.

Sawkins says in his report on the Geology of Jamaica: "The geology of this parish is perhaps more interesting than that of any in the island. The Clarendon mines at Charing Cross and Stanford Hill afford a nearer approach to true lodes or mineral veins than any of the other metalliferous deposits of Jamaica."

The Bull Head Mountain which is situated near the northern limit of the parish is the most conspicuous object on reaching Upper Clarendon; the height is about 3,000 feet. The climate of the Clarendon mountains is one of the best in the island and the scenery is beautiful. The hills are covered with a large population of small settlers who until recently were most thriving. The very low range of values however of tropical products of all kinds has seriously affected them and many have emigrated to the Isthmus of Panama and elsewhere in search of more remunerative labour.

The prosperity of the parish generally has suffered and is suffering from the abandonment of sugar estates, over thirty having reverted to bush in the upper district within the past generation, while every year the number decreases on the sea-board. In 1837 there were 69 sugar estates in full working order in the parish (including the district of Vere). In addition there were then 38 coffee plantations, several grazing-pens and number of small settlements. There are now but 27 sugar estates in the parish on which 3,250 hogsheads of sugar and 2,680 puncheons of rum were produced last year.

A fine tobacco plantation was for many years worked at Morgan's Valley, near Chapelton, once the property of Sir Henry Morgan, who settled it and called it after his own name, but it was abandoned some years ago. Several indigo walks were established in the Vere district by the early English settlers but they had to be abandoned in consequence of the heavy import duty which was levied on the article in the English market. 50,000 cwt. of indigo per annum were produced from these indigo plantations.

The total number of acres under cultivation is 16,403, of which 6,425 are in sugar canes, 1,210 in coffee, 53 in ginger, 147 in corn and 8,566 are in ground provisions. 5,837 acres are in Guinea grass, 23,886 in common pasture and 176,350 in wood and ruin.

According to the Census of 1881 the population of the parish was 49,845; 25,180 males and 24,665 females, of whom 8,874 could read and write, 10,576 could read only, and 5,189 were attending school. The number of houses in the parish was 10,874, of which 241 were unoccupied. The area of the parish is 467 square miles and the population to each square mile is 106. The parish is divided for the purposes of the parochial elections into 3 divisions, returning 14 members to the Parochial Board.

District Courts are held at the Alley, May Pen and Chapelton once a month. Petty Sessions Courts are held at the same places twice a month.

ST. CATHERINE.

This parish derived its name from the Queen of Charles II. It consists of what before the passing of Law 20 of 1867 constituted the parishes of St. Catherine, St. Dorothy, St. John and St. Thomas-in-the-Vale. The chief towns and villages are Spanish Town, Old Harbour, Old Harbour Bay and Linstead.

Spanish Town, or Saint Jago de la Vega, was the ancient capital of the island. It is situated on the banks of the Rio Cobre, from which it derives its water supply. It contains 1,199 houses, with a population of 5,689 souls; 2,556 males and 3,133 females. Amongst the more important public buildings are the old King's House, the residence of former Governors of the island, but now, with the old House of Assembly Rooms, devoted to the purposes of a Government Training College; the Court House, the Record Office, the Middlesex and Surrey County Gaol, the St. Catherine's District Prison, the Lepers' Home and the Constabulary Depot Buildings. There are two Episcopal Churches, namely, the Cathedral Church, dedicated to St. Katherine, and Trinity Chapel. The former was the Spanish Red Cross Church of St. Peter. The mortal remains of many of the Governors of Jamaica and of their wives and of the more eminent early settlers of the colony are interred within the Church or in the Churchyard attached. The town also contains Chapels attached to the Roman Catholic, Wesleyan and Baptist bodies; commodious markets, opened by Sir Anthony Musgrave on the 19th March, 1880; an Alms House and a Public General Hospital. There are also a Town Hall, in which there is a stage for dramatic representations, a Public Reading Room and a Billiard Club.

Among the antiquities of the town may be noted the two large brass guns stationed in front of the temple of the square which formerly contained the statue of Lord Rodney, captured by the Admiral in 1781 from the French fleet under Count de Grasse; the "Eagle House," once surrounded by a moat, and formerly the residence of the Earl of Inchiquin when Governor of Jamaica; a tamarind tree in the grounds of the Infant School, which local tradition points out as that under which Colonels Tyson and Raymond were shot for mutiny, and the foundations of the old Spanish White Cross Church and of the Convent attached to it, which may still be traced in the street named thereafter.

Old Harbour Market contains a Court House, an Episcopal Church, a Wesleyan Chapel and a Public Market. About a mile from the town stands the old Parish Church, built by the early English settlers, in one of the aisles of which is a slab which tells that the person commemorated came to the island with Penn and Venables. The town has recently been supplied with water from a river six miles off, the absence of which had long been an obstacle to its success.

Old Harbour Bay was formerly called "Esquivel," after the Spanish Governor of that name, who established it as a ship-building port. It possesses a fine harbour studded with little low cays and rocky islets. "This noble Bay, when Columbus discovered it, was inhabited by thousands of Indians, the most intelligent and the most civilized of all the aborigines of the Antilles that he had seen."* There is a Custom House at the port, but the shipping is insignificant compared with that of former days. There are an Episcopal Church and a Baptist Chapel in the town.

Linstead, which is situated in the centre of an almost circular hollow, shut in by mountains, is a thriving and increasing township. It contains a Court House, a Wesleyan Chapel, a Public General Hospital and many fine stores. An Episcopal Church and a Baptist Chapel are in the vicinity. The recent Railway extension to this place will more fully develop the great resources of the surrounding country and will render it one of the most important trading centres in the island. The approach to Linstead from Spanish Town by the driving road is through what is called the "Bog Walk," one of the finest bits of scenery in the island. "A torrent gushing in misty depth and fighting its downward course among scattered rocks, the narrowness of the long ravine or den through which it rushes, and the steepness and loftiness of the precipices on either side, with the richness and variety of tropical vegetation growing in all the exuberance of its foliage on every spot where a plant can rest—these features unite in imparting to the scene all the imposing effect of blending beauty and grandeur."† The Episcopal Church near Linstead has become historical from

* Gosse.

† King.

the circumstance of all the public records having been deposited there under a militia guard during the period of the anticipated French invasion of 1805.

Six miles from Spanish Town to the south-east is Passage Fort, the landing place of the English conquerors, and the place where the Rio Cobre empties itself into the sea. It was once a port of some importance and was connected with Spanish Town (then the seat of Government) by a line of stage-coaches; it is now a fishing village with but few houses, the principal building being a small Chapel belonging to the Baptist denomination.

About four miles from Passage Fort and six from Spanish Town lies the sea-side village of Port Henderson, which was once a place of considerable resort for change of air. It contains a mineral spring which is enclosed as a bath. The buildings have recently been repaired by Mr. R. H. B. Hotchkin and comfortable accommodation is now available for visitors. In the immediate neighbourhood are the Apostles' Battery, which has been restored by the Imperial Authorities, and the quarantine station (of which a full account is given in another part of this work). On the hill at the back of the lodgings is Rodney's Look-out, from which the Admiral kept watch over the adjacent sea. On the grounds of the quarantine station (Green Bay) there is still the tomb of Lewis Galdy, who was "miraculously saved" from the earthquake of 1692.*

Between Port Henderson and Passage Fort (on the seaboard) is Fort Augusta, which was once a military station, and where all ammunition and other ignitable combustibles must be deposited by vessels proceeding to Kingston. The fort was planned by Captain Knowles (afterwards Governor of the island) for the protection of Kingston.

There are many grazing pens in the plains of St. Catherine which are remuneratively managed as sheep and cattle farms; and the salt ponds district (lying between Spanish Town, Port Henderson and Passage Fort) is noted for the excellent quality of its mutton, and for the fine fish taken from the large salt pond, especially the well known "calipeva." The inhabitants of Spanish Town were formerly supplied with salt to the extent of 5,000 bushels a year from the pond referred to.

The principal products of the parish are sugar, rum, coffee, bananas, oranges, corn, tobacco and cocoas. The Rio Cobre Canal which irrigates the St. Catherine's plain has proved a boon to the inhabitants in rendering profitable the cultivation of bananas and other fruits and various kinds of cereals. The canal also irrigates the fine sugar estate, Ewing Caymanas, lying about five miles from Spanish Town on the road to Kingston. The other sugar estates of the parish are located principally in the St. Thomas-in-the-Vale district of which Linstead is the centre. Centrifugal machinery is used on nearly all of the 13 sugar estates with great success. The total crop of 1885 was 3,193 hogsheads sugar and 2,435 puncheons rum. 8,000 cwt. of coffee were produced from the properties owned principally by the small settlers. The number of acres of land in cultivation in this parish is 16,815; 13,628 are in Guinea grass, 28,159 acres in common pasture, 42 acres in common pasture and pimento and 145,341 in wood and ruin.

According to the census of 1881 the population of the parish was 29,972 males and 31,138 females, total 61,110. The number of persons who could read and write was 10,284, the number who could read only 12,052 and the number attending school 6,873. The area in square miles is 450 and the population to each square mile 135. The number of houses in the parish when the Census was taken was 13,640 of which 212 were unoccupied. The rum duties received in 1884-85 amounted to £10,751. The parish is divided for the purposes of the parochial elections into 4 divisions, returning 15 members to the Parochial Board.

District Courts are held at Spanish Town, Old Harbour, Linstead and St. John's Rectory; and Petty Sessions Courts at Spanish Town, Linstead, Old Harbour and St. John's.

*King.

† See page 264 (Port Royal).

PAROCHIAL BOARDS.

On the introduction of Crown Government into Jamaica and the consequent abolition of the political franchise, it became necessary to provide for the discharge of the duties hitherto performed by the elected Boards and Corporations. Law 8 of 1866 was therefore passed by the Legislative Council and assented to by the Queen as a part of the new constitutional arrangements of the colony. By this law the Governor was authorized annually to appoint Municipal Boards and Road Boards to take the place of the elected Vestries and the old Commissioners of Highways and Bridges; and also to appoint Churchwardens instead of the elected Churchwardens. But under Law 30 of 1881 the Governor might cease to appoint Churchwardens for any parish in which all the Churches of the Communion of the Church of England have become vested in the Incorporated Lay Body created by Law 30 of 1870 for the disestablishment of the Church of England in Jamaica.

Since the recent change in the Constitution of the Legislative Council the Municipal Boards and the Road Boards have been abolished and a single Parochial Board has been established in each parish consisting of the person representing the Electoral District in the Legislative Council, the Custos of the parish, and from 13 to 18 persons elected by the taxpayers who are qualified to vote at elections for the Legislative Council. In Kingston the corporate name of the Board is the Mayor and Council of Kingston; the Chairman of the Board is styled "Mayor of Kingston" and the members are called "Councillors." The Parochial Boards manage all the local affairs that have hitherto been discharged by the Municipal and Road Boards. This change was effected by Law 16 of 1885.

Below are given the names of the Churchwardens appointed by the Governor for the year 1886, and the names of the members constituting the City Council of Kingston and the several Parochial Boards at the present time.

CHURCHWARDENS.

KINGSTON—Doctor Izett W. Anderson and Charles Goldie, Esquire.
 ST. ANDREW—George Henderson and John T. Orrett, Esquires.
 ST. THOMAS—F. H. Hawkins and Robert Kirkland, Esquires.
 PORTLAND—Alexander Escoffery and Robert Elworthy, Esquires.
 ST. ANN—Joseph Dussard Ormsby and Jasper William Gruber, Esquires.
 TRELAWNY—L. J. Preston and H. M. Rowe, Esquires.
 ST. JAMES—J. E. Kerr and John W. Parkin, Esquires.
 HANOVER—The Rev. C. H. Davis and John H. Clerk, Esquire.
 WESTMORELAND—Joseph Swaby Segré and Conrad G. Bovell, Esquires.
 ST. ELIZABETH—Stephen Charles Peynado and Adolphus N. Williams, Esquires.
 MANCHESTER—The Honorable J. P. Clark and George Sturridge, Esquire.
 CLARENDON—James Mitchell Gibb and William Harty, Esquires.
 ST. CATHERINE—Edward Bancroft Lynch and James Ryley, Esquires.

CITY OF KINGSTON.

Mayor—Hon. Wellesley Bourke.

Vice-Chairman—Louis P. Branday, Esq.

No. 1 Ward.

Charles Binney, Esq.

Hon. Wellesley Bourke

C. T. Burton, Esq.

Charles P. Lazarus

John Cassis

No. 2 Ward.

Dr. James Scott

Louis P. Branday

J. J. G. Lewis, Esq.

R. H. Jackson

Simon Soutar

No. 3 Ward.

Henry Delgado

Wm. Andrews, Esq.

Rev. Wm. Griffith

Vacant.

No. 4 Ward.

James Gall

Thomas Harry

George Levy

S. H. Watson, Esq.

KINGSTON, *continued.*

Clerk to City Council—Cyril Thompson	Salary	£300
Assistant Clerk to City Council—Wm. O'Reilly Fogarty	"	120
Third Clerk to City Council—Charles E. Wright	"	72
City Surveyor and Engineer—John Parry	"	650
Clerk of Works—D. D. Cotter	"	200
Commissioner of Health—Dr. James Ogilvie	"	300
Inspector of Nuisances—Peter Barnett	"	75
Ditto Thomas King	"	75
Ditto J. W. Campbell	"	75
City Inspector—John Hoyes	"	100
Almoner—George G. Dadd	"	120
Superintendent May Pen Cemetery—William McCormack	"	120
Superintendent Fire Brigade—W. B. Hannan	"	200*
Chief Officer Fire Brigade—F. G. Sale	"	100*
Clerk Market, Port Royal—J. J. Patterson—10 per cent. commission.†		
Poundkeeper—Edward W. Purcell—Fees.		

PARISH OF ST. ANDREW.

Chairman—George Stiebel, Esq.*Vice-Chairman*—John McLean, Esq.*Liguanea.*

George Stiebel

W. Andrews

M. C. Morgan

J. C. Silburn

W. Berry, Jr., Esqs.

St. Christopher and St. James.

S. Soutar

H. J. Rodgers

W. E. Sant

Ed. Henley

Ed. Evans, Esqs.

St. Joseph, Dallas and Metcalfe.

Geo. Henderson

John McLean

C. J. Ward

John Hollingsworth

Godfrey Duffus, Esqs.

Clerk—R. A. Williams	Salary	£238
Almoner—R. A. Williams	"	12
Clerk Kingston and St. Andrew's Union Poor House— R. A. Williams	"	50
Inspector of Nuisances—D. A. Campbell	"	78
Poundkeeper, Lowland—J. A. E. Campbell	"	60
Ditto Sans Souci—Henry Smith—Collections, less expenses.		
Ditto Guava Ridge—Jane Alvarenga ditto.		
Superintendent of Roads—R. O. McGann	"	120
Ditto St. Josephs—F. W. Smellie	"	40
Ditto Dallas—Henry Graham	"	40
Ditto Metcalfe—J. C. Chisholm	"	40
Clerk Halfway-Tree Market—M. Lennan	"	30

PARISH OF ST. THOMAS.

Chairman—Hon. D. Marchalleck.*Vice-Chairman*—Wm. S. Richards, Esq.*Plantain Garden River and Bath.*

J. H. Cathcart

Elias Stewart

James Thompson, Esqs.

Morant.

Andrew Markes, Esq.

Rev. David J. Reynolds.

George A. Donaldson, Esq.

* With residence.

† The Clerks of the Victoria and Sollas Markets are appointed by the Kingston Market Commissioners. See "Markets," page 310.

ST. THOMAS, *continued.**Blue Mountain Valley.*

John Macfarlane Edward W. Purcell Charles Hope Levy, Esqs.

Upper St. David.

Captain G. G. Taylor John A. Stephens George Massy, Esqs.

Lower St. David.

Wm. S. Richards John W. McLean

Josiah Smicle, Esqs.

Clerk—Fred. H. Hawkins	Salary	£150
Registrar of Births and Deaths—Fred. H. Hawkins	"	29
Superintendent Morant Bay Alms House—Dr. John S. Gerrard	"	80
Matron Morant Bay Alms House—Mrs. Margaret Barton	"	28 12/
Almoner Eastern District, St. Thomas—Charlotte E. Simpson	"	30
Ditto Western ditto ditto Martha E. Bravo	"	10
Clerk of Market, Morant Bay—Matthew Cresser	"	30
Keeper of Standard Weights and Measures—Lionel L. Samuel	"	6
Keeper of Town Clock, Morant Bay—David Marchalleck	"	10
Ditto ditto Golden Grove—S. J. Cruickshank	"	5
Poundkeeper, Morant Bay—Eliza A. Reeves	"	18
Ditto Blue Mountain Valley—Ellen Harris	"	18
Ditto Easington—Isabella F. McLean	"	18
Ditto Bath—John S. Donaldson	"	12
Ditto Port Morant—Matilda Watson	"	12
Ditto Dalvey—Ann Walton	"	12
Ditto Yallahs—Elizabeth Noel	"	12
Superintendent Roads, Eastern District—Charles J. Paterson	"	125
Ditto ditto Western District—Charlton Thompson	"	125

PARISH OF PORTLAND.

Chairman—P. A. Moodie, Esq.

Vice-Chairman—George Middleton, Esq.

Manchioneal.

David Bolt, Esq. Vacant.

Old Parish of Portland.

Peter A. Moodie Dowell O'Reilly
George Ffrench Edward Sutherland
Charles H. Grossett Isaiah Cunningham, Esqs.

Old Parish of St. George.

George W. Middleton Graham Dundas Broughton
Wm. Bancroft Espent Alex. Geo. Lecky
James Francis William Kirkland, Esqs.

Clerk—F. A. Petgrave	Salary	£150
Almoner, Manchioneal—George Naylor	"	14
Ditto Portland—John H. Gavers	"	30
Ditto St. George—John O. Mason	"	30
Clerk Musgrave Market, Port Antonio—John H. Gavers	"	72
Superintendent Port Antonio Water Works—A. Hoyes	"	80
Bailiff—A. A. Orgill	"	12
Collector of Water Rates—E. H. Maclaverty—5 per cent. on collections		
Inspector of Nuisances, Manchioneal—George Naylor	Salary	5
Ditto Port Antonio—Charles Gale	"	12
Ditto Buff Bay—Henry Silveira	"	8
Ditto Hope Bay—Wm. A. Scott	"	5
Keeper of the Fire Engine—A. S. Hoyes	"	15
Almoner—Priestman's River—J. T. Wigham, honorary		
Ditto Hope Bay—David Dias	"	

PARISH OF ST. MARY.

Chairman—F. H. Barker, Esq.

Vice-Chairman—Vacant

*Port Maria.*F. H. Barker
G. H. MoodieA. A. Lindo, Esqs.
Vacant.*Retreat.*

T. C. Dixon

G. F. Edwards, Esqs.

Bagnolds.

Rev. J. Martin

W. M. Kelly

Alexander Grant, Esqs.

Richmond.

Rev. H. B. Wolcott

A. C. McGregor, Esq.

Rev. R. H. McLachlan.

Annotto Bay.

George Prestwidge

Charles Pickersgill, Esqs.

Vacant.

Clerk—R. M. Cocking

Salary £195

Clerk Pilot Board—R. M. Cocking

" 12

Clerk Gray's Charity—R. M. Cocking

" 40

Poundkeeper, Port Maria—Mary Peterson

Ditto Retreat—H. Rigg

Ditto Woodside—H. Walsh

Ditto Highgate—W. P. Tabois

Ditto Gayle—E. Marsh

Ditto Annotto Bay—C. Allen

Ditto Stoneyfield—J. W. McGrath

Ditto Oracabessa—J. Roe.

Fees.

Almoner, Port Maria—J. Saunders

Salary £4

Ditto Annotto Bay—S. Jones

" 12

Ditto Highgate—Rev. W. Graham, honorary

Ditto Woodside—J. Grant

Ditto Bagnolds—Rev. G. Davidson

Ditto Retreat—Rev. F. Sharp

Ditto Hampstead—Rev. H. Scott

PARISH OF ST. ANN.

Chairman—Hon. Michael Solomon.

Vice-Chairman—C. W. Steer, Esq.

Ocho Rios.

C. L. Walker

T. B. Scott, Esqs.

Moneague and Pedro.

A. N. Sutherland

F. B. Sturridge

H. Conran, Esqs.

St Ann's Bay.

John Boyd

A. N. Dixon

F. L. Rodon

D. Carvalho, Esqs.

Brown's Town, Dry Harbour and Dry Harbour Mountain.

L. A. Morris

J. H. Levy

Richard Moss

H. J. Bowen, Esqs.

R. Beverland

Vacant.

Clerk—W. G. Nunes

Salary £145

Inspector of Nuisances—W. G. Nunes

" 12

Keeper of Court House, St Ann's Bay—Ann Phillips

" 18

Ditto Brown's Town—Eliza Isaacs

" 8

Ditto Ocho Rios—Margaret Scott

" 2

Ditto Moneague—M. L. Johnston

" 6

ST. ANN, *continued.*

Poundkeeper, St. Ann's Bay—Mary Morris	}	Fees.
Ditto Ocho Rios—W. Wilmot		
Ditto Moneague—A. A. Hutchinson		
Ditto Dry Harbour—W. J. Nash		
Ditto Brown's Town—G. L. Harris		
Ditto Alexandria—C. D. R. Arscott		
Clerk of Market, St. Ann's Bay—R. Watson		Salary £30
Ditto Brown's Town—A. M. Atherton		" 30
Ditto Moneague—A. Hind		" 12
Ditto Ocho Rios—W. Shaw		" 12
Ditto Claremont—A. A. Hill		" 5
Almoner—G. Robinson		" 35
Keeper of Fire Engine—R. Watson		" 10
Keeper of Clocks and Chandeliers—W. G. Nunes		" 6
Keeper of Weights and Measures—A. M. Lake		" 6

PARISH OF TRELAWNY.

Chairman—L. C. Shirley, Esq.*Vice-Chairman*—R. Bruford, Esq.*Falmouth.*

Joseph Phillips	Henry Carvalho
H. C. Reuben	H. G. Delisser, Esqs.

Clark's Town.

L. C. Shirley, Esq.	G. P. Dewar
Rev. J. J. Steele	Jos. Shearer, Esqs.

Ulster Spring.

W. Ogilvy	J. G. Pile, Esqs.
W. T. Whiting	Rev. A. A. Hedman.

Good Hope.

R. Bruford	A. M. Solomon	H. J. Kerr, Esqs.
Clerk—Harvey M. Rowe		Salary £150
Clerk Pilotage Board—H. M. Rowe		" 12
Almoner—H. M. Rowe		" 12
Clerk of Alms House—H. M. Rowe		" 24
Registrar Births and Deaths—H. M. Rowe		" 12
Keeper Fire Engine—F. Wortley		" 15
Keeper Town Clock—J. R. Leon		" 20
Keeper Falmouth Cemetery—A. Johnson		" 20
Keeper Falmouth Court House—Sarah Gilbourne		" 30
Keeper Hampshire Court House—Ellen Taylor		" 7 10/
Keeper Weights and Measures—L. J. Preston		" 6
Poundkeeper, Falmouth—F. G. Anderson	}	Fees.
Ditto Duncans—W. Gentle		
Ditto Stewart Town—W. J. Corner		
Ditto Sawyers—D. Kerr		

PARISH OF ST. JAMES.

Chairman—Hon. William Kerr.*Vice-Chairman*—G. L. Phillips, Esq.*St. James.*

G. L. Phillips	H. C. McAnuff
A. C. Grant	J. W. Parkins

*J. E. Kerr, Esqs.**Marley and Rose Hall.*

C. W. Stirling	George Robertson, Esqs.
A. C. Houchen	Rev. Q. R. Noble

Springfield.

Thomas Foster, Esq.	Rev. J. Thomas	Edward Fray, Esq.
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ST. JAMES, *continued.*
Montpelier and Belfont.

Rev. R. Gordon	Rev. E. J. Hewett		
	Dutton Trench, Esq.		
Clerk—R. P. Collymore	Salary	£150	
Almoner—R. P. Collymore	"	12	
Clerk Pilot Board—R. P. Collymore	"	12	
Inspector of Pounds—R. P. Collymore	Allowance	18	
Keeper Court House, Montego Bay—Elizabeth Ramsey	Salary	30	
Ditto Adelphi—Elizabeth McIntyre	"	16	
Ditto Montpelier—Catherine Cox	"	3	
Ditto Spring Mount—Lydia Heath	"	3	
Keeper Town Clock—D. A. Corinaldi	"	20	
Keeper Fire Engine—Charles Elliot	"	15	
Captain Fire Engine—Daniel Kenton	"	14	
Keeper of Creek—J. W. Manderson	"	20	
Clerk Albert Market—W. Tomlinson	"	120	
Poundkeeper, Montego Bay—F. E. Smith	"	50	
Ditto Adelphi—Benjamin Lowe	} of proceeds.		
Ditto Montpelier—Edward Mowatt			
Ditto Spring Mount—C. S. Brown			
Ditto Little River—H. C. Benaim			
Clerk Alms House—R. P. Collymore	Salary	24	
Matron Alms House—Mrs. M. Levy	"	36	
Matron Lazaretto—Mrs. J. Johnson	"	13	

PARISH OF HANOVER.

Chairman—Arthur W. Watson-Taylor, Esq.
Vice-Chairman—Robert Watson, Esq.

Windward.

Arthur W. Watson-Taylor Frederick Wilmot Taylor
 John M. Mills, Esqs.

Central.

Henry Davis D. T. Mudie, Esqs.
 Adolphus Harold Browne Rev. George McNeill
 Simon Cridland Rev. Windsor Burke.

Leeward.

Rev. Joseph Kentish Collymore Alexander Shearer
 Robert Watson Lewis Grant, Esqs.

Clerk—John Allwood	Salary	£150	
Chief Almoner—John Allwood	"	50	
Keeper Court House, Lucea—Ann Levy	"	20	
Ditto Ditto Green Island—Ann Guthrie	"	6	
Ditto Ditto Miles Town—Janet Stewart	"	4	
Ditto Ditto Sandy Bay—Anna Johnson	"	1 12/	
Keeper Lock-ups and Latrines—Edward Wolfe	"	20	
Keeper Fire Engine—Harry Vosper	"	20	
Keeper Town Clock—J. O. Milke	"	20	
Keeper Weights and Measures—Henry Brown	"	6	
Clerk Lucea Market—Henry Lyon	"	25	
Cleaner Lucea Market—Edward Wolfe	"	6	
Clerk Green Island Market—Joseph Vernon	"	12	
Cleaner Green Island Market—Joseph Vernon	"	5	
Superintendent Alms House—Thomas Howell	"	25	
Matron Alms House—Mary Hillman	"	24	
Nurse Alms House—Jane McNaughton	"	12	
Poundkeeper, Lucea—J. R. Walton	} Fees		
Ditto Green Island—J. C. Watson			

HANOVER, *continued.*

Poundkeeper,	Ramble—H. Kirkwood	}	Fees.
Ditto	Chester Castle—H. J. Isaacs		
Ditto	Flint River—L. Hairs		
Relieving Officer,	Central District—Jno. Allwood	Salary	£50
Ditto	Leeward—W. S. Dod	"	30
Ditto	Windward—R. A. Facey	"	20
Inspector of Nuisances—	N. Anderson	"	10

PARISH OF WESTMORELAND.

Chairman—Joseph Swaby Segré, Esq.*Vice-Chairman*—Hon. William Ewen,*St. Paul's.*

Simon Cridland Frederick M. Whitelock, Esqs.

Joseph Swaby Segré *Savanna-la-Mar.* Edward J. Sadler, Esqs.

Vacant.

Trinity.

Anthony Charley, Esq. Vacant.

St. Peters.

Alexander Hopwood, Esq. Rev. Henry Clark, Jr.

St. Thomas.

David F. Thomas Thomas S. MacNeil, Esqs.

St. John.

John W. Mennell Rev. Philip Williams

Robert Macfarlane, Esq. Thomas B. Lawrence, Esq.

Clerk—John Reid Bravo Salary £150

Superintendent of Pounds—John R. Bravo. Paid

according to distance travelled £1 to £2.

Almoner—J. C. Young " 60

Clerk Poor House—George Tomlinson " 30

Matron—Ann Wallace " 20

Boatswain—J. S. Wallace " 20

Keeper of Court House—Wilhelmina Valentine " 25

Keeper of Fire Engine—G. A. Dalley " 12

Keeper of Weights and Measures—W. F. Langley " 6

Keeper of Clock—A. M. Forrest " 12

Superintendent of Water Supply—G. A. Dalley " 100

Poundkeeper, Phoenix Park—B. H. Segré " 25

Ditto Little London—Rachel Donaldson " 12

Ditto Kings—Jane E. Miller " 6

Inspector of Nuisances—Edmund Johnston " 26

PARISH OF ST. ELIZABETH.

Chairman—Hon. J. M. Farquharson.*Vice-Chairman*—J. V. Calder, Esq.*Black River.*

John Cooper C. E. Tomlinson

Thos. Gray, Esqs.

The Plains.

J. W. Petgrave E. P. Mushett

A. L. Forest, Esqs.

Lacovia No. 1.

Rev. John Stuart C. F. Pengelly, Esq.

Lacovia No. 2.

M. H. M. Farquharson W. J. Tomlinson, Esqs.

Goshen.

J. V. Calder W. H. Farquharson, Esqs.

Santa Cruz.

C. E. Isaacs W. Panton Forbes, Esqs.

Dr. W. J. Calder.

ST. ELIZABETH, *continued.*

Clerk—F. Braganza Bowen	Salary	£135
Keeper of Court House, Black River—L. M. Wiggan	"	16
Ditto Balacava—Nellie Howard	"	5
Ditto Santa Cruz—Rebecca Barnes	"	7
Ditto Lacovia—Caroline Grave	"	5
Medical Superintendent at Alms House—Dr. J. H. Clark	"	150
Clerk and Dispenser at Alms House—J. McCrae	"	90
Keeper of Town Clock—Wm. Weller	"	10
Clerk of the Black River Market—F. B. Bowen	"	10
Almoner—F. B. Bowen	"	12
Poundkeeper, Siloah—John Salmon		
Ditto Lacovia—W. R. Tomlinson	} $\frac{1}{3}$ of proceeds.	
Ditto Santa Cruz—Mrs. Harriott		
Ditto Malvern—Miss Sailman		
Ditto Black River—L. M. Wiggan		
Ditto New Market—Henry Ford		
Keeper of Weights and Measures—T. Laurence Roxburgh	Salary	£6

PARISH OF MANCHESTER.

Chairman—Hon. J. P. Clark.*Vice-Chairman*—Hon. J. T. Palache.*Northern.*David Walker
Thomas GlanvilleE. G. Farquharson
Robert J. Miller, Esqs.

Rev. H. Walder.

*Central.*Robert B. Braham
Robert PattersonIsaac Russell
Michael G. Muirhead, Esqs.*Vacant.**Southern.*Richard W. Miles
Louis MeikleWilliam Hungerford
James Hutchison

Charles Fulford, Esqs.

Clerk—Simon Bonitto	Salary	£150
Clerk—Mandeville Market—Simon Bonitto	"	20
Clerk—Manchester District Schools—Simon Bonitto	"	20
Almoner—Simon Bonitto	"	12
Keeper of Court House, Mandeville—Jane Roach	"	8
Ditto Wigton—Janet Fletcher	"	6
Cleaning Public Offices—Isabella Harris	"	8
Keeper of Urinal—William Harris	"	4
Sweeping Public Shed—William Harris	"	2
Keeper of Weights and Measures—W. G. Clough	"	6
Keeper of Town Clock—John R. Sinclair	"	10
Cleaning Parish Land—Adam Smith	"	10
Clerk Porus Market—Edward Jacobs, Jnr.	"	12
Poundkeeper, Mandeville—Ann A. Alexander	} Fees.	
Ditto Porus—Maria Eastwood		
Ditto Downs—Rebecca F. Segré		
Ditto Plowden—Dorothy Durrant		
Ditto Mile Gully—Elizabeth Senior		

PARISH OF CLARENDON.

Chairman—Hon. Robert Craig.*Vice-Chairman*—George Turland, Esq.*Vere.*Ernest Charles Elliott
John McGregorAdam English Robinson
John Patterson Welsh, Esqs.

CLARENDON, *continued.**May Pen.*

Dr. R. G. S. Bell
Quintin Logan

George Turland
John Wilson, Esqs.

Chapelton.

Rev. John Walton Austin
Thomas Abrahams
Thomas Hicks Sharp

William Harty, Esqs.
Rev. Alexander Eastwood
Vacant.

Clerk—Llewellyn Smyth	Salary	£135
Clerk Milk River Bath—Llewellyn Smyth	"	20
Almoner, Chapelton—Janet Sutherland	"	20
Ditto May Pen—Jane Hamilton	"	15
Ditto Vere—Mary McKenzie	"	12
Poundkeeper, Chapelton—Charlotte Whittle	"	30
Ditto Lime Savannah—Sarah MacMahon	"	30
Ditto Vere—Ernest Murray	"	30
Keeper Court House, Chapelton—Margaret Green	"	12
Ditto May Pen—Julian Buckley	"	12
Ditto Vere—Jane Murdock	"	12
Clerk Market, Chapelton—John Thompson	}	Fees.
Ditto The Alley—William Bartley		
Ditto Four Paths—Thomas Macglashan		
Ditto Hayes—Robert Foster		
Ditto Rest—Charles Taylor		

PARISH OF ST. CATHERINE.

Chairman—Hon. Thos. Lloyd Harvey.

Vice-Chairman—D. H. Mendez, Esq.

St. Catherine.

J. M. Gordon
Dr. J. A. Wegg

S. K. Magnus
Septimus Feurtado, Esqs.

St. Thomas-in-the-Vale.

R. G. Mossman
William Forth

George Abrahams
Peter McNeil Dingwall

Isaac Henriques DeSouza, Esq.

St. John.

D. McCalla, Esq.

Rev. J. H. H. Graham

S. Coyle Tilley, Esq.

St. Dorothy.

David H. Mendez

R. E. H. Melhado

Moses Bravo, Esqs.

Clerk—Arthur George Ffrench	Salary	£150
Almoner—Arthur George Ffrench	"	12
Clerk Spanish Town Market—Robert Jackson	"	50
Poundkeeper, Old Harbour—Margaret W. Clark	"	30
Ditto Upper St. Dorothy—Henry Douglas	"	14
Ditto Linstead—Imogene Davis	"	15
Ditto Spanish Town—Samuel Hinds	"	25
Ditto St John—Henry D. Wilson	Fees.	
Sanitary Inspector—Alexander Macfarlane	Salary	40
Inspector of Roads, District of St. Catherine—Alexander Macfarlane		80
Ditto St. Thomas-in-the-Vale—G. J. Evelyn	"	75
Ditto St. Dorothy—Joseph King	"	30
Ditto St. Dorothy—E. W. McCalla	"	30
Ditto St. John—Wm. Thomson	"	30
Superintendent of Roads, St. John, George Thomas	"	30
Almoner, St. John—James Prince	"	12
Ditto St. Dorothy—Isaac Dolphy	"	12
Ditto St. Thomas-in-the-Vale—Joseph Feurtado	"	12
Medical Superintendent Spanish Town Alms House—Dr. C. T. Martyn		50
Superintendent Spanish Town Alms House—Robert Clunie		72
Matron Spanish Town Alms House—Esther K. Soares	"	26

PART VIII.

THE RIO COBRE IRRIGATION CANAL.

THE project of irrigating the plains of St. Catherine was originated by Sir John Peter Grant in 1870, when he was Governor of Jamaica, and the works were commenced towards the end of 1872: they came into operation in June, 1876.

The water required is taken from the Rio Cobre where it emerges from the hills at Angels, at a point on the main road to the north side of the island, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles above Spanish Town. The head works, the most important part of the whole project, are situated at this place. They consist of a weir for raising the level of the river and sluices for admitting water into the canal. The crest of the weir is 30 feet above the bed of the river and it has a clear overfall of 287 feet.

The average flow of water in the river is about 45,000 cubic yards per hour; the minimum flow is about 30,000 yards. The river is, however, subject to enormous floods and in designing the weir it was of course necessary to provide for these. Several came down during the progress of the work; that of November, 1874, was estimated at eight million yards per hour. These floods made the execution of the work very difficult.

The water for the canal is drawn off through eight sluices, and at the entrance of the canal there are two under sluices for scouring out any deposits which may accumulate in front of the gates.

The first two miles of the main canal were the most difficult to construct; for the first 10 chains it runs through a heavy rock cutting and at other places through excavations upwards of 30 feet deep. A large number of masonry bridges and falls had to be provided, besides aqueducts, culverts and waste weirs. A syphon of 36 inch cast iron pipe, 6 chains long, has been laid under the Rio Cobre at Jones' Dam for passing the water required for the Caymanas Branch.

The total length of the main canal and the branches at present constructed is as follows:—

Main Canal from Head Works to Jones' Dam	-	6	miles.
Old Harbour Branch	-	$9\frac{1}{2}$	"
Port Henderson do.	-	$3\frac{3}{4}$	"
Cumberland Pen do.	-	4	"
Caymanas do.	-	$4\frac{1}{2}$	"
Heart's Ease Subsidiary Channel	-	$1\frac{1}{2}$	"
Hartlands do. do.	-	$1\frac{1}{2}$	"
Total	-	$30\frac{1}{4}$	miles.

These branches can be extended and others constructed whenever required for the further development of the scheme.

The cost of acquiring the lands and executing the work has been about £120,000. The cost of maintenance and management has not exceeded $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. per annum.

The area embraced by the canal and its branches is nearly 50,000 acres. A portion of this cannot be irrigated, as it is broken and hilly ground; but, after making all deductions, including those for roads, gullies, Spanish Town, &c., there remain fully 30,000 acres capable of being irrigated. Nearly one-half of this land is very suitable for irrigation and, with water and proper cultivation, might be made to grow almost any crop, as it is a loamy soil,

slightly porous and capable of taking up water without letting it through too rapidly. The remainder is a clay soil which produces, with irrigation, excellent crops of sugar cane and Guinea grass.

So far, the water has not been largely used for irrigation, but this need not be thought to point to the ultimate failure of the scheme from a financial point of view. Experience in other countries, where similar works have eventually been most successful, has shewn that the growth of irrigation from new canals is slow and that during the first few years the works hardly pay working expenses. In the present case the novelty of agricultural irrigation in Jamaica has no doubt much to do with the slow progress it has made.

Of the little which has been done nearly all, except in one or two notable instances, has been accomplished with little or no system. It is not generally understood that the distribution of water for irrigation requires intelligence and constant attention. In laying out the ground the eye should not be trusted, for even where it has become practised its accuracy requires to be tested by proper instruments. As this necessity becomes more generally recognised the profits derived from irrigated land will increase and also the area under irrigation. The cultivation at present carried on is frequently of the poorest description and the wonder is that it should be profitable at all.

The area now under irrigation does not exceed 2,700 acres and is made up as follows:—

Sugar Cane	...	1,200 acres.
Bananas	...	300 acres.
Guinea Grass	...	1,200 acres.

The annual revenue at present amounts to nearly £2,500 and is derived from the sale of water for irrigation, for watering stock, for supplying the Spanish Town Water Works, and from the sale of fruit, &c., grown on the canal banks. A large number of cocoanut and other fruit trees have been planted on the banks which will in a few years be a source of revenue.

The natural slope of the ground over which the canal is carried is considerable, and the canal therefore affords a large mill-power. No better field for the establishment of central factories for the manufacture of sugar could be found, and of their success financially there can be little doubt, as nearly all the proprietors would grow sugar cane if they had any means of manufacturing it. Amongst the crops which could be cultivated with profit are the following: sugar-cane, Liberian coffee, bananas, plantains, cocoa, orange, limes, and the other members of the orange family, cocoanuts, nutmegs, tobacco, Guinea grass, corn, pine-apples, pease, vegetables and various fibrous plants that are likely to be soon recognized as valuable.

Opinions differ as to the quantity of water required for irrigating an acre of land and it is impossible to determine what would be applicable in all cases. It is evident that much must depend on the crop, on the cultivation and on the nature of the soil, for a quantity which might suffice for a retentive soil would not suffice for a sandy, porous one. General Mann, R.E., under whom, as Director of Public Works, the works were carried out, was of opinion that an average allowance of one cubic yard per hour for each acre would be sufficient, and it was upon this basis that the capacity of the canal and branches was fixed. This allowance is equal to a rainfall of 65 inches in the year.

If water was applied to only one-half of the land which is capable of being irrigated the scheme would be a success from a monetary point of view, and it is to be hoped that the result will be realised in the course of time.

The gain to the districts reached by the various canals during the recent period of drought is admitted to have been very great. All landholders were benefited, whether they contributed to the revenue or not, for although many penkeepers took no water direct from the canals they contrived to get their stock watered at streams supplied by them. The peasantry saved miles of walking to fetch water for domestic purposes by being able to take it from the canals. Very few cattle were lost in consequence of the drought, but their value was much depreciated thereby, far more than would have been the case if the water had been used to any considerable extent for irrigating pasture land. The sugar estates which would practically have done nothing without irrigation with it did fairly well. But in this case also the results would have been more satisfactory if water had been taken to a greater extent.

The District Engineer informed the Government that "he was not over-estimating the gain from the works in the year under review (1884-85) to those connected with the lands commanded by the canals by placing the amount at £20,000, after deducting charges for water and cost of distribution by the consumers."

Undertakings like the Rio Cobre Irrigation Works ought to be amongst the most profitable in the world, and there is no record of such works ever having been otherwise than beneficial to the inhabitants of the countries in which they are carried on.

The following scale of rates for the supply of water from the canal has been promulgated by the Governor in Privy Council:—

Payment according to the following scale of rates shall be made by persons taking water from the Canal or Works; provided that no water except as hereinafter provided shall be supplied for any period less than six months; and provided also that no water be supplied to any property unless the minimum yearly payment on account of such property, if of 100 acres and upwards in extent, be equal to two shillings per acre on the total area that could be irrigated; and if the property be of less than 100 acres then to four shillings per acre on the extent that could be irrigated. All contiguous land in the possession of the person applying for water shall be considered as forming one property.

(a) When the water is taken only for purposes other than for irrigation the following rates shall be paid:—

- (1) For supplies of less than ten cubic yards per hour the rate of two pounds per cubic yard per hour per annum.
- (2) For supplies of ten or more cubic yards per hour the rate of one pound per cubic yard per hour per annum.

(b) When the water is taken and used for irrigation the following rates shall be paid:—

- (1) When the quantity of water taken for any one property is under 75 yards per hour the rate of fifteen shillings per cubic yard per hour per annum.
- (2) When the quantity of water taken for any one property is 75 cubic yards per hour the total payment of

100	do.	do.	.	£52	0	0	per annum.
125	do.	do.	.	66	13	4	do.
150	do.	do.	.	81	5	0	do.
175	do.	do.	.	95	0	0	do.
200	do.	do.	.	107	18	4	do.
250	do.	do.	.	120	0	0	do.
300	do.	do.	.	145	16	8	do.
			.	172	10	0	do.

- (3) When the quantity of water taken for any one property exceeds 300 cubic yards per hour the rate of eleven shillings and sixpence per cubic yard per hour per annum.

- (c) Or, with the consent of the Director of Public Works, water may, by special agreement, be delivered at a rate to be fixed by him not to be less than thirty shillings per acre for each acre irrigated.
- (d) For permission, at the option of the Director of Public Works, to take water at bridges or other places for domestic use only, the rate of five shillings per annum shall be paid, unless a water cart is used, in which case the rate shall be ten shillings per annum for each person.
- (e) Special prices and terms may be made by the Director of Public Works in case of large supplies of water of 500 cubic yards an hour and upwards, and also for water for driving machinery or for other special purposes.
- (f) When water is taken for irrigation arrangements may be made, at the option of the Director of Public Works, for giving an accumulated supply at certain fixed periods in lieu of a constant supply; also for varying the points of delivery.
- (g) Any consumer who pays for water to an extent not less than 7s. 6d. an acre on the extent of his property that could be irrigated may be granted temporarily an extra supply for a period of not less than one month, such extra supply to be paid for at the rate of one shilling and sixpence a month for each cubic yard per hour.

COMMISSIONERS.

Hon. E. N. Walker, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary.	Hon. Major Gen. J. R. Mann, R.E., C.M.G., Director of Public Works.
J. C. Macglashan, Esq., Auditor General.	Hon. T. L. Harvey, Custos, St. Catherine.
Secretary—Mr. C. W. Tait, salary, £30 per annum.	
Engineer—Mr. J. Richmond, A.M.I.C.E.	

KINGSTON GAS WORKS.

THE subject of lighting Kingston with gas seems to have been first mooted in 1866 when Mr. S. C. Burke agitated the question. Nothing, however, was done in the matter until 1870, when Mr. W. Climie applied to the Governor, Sir J. P. Grant, on behalf of some capitalists in England for a concession to erect gas works for the supply of the city, such concession to extend over a period of thirty years. The further terms proposed were: that the maximum price should be 18/ per 1,000 cubic feet; that the gas should be used for lighting the streets and all public buildings; and that all imported materials should be duty free. These terms did not prove acceptable to Sir J. P. Grant, who considered that such a concession would place it beyond the power of the inhabitants of Kingston to obtain gas on what he thought reasonable, or anything approaching reasonable, terms. The same answer was returned to Mr. T. L. Harvey who applied in 1871 for a similar concession; the Governor remarking that if gas were to be provided he would recommend that the provision be made for establishing Government gas works, thereby avoiding all the very serious objections to long monopolies to private parties.

On Sir J. P. Grant referring the proposal to establish Government gas works to the Kingston Municipal Board he was met by the very curious objection that the lighting up of the streets would be attended with considerable disadvantage, unless accompanied by a more efficient Police Force, in consequence of the fact that the "unscientific and ignorant depredating class of the community have great fear of darkness, and generally take advantage of the light of the moon for their operations." In other respects the proposal was hailed with satisfaction. The objection, however, somewhat surprised the Governor, who thereupon called on the Inspector-General of Police to furnish him with a record of crimes with a view of ascertaining whether more crimes were committed in Kingston on moonlight nights than on dark nights, and to ask the Police Officers stationed in Kingston for their opinion whether lighting the streets with gas would promote the crimes in question. Major Prenderville in his report showed that of seventy-four burglaries and larcenies committed between January, 1870, and September, 1871, inclusive, only eighteen were committed on the moonlight nights, which were one hundred and eighty-five in number; whilst seventy-seven were committed on the dark nights which were one hundred and ninety-

nine in number; and twenty-nine were committed on the nights that were partly dark and partly moonlight, which were two hundred and fifty-four in number. The unanimous opinion of the Officers of Police was that street lighting would be a help to the Constabulary and a difficulty in the way of the thief, an opinion which Major Prenderville endorsed and sustained by the writings of Saint John, who said in his Gospel eighteen hundred years ago that "Every one that doeth evil hateth the light and cometh not to the light, that his works may not be reproved."

Sir J. P. Grant, fortified by these opinions, caused a bill to be passed through the Legislative Council during the Session of 1872, appointing as Gas Commissioners the persons holding for the time being the respective offices of Colonial Secretary, Director of Public Works, Auditor General, Custos of Kingston and Custos of St. Andrew, and empowering them to raise by debentures the sum of £30,000 for the purpose of erecting gas works and working the same.

The works were commenced early in 1875 and completed in 1877, the town being lighted with gas for the first time on the 10th May. The works were constructed under the superintendence of Mr. John Stiven. They consist of a retort house containing six beds of retorts; a building containing the exhaust engine and boilers, the scrubber, the station meter, the governor and photometer; the purifying and lime house; the coal shed; and one gas holder, which contains, when full, 36,000 cubic feet of gas, or about 1½ days' supply. The cost of the works, including the mains and 300 street lamps for lighting the city, was £28,000. The works are situated beyond the railway station and present a good appearance to the railway line, the buildings being exceptionally massive and well built.

The quantity of gas made averages ten million cubic feet per annum; the amount of coals carbonized amounting to 200 tons of cannel and 1,200 tons of common. The public lights consume about one-third the quantity of gas made, the street lamps being lit on an average 190 hours per month. The number of meters fixed up to the 30th September, 1885, was 350, supplying nearly 6,000 lights. The average cost of introducing gas into a dwelling house has been 10/ per light. This, of course, is exclusive of the cost of the gaseliers, which vary in value very greatly.

The average consumption of gas in different institutions and dwellings has been as follows:—

Public Institutions	...	10,000 to 20,000 cubic feet per month.
Churches, Chapels, &c.	...	3,000 to 5,000 "
Dwellings above £100 rental	...	2,000 to 3,000 "
" from £50 to £100 rental	...	1,000 to 2,000 "
" below £50 rental	...	500 to 1,000 "

The revenue and expenditure for the financial year 1884-85 were as follows:—

REVENUE.		EXPENDITURE.	
Rent	£24 0 0	Capital account, gas mains extension	£68 13 6
Rates	4,420 18 4	" " Lamps, extension	50 3 9
Meter hire	58 8 2	Gas making	1,145 15 1
Fittings	613 10 8	Coal	1,613 18 0
Coke	194 18 3	Lime making	509 19 2
Tar	162 11 3	Miscellaneous expenditure	414 12 7
Lime	658 10 6	Gas fittings	476 11 3
Coal	162 8 11	Salaries and commissions	883 8 9
Rental or fittings	62 17 7	Lamps, maintenance	409 1 0
	£8,368 6 1		£5,628 1 1

The prices charged for gas, &c., are as follow:—

For each street lamp, per annum	£6 10 0	} With 20 per cent. discount for prompt payment.
For gas consumed, per 1,000 feet	0 15 0	
For coke, per ton	1 0 0	
For tar, per gallon	0 1 0	
For quick lime, per barrel	0 4 0	

The price charged for gas, virtually 12/ per 1,000 cubic feet, compares favourably with the rates elsewhere in the West Indies, the price being in Demerara 15/, Barbados 15/, St. Thomas 15/, Havana 20/, Santiago de Cuba 24/, Panama 24/.

It has been calculated that to produce a light equal to that given by the combustion of 1,000 cubic feet of gas 18 candle power would require—

47 lbs. of tallow candle at 6d. per lb.	£1 3 6
40 lbs. composition candle at 1/ per lb.	2 0 0
5½ gallons of colza oil at 5/ per gallon	1 7 6
6 gallons kerosene oil at 2/ per gallon	0 12 0

Good gas, therefore, at 12/ is far cheaper, light for light, than any other illuminant with the exception of kerosene oil and naphtha, but if loss of time in trimming wicks and cost of broken chimneys be taken into account it is questionable whether gas is not cheaper than any kind of mineral oil.

COMMISSIONERS.

Hon. E. N. Walker, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, Chairman.
 J. C. Macglashan, Esq., Auditor-General.
 Hon. Major-Genl. J. R. Mann, R.E., C.M.G., Director of Public Works.
 Hon. H. J. Kemble, Custos, Kingston.
 The Custos of Kingston receives, as Managing Commissioner, a salary of £120 per annum.

Engineer—Mr. G. N. Cox, A.M.I.C.E., salary £550 per annum with residence.*

Assist. Engineer—Mr. F. Kemble, A.M.I.C.E., salary £200 per annum with £50 travelling allowance.*

Secretary—Mr. Henry Lee, salary £50 per annum.

Clerk and Collector—Mr. D. Barton, salary £100 per annum and 3 per cent. commission.

KINGSTON AND LIGUANEA WATER WORKS.

THE City of Kingston and Plains of Liguanea are supplied with water from the Hope River. The damhead and intake are situated about seven miles from Kingston, and a mile above the Hope settling tanks or reservoirs. The water of the river is divided between the owner of the Mona Estate for 5-9ths and the Government Water Works Commissioners for 4-9ths, and this share, which in the driest season is equal to about 5 cubic feet per second, after a preliminary clearing in the settling tanks at the Hope, is made to supply the pens by means of a 9-inch main and also the Cavalier's Works for the town supply by a conduit in masonry nearly four miles in length.

The three settling tanks at the Hope are capable of holding about 3,766,000 gallons of water and are 12 feet in depth. There are also two other settling reservoirs at the Cross Roads or Montgomery's Corner, capable of holding 1,862,000 gallons of water; these supply Allman Town, the Slips Pen Road and a few pens or country villas in the upper part of Kingston that are above the level of the works at Cavalier's. They also receive the surplus waters from the 9-inch main that supplies the pens in St. Andrew's and are connected with the works at Cavalier's by 6-inch main.

The works at Cavalier's situated between the north end of the Race Course and Up-Park Camp consist—

1st. Of a large settling reservoir, 256 feet long by 160 in breadth and 20 in depth, capable of holding 2½ million gallons of water.

2nd. Of two filter beds, each 200 feet long by 100 broad and 7 feet deep. They contain the necessary filtering materials, such as small stone, gravel and sand, superposed in layers, and are capable of filtering 1,500,000 gallons in 24 hours.

3rd. Of a pure water tank, 200 feet by 180 and 20 feet in depth, capable of holding about 3,000,000 gallons, or over 2 days' supply to the city.

The water for the town supply is drawn from this tank, which is 156 feet above mean sea level, by a 21-inch main and distributed over the city by means of 12, 4 and 2-inch new cast iron mains of which there are about 35 miles.

The supply is on the constant and high pressure system, and all the water consumed by the town, which is equal to about 1,400,000 gallons in 24 hours, is filtered at Cavalier's; but the water supplied to the pens amounting to about 800,000 gallons per day, being drawn from the reservoirs at the Hope, is not filtered although the supply is constant.

The water delivered to Kingston is of excellent quality, although it may be classed among the hard waters owing to its sources passing through limestone and probably gypsum strata. It is not quite so hard as the London Thames water as may be seen by the following analysis made by the Government Analytical Chemist:—

* Messrs. Cox and Kemble receive their salaries for services in connection both with the Gas Works and the Water Works.

	Grains per Gallon.	Chlorine.	Parts per Million.		Degrees of Hardness.	
			Free Ammonia	Albu: Am:	Total.	Permanent.
Mean of five different samples taken as delivered from the new pipes at Chemist's Laboratory, East Street, from 8th to 15th January, 1879.	17.22	0.4	nil	0.025	11.3	5.9

The water supply has been laid on to 4,200 houses in Kingston, all supplied with a separate $\frac{1}{2}$ inch galvanized wrought iron service pipe and brass stop cocks, and most premises have new screw-down delivery cocks of the best make. There are 300 hydrants distributed over the city for fire purposes and street watering, so situated at about 250 feet apart that in case of fire, and on adapting a light portable copper stand pipe, water can instantly be thrown over the roof of any house in the town, with a pressure varying from 23 to 67 lbs. to the square inch, without the aid of a fire engine.

The Government purchased the rights of the old Company in 1871 for the sum of £51,200, for the purpose of constructing new works, as the old works were very defective, and the old mains nearly worn out. The new works were completed in May, 1876, at an expenditure of about £87,000.

The former water supply by the old Company was on the intermittent system, delivering a very indifferent supply of dirty unfiltered water for a short time once or twice a day and barely sufficing for the supply of 1,600 houses. At present with the new works, and the same available quantity at the source as formerly, nearly three times this number of houses is furnished with a constant and never-failing supply of pure water. This result has been attained by prevention of waste, as also by improved fittings to the service pipes, &c., and a more effective distribution and control of the water supply at the head works.

Works are in progress for obtaining an additional supply of water from the Wag Water at Constant Spring in St. Andrew's. This arrangement will greatly enlarge the supply of water to the parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew and will afford more adequate and immediately available protection to the City of Kingston in cases of fire.

WATER RATES.

When the property shall be under the annual value of £6 (except houses included in class 1 in the 1st section of Law 27 of 1869) — 2s. 6d. per month

When the property shall be of the annual value of £6 and under £10	3s. 6d.	"
" " 10 " 20	4s. 6d.	"
" " 20 " 30	5s.	"
" " 30 " 40	6s.	"
" " 40 " 50	7s.	"
" " 50 " 60	8s.	"
" " 60 " 70	10s.	"
" " 70 " 80	12s.	"
" " 80 " 100	14s.	"
" " 100 " 150	16s.	"
" " 150 and upwards	18s.	"

The limits within which such rates are payable are as follows:—From a line beginning at the harbour at the southern end of Paradise Street, running northerly along that street to the Windward Road, westerly along the Windward Road to Barne's Gully, thence northerly, following the course of such gully as far as the northern boundary of the Parish of Kingston, as defined by Law 20 of 1867; following that boundary westward as far as the Spanish Town Road; thence south-easterly along the Spanish Town Road to the Kingston Pen Road; thence southerly along the line of the Kingston Pen Road to the harbour; and thence along the shore of the harbour to the point of starting.

The occupier of a property, used for any of the purposes mentioned in the 2nd sub-section of the 6th section of Law 18 of 1875, pays in addition to the prescribed rate such sum as the Commissioners may in each case specially declare.

The occupier of a property not used as a residence, nor for any of the purposes last referred to, pays a sum equal to one-third of the prescribed rate.

The quantity of water to which each ratepayer is entitled under the 9th section of Law 18 of 1875 is as follows:—

2s. 6d. per month	-	100 gallons a day
3s. 6d. "	-	150 "
4s. 6d. "	-	200 "
5s. "	-	250 "
6s. "	-	300 "
7s. "	-	350 "
8s. "	-	400 "
10s. "	-	500 "
12s. "	-	600 "
14s. }		
16s. }		
18s. }		
Stores	-	250 "

Scales shewing the additional sums to be paid under section 10 of Law 18 of 1875 by ratepayers requiring an extra supply of water for purposes not comprehended in the 2nd sub-section of section 6:—

For a bath exceeding 200 gallons in capacity, 1s. 3d. per month for every 100 gallons of capacity or fraction of 100 gallons above 200, or such other payment as may be in any case specially agreed to by the Commissioners.

For a garden exceeding 600 square yards in area, 1s. per month for every 200 square yards or fraction of 200 square yards above 600 square yards, or such other payment as may be in any case specially agreed to by the Commissioners.

For every fountain or stand pipe 2s. a month; provided that no ratepayer shall be required to pay for a fountain or stand pipe in a garden as well as for excess of area of a garden; but if a fountain or stand pipe be provided in a garden exceeding 600 square yards in area the ratepayer shall be charged, at the rate hereinbefore stated, for either the fountain or stand pipe only, or for the excess of area of the garden only, at the option of the Commissioners.

For extra supplies of water under section 10 of Law 18 of 1875 at the rate of 1s. for 1000 gallons, except as hereinbefore provided for baths of large size, for gardens and for fountains and stand pipes.

The revenue and expenditure for the financial year 1884-85 were as follows:—

REVENUE.			EXPENDITURE.		
Water Rates	£14,649	3 3	New Works	£1,610	12 8
Fittings	552	18 4	Maintenance	3,706	1 5
Rents	100	13 0	Management	2,433	5 9
Reimbursements	19	4 1	Water Rates refunded	11	10 9
Sundries	30	0 0	Constant Spring Survey	43	17 6
	£15,351	18 8		£7,805	8 1

COMMISSIONERS.

Hon. E. N. Walker, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary.

J. C. Macglashan, Esq., Auditor General.

Hon. Major General Mann, R.E., C.M.G., Director of Public Works.

Hon. H. J. Kemble, Custos of Kingston.

Hon. Wellesley Bourke, Mayor of Kingston.

George Stiebel, Esq., Chairman Parochial Board of St. Andrew.

The Custos of Kingston receives as Managing Commissioner a salary of £240 per annum.

Engineer—Mr. G. N. Cox, A.M.I.C.E., salary £550 per annum with residence.*

Assistant Engineer—Mr. F. Kemble, A.M.I.C.E., salary £200 per annum with £50 travelling allowance.*

Clerk—Mr. Henry Lee, salary £400 per annum.

Assistant Clerk—Mr. C. F. Colthirst, salary £200 per annum.

Second Assistant Clerk—Mr. Walter Curtin, salary £150 per annum.

Collector—Mr. A. H. Isaacs—Three per cent. commission.

THE SPANISH TOWN WATER WORKS.

IN 1836, the Marquis of Sligo being Governor, a Company was formed for supplying Spanish Town with water from the Rio Cobre, which was obtained by pumping and was distributed through the town in cast iron pipes. From that year until 1870 the Company continued in operation, but the supply of water distributed was limited and very irregular, entire stoppages of several weeks' duration often occurring from various causes, and the undertaking was financially not a success.

* Messrs. Cox and Kemble receive their salaries for services in connection both with the Gas Works and the Water Works.

In 1870 the works were purchased by the Government and put in thorough order; the mains were relaid and extended, suitable pumping machinery was erected, and a new masonry service reservoir built to hold 150,000 gallons.

The supply of water under the new arrangement was regular but not continuous, each ratepayer being entitled to water only for a certain number of hours daily, Sundays excepted, when no water was supplied.

In 1877 a bill was passed through the Council (Law 16 of 1877) for providing Spanish Town with a constant supply of water from the Rio Cobre Irrigation Canal by gravitation. The new works were commenced early in 1879 and were sufficiently advanced by August in that year for pumping to be discontinued. The water is taken from the main canal at Hog Hole Pen, about two miles to the north of Spanish Town, and is led into a settling reservoir, formed at that place, having a capacity of one and a half million gallons, equal to about ten days' supply. From the reservoir the water is conveyed to Spanish Town in an eight-inch cast iron main. Service pipes are laid on to every house in the town and the supply of water is constant day and night.

Within certain limits the water rate is compulsory under the new system. The prevailing and minimum rate is 1s. 6d. per month, while formerly for an intermittent supply it was 5s. per month.

The total cost of maintenance and management during the year 1884-85 was £325 15s. 2d. and the revenue £1,084 19s. 0d., the net revenue being £759 3s. 0d. This undertaking has worked satisfactorily in all respects and the reservoir, mains, service-pipes and fittings are all in good order. In about seven years the works will be entirely free of debt.

COMMISSIONERS.

Hon. E. N. Walker, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary. | Hon. Major General Mann, R.E., C.M.G.,
Director of Public Works.

Hon. Thomas L. Harvey, Custos of St. Catherine.

Collector—The Collector of Taxes in St. Catherine—Five per cent. commission.

Secretary—Mr. C. W. Tait, salary £15 per annum.

OLD HARBOUR WATER WORKS.

FOR many years the want of water was much felt at Old Harbour, and the inhabitants suffered greatly in times of drought. In 1876 the late honorable L. F. MacKinnon, then Custos of St. Catherine, brought the necessity of a water supply to the notice of the Government and the people also petitioned for the construction of water works.

After several projects had been considered and reported on by the Public Works Department it was decided in 1878 that the best available supply was to be obtained from Bower's River, at a point situated five miles to the north of Old Harbour in a deep gorge on Colbeck's Estate. The late honorable Isaac Levy was most energetic in pushing on the preliminary arrangements and in 1881 the Municipal Board requested that the necessary work should be undertaken by the Director of Public Works, under section 10 of Law 18 of 1881. The works were accordingly commenced in December, 1881, water was delivered in Old Harbour in February, 1882, and all the householders had service pipes laid on to their premises by the first of April, 1882, from which date they have continued to receive a constant supply, day and night.

The main, from the intake at Bower's River to Old Harbour, a distance of five miles, 12 chains, consists of a single line of four-inch cast iron pipes. The mains in Old Harbour consist of 957 yards of four-inch and 2,024 yards of two-inch cast iron piping. The water has been laid on to 160 houses, all of which have been supplied with separate half-inch galvanized wrought iron service pipes, brass stop-cocks and delivery cocks.

The Jamaica Government Railway and several properties outside the prescribed limits have also been supplied with water. Hydrants for fire purposes are distributed over the town. The intake being 325 feet higher than Old Harbour water can be thrown many feet above the highest house without the aid of a fire engine. The pressure is more than twice as great as it is in Kingston. The water, which is of excellent quality, is not filtered.

The cost of the works was £3,710 17s. 8d. They were maintained by the Director of Public Works until the 1st of August, 1882, when they were handed over to the St.

Catherine's Municipal Board; they are now managed by the Parochial Board of that parish.

Within the prescribed limits the rates are compulsory and are as follows:—

For houses under the annual value of £6	2/6 per month
For houses of the annual value of £6 and under £10	3/6 "
" " " " 10 " 20	5/ "
" " " " 20 " 35	7/6 "
" " " " 35 " 50	10/ "
" " " " 50 " 75	15/ "
" " " " 75 and upwards	20/ "

Outside the limits the rates are:—

For a supply through a pipe of half-inch diameter	20/ per month
" " " " three-quarter-inch diameter	40/ "

The "revenue" is estimated at £500 per annum and the annual cost of maintenance is £50. The rates are collected by the Assistant Collector of Taxes at Old Harbour, under section 3 of Law 18 of 1881.

THE FALMOUTH WATER WORKS COMPANY.

THIS Company was established by an Act of Incorporation (40 Geo. III., chap. 29) in 1799 for supplying the Town of Falmouth and the shipping resorting to the port with water from the Martha Brae River.

The subscribed capital of the Company was £12,000 in 400 shares of £30 each. There are extant but 299 of these shares, 101 having been cancelled as forfeited under the statute by the failure of the holders to pay calls. There has been paid upon each of the existing shares £22 10s.

The water is brought into the town from the Martha Brae River by pipes a distance of about two miles, being raised at the source of supply by a dam and Persian wheel; the works also include a steam engine and force pump, used as auxiliary to the Persian wheel when necessary.

Under its Act of Incorporation the Company levies a rate of 10 per cent. upon the rental (estimated annually by the Parochial Board of Trelawny) of every house in Falmouth, and of 3 ⁶/₁₀d. per ton on every vessel entering the harbour, whether taking water or not, except vessels of war, ships in distress, and droghers of less than 25 tons. The revenue derived from shipping has on certain conditions been sold by the Water Company to the Atlas Steamship Company for a term of five years, from the 1st April, 1882.

There have been paid to the shareholders during the last five years dividends averaging £1 16s. per share per annum.

The affairs of the Company are managed by a President and twelve Directors elected annually. The possession of two shares qualifies for election as a Director.

DIRECTORS.

Hon. W. Kerr	Joseph Shearer, Esq., President.	James Sime, Esqs.
H. Sewell	John Delisser	Mrs. E. F. Clerk
R. Nunes	Chas. A. Nunes	Mrs. Catherine Nunes,
J. W. Fisher	Jno. W. Parkin	
Secretary and Collector—Mr. David Lindo.	Hugh Shearer	
	Deputy Collector—Mr. Z. Hardiman.	
	Treasurer—Mr. Robert Nunes.	

GENERAL WATER SUPPLY.

THERE are many parts of the Island of Jamaica where there is a deficient supply of water from natural sources, arising not from too small an annual rainfall but from the porous nature of the soil and the geological formation of the underlying rock. A very large proportion of the water that falls from the clouds upon the high lands passes in deep underground channels along the greater part of its course to the sea. Hence in some extensive tracts of country artificial tanks, generally of small size and constructed of masonry, are in necessary use, which in nearly all cases are private property. In other parts of the island, though small ponds are not rare, droughts are frequent; and when they occur, in the absence of all artificial provision for storing water, the results are sometimes extremely distressing. It may be said that

whilst persons of means sufficient to provide some sort of water-works for their own domestic wants and for their own cattle or sugar or coffee works are seldom in any part of the island in distress for want of water the masses have often suffered the greatest distress from this want.

To supply this need as far as possible the Legislature passed Law 24 of 1873, the scheme of which was to enable the Governor to advance money from the general revenue to the Municipal (now the Parochial) Boards for the purpose of erecting water-works in their parishes, to provide for the re-payment of such advances, to authorize the acquisition of land and the construction of works by the Municipal Boards, and to regulate the management of the works and the supply of water therefrom. The water supplied was to be charged for to those who used it, and any deficiency was to be made good from the poor rates of the parish in which the works were situate. Under the subsequent law of 1881 a compulsory water-rate was leviable in the particular district of a parish benefited by a water supply obtained by advances from general revenue under the provisions of Law 24 of 1873.

Notwithstanding these provisions but little was done to provide a general water supply and when the drought of 1884-85 occurred considerable privation was experienced in a large portion of the island. The Government thereupon again brought "the necessity of devising plans for the supply or storage of water" to "the earnest attention" of the Parochial Authorities and Law 8 of 1886 was passed in amendment of the previous enactments. By this law water-rates are made payable in respect to all houses in a district in which a water supply is established under the provisions of the recited laws, and on all horsekind and horned or other stock owned or possessed within such district by any resident therein.

The assistance of the Government in making advances from general revenue for providing water-works has since been invoked for the districts of Four Paths and Hayes in the Parish of Clarendon, Mandeville and Porus in the Parish of Manchester, Linstead in the Parish of St. Catherine, Savanna-la-Mar in the Parish of Westmoreland, Morant Bay in the Parish of St. Thomas, St. Ann's Bay in the Parish of St. Ann, Port Antonio in the Parish of Portland and Port Maria in the Parish of St. Mary. The water-works in Savanna-la-Mar, Morant Bay, St. Ann's Bay, Port Antonio and Port Maria are completed, and those in the other districts are in course of construction. Thus the distress hitherto felt by reason of periodical droughts is being ameliorated.

BATH OF ST. THOMAS-THE-APOSTLE.

THIS thermal spring is situated about a mile and a half from the Village of Bath in the Parish of St. Thomas. The road from the town to the spring follows the windings of a deep and narrow valley or gorge, in the bottom of which flows a perennial stream to which, rolling down the rocky sides covered in fern, numerous rills contribute.

The mineral springs occur in a short space breaking out from the rocks at different levels, and by their warmth they are at once distinguished from the ordinary waters of the gorge. The largest spring issues from the face of a perpendicular rock. A covered reservoir of masonry has been built round its outlet, and a pipe fixed in it carries the water to the bath house, while a plug gives the means of emptying it and of preventing the flow of water to the baths. In wet weather the temperature of the water, as it runs from the rock, was taken at 128° F., and it rises in dry weather to 130° F.

A short distance further up the gorge is the spring which supplies the hospital baths, rising in the pathway and surrounded with masonry in a similar manner to the main spring. Its temperature was taken at 120° F.

These waters are of special value in rheumatic, scrofulous and skin diseases. Tradition asserts that they were discovered by a negro who in his own person found their efficacy. The Legislature of the day granted £1,250 currency to purchase the springs and 1,130 acres of land surrounding them. Directors were appointed and they were empowered to make a road, erect buildings and provide necessaries for patients. In 1749 the Directors were empowered to dispose of part of the land and to form a town,

NOTE.—For particulars as to water supply in Kingston, Spanish Town and Old Harbour see articles on "Kingston and Liguanea Water Works," "Spanish Town Water Works," and "Old Harbour Water Works," respectively

and the town of Bath thus sprung into existence; it was for many years the resort of the *élite* of Jamaica society.

In 1789 a Botanic Garden, which had been established at the expense of the public, was placed under the charge of the Directors of the Bath and constituted an additional charm for the visitors to the springs. What remains of this garden is now used as a nursery for the propagation of some valuable cinnamon plants of the original stock introduced into the island, especially the nutmeg.

A new building has recently been erected for the accommodation of visitors. It is two stories high, 52 ft. by 21 ft., divided into two apartments for ladies and gentlemen, respectively. The lower part of the building contains a dressing room and two baths for ladies, 7 ft. by 3 ft. 7 in., and a sitting room for gentlemen, with four baths of the same size. The upper part contains a spacious hall for gentlemen and a sitting room for ladies with a pleasantly situated piazza.

It has been desired for some time past to lead the waters from the spring into the Village of Bath so as to make them more accessible to invalids. The only obstacle is the want of funds.

The analysis of the Bath water gives the following mineral constituents in one gallon of water :—

Chloride of Sodium	13.84	Silica	2.72
Chloride of Potassium	0.32	Oxide of Sodium, combined	1.00
Sulphate of Calcium	5.01	with Silica	
Sulphate of Soda	6.37	Organic matter	0.99
Carbonate of Soda	1.69		

DIRECTORS.

Hon. Daniel Marshall, Chairman	Andrew Marks, Esqs.
Wm. Stone Richards, Esq., Vice Chairman	Rev. David Jefferson Reynolds
James Harrison, Esq.	Charles Hope Levy
Dr. A. C. Neyland	Edward Wm. Purcell
Dr. John S. Gerrard	John McFarlane, Esqs.
Dr. E. W. Major	Captain George G. Taylor
Elias Stewart	John Ambrose Stephens
James Thompson	George Boyle Massey
James Cathcart	Josiah Smikle
	John McLean, Esq.

Clerk and Keeper of Baths.—Wm. Hamilton, salary £30 per annum.

THE MILK RIVER BATH.

SITUATED on the right and western bank of the Milk River, at the base of a precipitous hill known as the Round Hill, in the south-western corner of the district of Vere in the parish of Clarendon, and about two miles from the sea, is the mineral bath known by the name of the Milk River Bath. The waters of this bath are not supplied by the large river whose name it bears, and on whose bank it has been built, but from a little spring which gushes out of the hill whose sides slope down to within a hundred yards of the river's edge.

The land on which this spring is situate was conveyed in 1791 by Jonathan Ludford, Esq., the proprietor, to the Justices of Vere "for the use of the public," and in the following year a law was passed constituting the members of the Council and of the Assembly and the Custos and Magistrates of Vere a Corporation to erect buildings for the accommodation of patients and for the general management of the Institution. On the abolition of the Assembly and the amalgamation of the parishes of Vere and Clarendon the management was by law transferred to the Municipal Board of Clarendon.

When the land was first conveyed a private subscription was started for the purpose of erecting the necessary buildings, but only a sum of £622 19s. was thus raised, and as this was insufficient to erect bath-rooms and necessary lodging houses the House of Assembly granted the Directors the sum of £720 for that purpose, besides a sum of £120 for the purchase of more land. No land, however, appears to have been bought till 1830, when the Directors purchased about a quarter of an acre for the purpose of erecting the new lodging-houses. The two principal bath rooms were finished in the year 1794 and opened to the public from that date; but the necessary lodging accommodation appears not to have been thoroughly completed till the year 1804, when the Institution comprised 1 lodging-house, 1 matron's house, 1 hospital,

3 bath rooms and the necessary out-houses. In that year the following notice was inserted in the Kingston and Spanish Town Gazettes: "All persons properly recommended by the Custos or any two other Magistrates of any parish in the island as proper objects of the charity will be received at the Milk River Bath, where lodging and medical attendance will be afforded them. Every other necessary to be furnished by themselves or the parish from whence they come." Between the years 1829 and 1834 two other lodging houses were erected, grants to the extent of £2,400 having been given by the House of Assembly; and in the year 1838 the Assembly made a further grant of £600 for repairing certain damages done to the buildings by the overflowing of the river after very severe weather. No further alterations or additions of consequence were made till the year 1867, when the matron's house and the hospital had become so dilapidated that they could not be used. The Government then granted the sum of £200 for the erection of a new matron's house, the hospital remaining in a dilapidated state till it was finally washed away by the river in the year 1868.

In June, 1867, the Government withdrew the help (in addition to the permanent annual grant of £180 allowed by law) which the House of Assembly always afforded the Directors in sustaining the buildings and maintaining the establishment, and the buildings got gradually into very great disrepair. But in the year 1878 Sir Anthony Musgrave having visited the Institution granted the sum of £500, which sum has converted the buildings into their present creditable condition. His Excellency was also pleased, on the representation of the Parochial Road Commissioners, at the instance of the Directors, to grant the like sum of £500 to reconstruct the road leading from the Institution to the main road at the Rest Village.

The Institution at present consists of the following buildings: 3 lodging houses, 1 matron's house, 3 bath rooms and necessary out-buildings.

On the disallowance in 1867 of the annual grant above referred to the Directors fixed a tariff of charges to be made on the visitors as a means of supplementing the funds at their disposal; these charges have been continued as follows:—

For use of bed room and bath for each person	...	1s. 6d. per diem
For use of baths under buildings with no sleeping accommodation	6d. each bath	
For use of detached bath	...	3d. "

Admission to the Institution is obtained by letter from a member of the Parochial Board of the parish of Clarendon. The Institution is furnished with all accommodations for visitors, with bed and sitting rooms, servants, linen, crockery, &c., &c., visitors having merely to arrange for providing themselves with food, which there is little difficulty in procuring on the spot, the Matron undertaking this at a charge of 4/ a day. A boat is provided by the Institution for the use of the visitors.

The Milk River running immediately in front of the lodging houses presents a very pleasing and picturesque appearance, with its perfectly placid and limpid lake-like waters; and the several large logwood lighters which are continually passing and repassing the baths in conveying the wood from the wharves, a mile above, to the sea two miles below, tend to relieve to a very considerable extent the monotony of the place. The waters are beneficial for gout, rheumatism, liver and other complaints.

The analysis of the Milk River Bath water gives the following mineral constituents in 1,000 parts of water, viz. :—

Chloride of Sodium	20.77	Chloride of Potassium	0.16
Sulphate of Soda	3.40	Chloride of Calcium	1.50
Chloride of Magnesium	4.12	Besides traces of Lithia, Bromine and Silica.	

DIRECTORS.

Hon. Robert Craig	Ernest C. Elliott	Adam E. Robinson
Thomas Abrahams, Esq.	William Harty, Esqs.	Thomas H. Sharp
Rev. John W. Austin	Rev. Thomas S. Johnson	George Turland
Dr. Robert G. S. Bell	Quintin Logan	John Wilson
Rev. Alex. Eastwood	John McGregor	John P. Welsh, Esqs.
Secretary and Treasurer—L. Smith, salary £25.	Matron—Mrs. M. E. Tilley, salary £60.	

THE MAY PEN CEMETERY.

THE land comprising the May Pen Cemetery, situated about one mile from Kingston on the main road to Spanish Town, was purchased in 1851 with a sum of money voted by the Legislature for the purpose of providing a new burial ground for the Parish of Kingston. In consequence of questions which arose as to the persons ex-

titled to a legal and equitable estate in the property under a deed of conveyance to the Bishop of Jamaica and the Rector and Churchwardens of Kingston, upon certain trusts which were not in conformity with the intention of the Legislature, it was deemed advisable to resort to legislation to vest the estate in the Municipal Board of Kingston. Law 21 of 1874 was therefore passed for this purpose, and for the establishment and general management of the Cemetery, which latter is placed in the hands of the Board, subject to the power of the Governor to make regulations and special orders. This law further provides for the assignment of portions of the burial ground to the several religious denominations, and for the discontinuance of burials in existing burial grounds by Order in Council, and the imposition of penalties for contravention of such orders.

Portions of the Cemetery have been assigned as follows to the several religious denominations :—

	Acres.	Roods.	Prchs.
Episcopalians	24	2	01
Wesleyans	2	0	00
Roman Catholics	5	0	00
Baptists (East Queen Street)	2	0	00
Ditto (Hanover Street)	1	0	00
Congregationalists	1	0	00
United Presbyterians	1	0	00
United Methodists	1	0	00
Native Baptists (Lyle's Chapel)	1	0	00
Ditto (Church Street)	1	0	00
Ditto (Text Lane)	1	0	00
Pauper Ground	6	0	00
	46	2	01

The scale of charges for all interments and for permission to those who are not lot owners to erect permanent monuments over or railings around graves (such monuments not exceeding 3 feet 6 inches in height) is as follows :—

For each interment including the digging of a grave, if for an adult, irrespective of bodies sent from public institutions	£0 14 0
For bodies sent from public institutions	0 10 0

Such graves to be of the following dimensions :—

If for an adult 6 feet deep, 7 feet long and two feet 6 inches wide.

If for a child under two years of age 6 feet deep, 5 feet long and 2 feet wide, or of such length and width as in the discretion of the Superintendent may in the circumstances be found necessary.

The fee must be paid to the Clerk at his office at the time of giving in the requisition for the grave.

For tombs and monuments the following rates are payable in addition to the price of the ground :—

1st Class—Mausoleum of more than 6 feet in height	£10 0 0
2nd " Tomb not exceeding 6 feet in height	4 0 0
3rd " Tomb not exceeding 4 feet in height	2 0 0
4th " Tomb not exceeding 3 feet in height	1 10 0
5th " Tomb not exceeding 1 foot in height	1 0 0
6th " Simple Pavé Stones	0 15 0
7th " Tomb with plastered masonry without a gravestone	0 10 0
8th " Grave Board with inscription	0 5 0

For the construction of a vault in addition to the price of the ground 2 0 0

For setting up a railing 1 0 0

For the re-opening of a vault the following rates are payable :—

1st Class	£1 0 0	5th Class	£0 10 0
2nd "	0 16 0	6th "	0 8 0
3rd "	0 14 0	7th "	0 6 0
4th "	0 12 0	8th "	0 4 0

The fifth year's returns, made up to 30th September, 1885, show that the total number of persons interred were 1,277, as follows:—

PAUPERS.		
Episcopalians	.	868
Roman Catholics	.	2
United Methodists	.	1
Baptists (East Queen Street)	.	1
Congregationalists	.	2
Total Paupers	.	874
NOT PAUPERS.		
Episcopalians	.	350
Roman Catholics	.	3
United Methodists	.	12
Wesleyans	.	3
Baptists (East Queen Street)	.	15
Congregationalists	.	18
Presbyterian (Church of Scotland)	.	1
Baptist (Austin)	.	1
		403
Making a total of	.	1,277

The revenue for the year was £712 10s. 10d. and the expenditure £680 8s. 2d., leaving a balance to the credit of the Cemetery at the Colonial Bank of £32 2s. 8d.

Superintendent of Cemetery—Mr. W. McCormack, salary £120 per annum.

Clerk—Mr. Cyril Thompson, salary £80 per annum.

The office, which is at the City Council Office, No. 2, Duke Street, Kingston, is opened from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. on week days, and from 8 a.m. to 10 a.m. and from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. on Sundays and public holidays.

Since the Cemetery was opened Orders in Privy Council have been passed at various times, under the provisions of the 30th section of Law 21 of 1874, for the discontinuance of burials in the several burial grounds specified in the subjoined schedule:—

Name.	Locality.
The Burial Ground of the Parish Church	Parade.
Strangers' Ground	Barry St., West, opposite Railway Station.
Strangers' Ground, Upper and Lower	Corner of Spanish Town Road and East of the Kingston Pen Road.
Gardner's Ground of London Missionary	Race Course, West.
Strangers' Ground	Corner of West Street and Spanish Town Road.
Cow Pen Ground of Wesleyan Methodist	Elletson Road, West.
Griffith's Ground of United Methodist Free Church	Fletcher's Land.
Pinnock's Ground of Wesleyan Society	Ditto.
Private Ground for the Mission of the East Queen Street Baptist Chapel of the London Society	East Queen Street.
Baptist Ground	Adjoining Kellet's Chapel in the Elletson Road, East.
Baptist Ground	Elletson Road, West.
Roach's Ground for Baptists	Race Course and Fletcher's Land.
German Jews Ground	Elletson Road, East.
Spanish and Portuguese Jews Ground	Church Street, East.
Spanish and Portuguese Jews Ground	Church Street, West.
Roman Catholic Ground	Upper Orange Street.
The Burial Ground of St. Michael's Church	Tower Street, East.
The Burial Ground of the Roman Catholic Church	Duke Street.
Burial Ground of London Missionary Society	North Street, West.
Burial Ground of Roman Catholic Church	N.W. corner of East Queen Street and Hanover Street.
Native Baptist Chapel Ground	Text Lane.
Native Baptist Chapel Ground	Corner of Highholborn and East Queen Sts.

MARKETS.

I.—THE VICTORIA AND SOLLAS MARKETS IN KINGSTON.

The Victoria Market building is a remarkably handsome and very commodious iron structure. It is within a rectangular space which is enclosed by an iron railing on a brick wall, the dimensions of the enclosure being 306 feet north to south and 159 feet east to west. In the centre of each of the four sides are the entrance gates, the principal one being on the western side from King Street; this entrance is by an arched way between two rooms which serve as offices, the whole being surmounted by a clock tower. There is a fountain immediately opposite the main entrance.

The building is supported by 40 cast iron columns fifteen feet in height and octagonal in form, placed at distances forty-five feet apart from north to south and twenty-four feet nine inches from east to west. The space of the roof trusses is forty-five feet and they are placed eight feet three inches apart. The roof covering is of galvanized corrugated iron, the area under cover being 3,837 square yards.

The building is entirely surrounded by a verandah seven feet in width supported by eight columns of the same character as the main columns; the object of the verandah is to give additional protection against rain and the slant rays of the sun.

There are 92 benches to receive the articles exposed for sale; each bench is twenty feet long and four feet wide. They are so arranged as to form lanes twelve feet in width running north and south for the public to circulate in. Between the backs of the ranges of benches a space four feet nine inches in width is set apart for the sellers. These benches are so divided as to give 246 stalls with an aggregate lineal space of 1,840 feet. The benches are of cast iron with slate tops.

The flooring of the market is of Portland cement on a strong bed of concrete, the drains being formed of the same material and covered with perforated cast iron plates. Water is laid on to 20 taps attached to columns, in various parts of the building, which is freely used for keeping the building clean.

The cost of the market, including the lands purchased, was £22,778.

The public landing place of the city is opposite to the southern gate of the market; it is 60 feet in length and 21 feet in breadth, with wooden flooring and stone steps leading into the sea; the structure which is very neat, is covered with a light iron roof. The cost of this landing place, with that of an adjacent one for the use of trading boats, &c., was £2,238. This sum includes the cost of building a handsome cut stone quay-wall along the beach and in front of the market 233 feet in length.

The total amount for these structures, £25,016, was raised by a loan, guaranteed by the Government, of £20,000, and an advance of £5,016 from the Public Treasury. The market fees, which in 1884-85 amounted to £2,590 1s. 11d.,* provide for the working expenses and for the interest and sinking fund of the loan of £20,000. The market was first opened to the public on the 24th May, 1872, when Governor Sir John Peter Grant named it after Her Most Gracious Majesty "The Victoria Market."

The following are the fees taken at the Victoria Market under Law 15 of 1872 sec. 3:—

For each Butcher's stall for the sale of Beef or Veal for a day or part of a day . . .	£0 3 6	For each stall for the sale of Poultry or Game for a day or part of a day	£0 0 6
For each stall for the sale of Mutton (Sheep) or Pork for a day, or part of a day . . .	0 3 0	For each stall for the sale of Vegetables, Ground Provisions, Grain, Fruit and Eggs, for a day or part of a day . . .	0 0 6
For each stall for the sale of Goats' Flesh for a day or part of a day . . .	0 2 0	For each stall for a day or part of a day, whereat may be sold Salt, Spices, Butter, salt or fresh, Bread, Cakes or other food not above mentioned and not prohibited, Milk or other drink not prohibited . . .	0 0 6
For each stall for the sale of Liver for a day or part of a day . . .	0 1 0	For each stall for a day or part of a day, whereat may be sold any miscellaneous articles not above mentioned, such as the Market Commissioners from time to time shall permit to be sold thereat . . .	0 0 6
For the sale at any stall set apart for the purpose of any weight of Fresh Fish not exceeding 25lbs. . .	0 0 6		
And for every additional 25lbs. or fractional part of 25lbs. . .	0 0 6		
For each stall for the sale of Turtle for a day or part of a day . . .	0 2 6		
Where a whole bench is rented for a week or more, a reduction of one-sixth is to be allowed from the rents as above stated.			

* Including the fees received at the Sollas Market.

The following are the fees for articles taken for sale into the space set aside for carts:—

For each cart with articles for sale (except Charcoal) .	£0 1 0	For each head load and each basket, bowl or other vessel, with articles for sale .	£0 0 2
For each cart with Charcoal .	0 1 6	For each lot of tubs, yabbas, or tinware .	0 0 6
For each hamper load of articles .	0 0 3	For each Sucking Pig or Kid .	0 0 3
For each can of Sugar .	0 0 3		
For each beast load of articles .	0 0 6		

A public market called the Sollas Market is held in the upper part of Orange Street, but the buildings are mere sheds and require no description.

The following are the fees taken at the Sollas Market:—

For each cart with articles for sale (except Charcoal) .	£0 1 0	For every additional 25lbs. or fractional part of 25lbs. of Fresh Fish	£0 0 6
For each cart with Charcoal .	0 1 6	For each can of New Sugar .	0 0 3
For each head load and each bowl, basket, or vessel with articles for sale (except Fresh Fish) .	0 0 2	For each hamper load of articles	0 0 3
For each lot of tubs, yabbas, or tinware .	0 0 6	For each table whereon may be sold Salt Provisions for a day or part of a day .	0 0 6
For each beast load of articles .	0 0 6		
For each Sucking Pig or Kid .	0 0 3		
For each bowl or basket of Tripe, Cows' Feet, Sheep or Pigs' feet .	0 0 3		
For the sale at any stall set apart for the purpose of any weight of Fresh Fish not exceeding 25lbs. .	0 0 6		

The following are the average prices at which articles of food, &c., are sold in the Victoria Market:—

MEAT.		FRUITS, continued.	
Beef, 1d. per lb.		Guava, 1d. a dozen	
Mutton, 1d. per lb.		Limes, 1½d. per dozen	
Goats' Flesh, 2d. occasionally 1½d. per lb.		Jackfruit, from 6d. to 1/ each	
Pork, 9d. ditto		Creole or Sour Apples, 6d. per dozen	
Turkey, 6d. per lb.		Sweet Lemon, 3d. per dozen	
Fish, 6d. per lb.		Sweet Goad or Squash, 3d. each	
		Sea Grapes, 1½d. a heap	
		Forbidden-fruit, 6d. per dozen	
		Citron, 1/ per dozen	
		Prickly Pears, 3d. per dozen	
		Rose Apples, 1½d. per dozen.	
POULTRY.		VEGETABLES, &c.	
Turkey, 1/ per lb., and Fowls 9d. per lb., but chiefly sold at 4. and 6/ a couple.		Chicocho, 6d. per dozen	
Chickens, half-price		Cabbage, 5/, occasionally 6/ ditto	
Ducks, 7/ a pair		Garden Eggs, 9d. or 1/ ditto	
Pigeons, 1/6 ditto		Pumpkins, 3/ to 4/ ditto	
Game, according to size, 1/ to 2/ a brace.		Ackee, 1½d. to 3d. ditto	
		Onions, 3d. to 6d. per lb.	
		Yellow Yam, 6/ to 13/ per cwt.	
		White Yam, 7/ to 15/ ditto	
		Guinea Yam, 7/ to 15/ ditto	
		Negro Yam, 5/ to 12/ ditto	
		Indian Yam, 8/ to 10/ ditto	
		Yucca, 8/ to 10/ ditto	
		Potatoes, 4/6 to 6/ per hundred	
		Bananas, 1/ per bunch of about 50	
		Potatoes, 2d. or 3d. per lb.	
		Sweet Potatoes, 6/ per cwt.	
		Cassava, 6/ to 8/ per cwt.	
		Cucumbers, Tomato, Ochro, Jerusalem Artichokes and Peppers are sold in bundles or by heaps.	

VEGETABLES, &c., *continued*.

Artichokes, according to size, from 9d. to 1/ a piece
Turnip, Carrot, Beet Root, Indian Kale, Lettuce, Scallion, Sweet Marjoram, Thyme, Parsley, Leeks, Radish, Celery, Sage and Water Cress are sold in small bundles from 1½d. to 3d. each.

GRAINS, &c.

Corn, at 8/ per bushel
Red Peas, 6d. per quart
Gongo Peas, 6d. ditto

GRAINS, &c., *continued*.

Black Eye Peas, 4½d. ditto
Quick Increase, 7½d. ditto
Rounceval, 6d. ditto
Broad Beans, 6d. ditto
Sugar Beans, 6d. ditto
French Beans, in pods
Black Betty, 6d. per quart
Groundnuts, 3d. per ditto
Split Peas, 3d. ditto
Annatto, 4½d. per quart
Coffee, 1/ per quart

MARKET COMMISSIONERS.

Hon. E. N. Walker, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary.
Hon. Major-General J. R. Mann, R.E., C.M.G.,
Director of Public Works.

J. C. Macglashan, Esq., Auditor-General.
Honorable Henry J. Kemble, Custos of Kingston.

The Custos of Kingston receives, as Managing Commissioner, a salary (including travelling allowance) of £120 per annum.

Secretary—D. M. Leon, salary £80 per annum.

Victoria Market.

Clerk—E. C. Hinchcliffe, salary £120 per annum.

Asst. Clerk—T. E. Robinson, salary £60 per annum.

Sollas Market.

Asst. Clerk—E. Morand, salary £90 per annum.

II.—OTHER MARKETS.

The law affecting market places throughout the island, other than in Kingston, is Law 9 of 1874, "A Law to make provision for the erection and regulation of markets throughout the island," which consolidated and amended the laws previously in force in the matter.

All markets are placed under the control of the Parochial Boards of the parishes in which they are respectively situated. The income arising from the markets is to be applied to their support and maintenance and any surplus may be applied, with the approval of the Governor, to any local objects for the benefit of the town or of the immediate neighbourhood in which the markets concerned are situated.

This law empowers the Governor to advance money from the Treasury, on the application of the Parochial Board of any parish, for the erection of market buildings, or the repair, improvement or enlargement of existing markets, on receiving such particulars and estimates of the proposed works as he may think fit to call for; such advances are charged on the income of the markets, the net balance on market account each year being applied in discharge or reduction of interest and principal of advances.

The law further gives the Parochial Boards power to acquire lands under the Lands Clauses Law, 1872, and otherwise, for market purposes; to alter, with the concurrence of the Director of Public Works, the public approaches to markets; to appoint and remove Clerks of Markets and other servants; to lease or rent markets or stalls in markets; and to frame rules for the order and government of markets, to be approved by the Governor in Privy Council. The establishment of markets otherwise than in accordance with the law, and the slaughtering of animals except in authorized places, are prohibited by this law, under penalties.

As there was no provision in this law to prevent people from selling at places other than markets, and as it was desirable on many grounds that in places where markets might be established the people should be required to sell in these markets and no where else within certain limits, the subsequent Law, 5 of 1880, was passed by the Legislative Council to impose a limitation of sale of certain articles in the towns to which the law is made to apply.

Locality of Market.	Name of Clerk or other Officer in Charge.	Amount of Fees received during the year 1884-85.	Remarks.
Kingston—			
Victoria Market	E. C. Hinchcliffe & T. E. Robinson	£ s. d. 2,590 1 11	There are no Public Markets in the parishes of Westmoreland and St. Thomas.
Sollas Market	E. Morand	...	
Port Royal	Henry Wade	...	

Locality of Market.	Name of Clerk or other Officer in Charge.	Amount of Fees received during the year 1884-85.	Remarks.
St. Andrew—		£ s. d.	
Halfway-Tree	Michael Lennan	51 10 5	
St. Catherine—	Robt. Jackson, Clerk	...	
Spanish Town	T. J. Bernal, Lessee	...*	*Not supplied.
Linstead	George Gardiner, Lessee	...	
Old Harbour	Isaac Dolphy, Lessee	...	
Portland—			
Port Antonio	John H. Gavers	28 10 10½	
St. Mary—			
Port Maria	Abr. R. DaCosta, Lessee	120 0 0	
Annotto Bay	F. Harris, Lessee	55 0 0	
Clarendon—			
Chapelton	John Thompson	97 11 6	
Four Paths	Thomas McGlashan	61 12 9½	
Hayes	Robert Foster	51 10 9	
The Alley	Wm. Bartley	45 4 4½	
The Rest	Chas. Taylor	87 4 11½	
St. Ann—			
St. Ann's Bay	Richard Watson	144 0 0	
Claremont	Charles A. Brown	37 0 0	
Moneague	A. Hinds	...	
Brown's Town	A. Atherton	235 0 0	
Ocho Rios	W. Shaw	53 0 0	
Manchester—	S. Bonitto, Clerk	20 0 0	
Mandeville	Jos. Levy, Lessee	208 0 0	
Porus	Edward Jacobs, Lessee	70 0 0	
Newport	Jos. DeLeon, Lessee	10 0 0	
Devon	...	...†	†Not leased.
St. Elizabeth—	F. B. Bowen, Clerk		
Black River	Chas. McFarlane, Lessee	180 0 0	
Trelawny—			
Falmouth	F. G. Anderson	31 19 3	
St. James—			
Montego Bay	William Tomlinson, Clerk	573 4 3	
Hanover—			
Lucea	Henry Lyon	130 0 0	
Green Island	Joseph Vernon	60 0 0	

KINGSTON SLAUGHTER HOUSE.

THESE buildings were erected by the Public Works Department under the provision of Law 37 of 1872 for the purpose of securing to the inhabitants of Kingston a supply of good and wholesome meat. The details of management are under the control of a Managing Commissioner, the Hon. H. J. Kemble.

The Slaughter House was first opened for use on the 1st day of March, 1876, at which date all private slaughter yards had been dispensed with, the value of them having been paid to the proprietors in accordance with section 24 of the law.

The sum expended in the purchase of land, erection of buildings, cattle pens and wharf and for compensation to the owners of private slaughter yards was £10,501 1s. 1d.

The fees received during the financial year 1884-85 amounted to £1,138 4s. 9d., being a decrease of £64 15s. 9d. on the receipts for the previous year. The expenditure on salaries and maintenance amounted to £423 10s. 3d., which was £69 6s. 1d. less than that for the year 1883-84.

The number of animals, turtle, etc., slaughtered to the 30th September, 1885, was as follows:—

	Oxen.	Calves.	Sheep.	Goats.	Pigs.	Turtle.	Total.
From 1st March, 1876, to 30th September, 1876	1,981	14	557	188	442	487	3,669
" " " " 1877	3,369	35	905	211	839	1,095	6,463
" " " " 1878	3,242	31	844	193	775	902	6,047
" " " " 1879	3,157	38	737	113	817	1,390	6,282
" " " " 1880	3,160	48	471	293	600	1,202	5,584
" " " " 1881	3,310	72	472	55	456	693	5,058
" " " " 1882	4,433	149	555	27	502	635	6,301
" " " " 1883	3,875	60	439	13	372	818	5,583
" " " " 1884	4,052	96	467	4	338	835	5,792
" " " " 1885	3,995	57	377	3	391	369	5,192

The Commissioners are gradually reducing the debt due to the Treasury for advances, having paid in 1883-84 £74 Os. 10d. and in 1884-85 £81 Os. 8d.

Since the opening of the Slaughter House several head of cattle and turtle have been condemned and destroyed, after having been slaughtered, as unfit for human food. This circumstance alone would point to the advantage of such an Institution being under the control of disinterested persons, whose only object is the preservation of the public health by preventing the possibility of diseased meat being exposed for sale.

The fees charged for slaughtering are as follow :—

Animal Slaughtered.	If the Slaughter-men and Dressers are provided by the Owner of the animal.	If the Slaughter-men and Dressers are provided by the Commissioners.
Oxen, per head	£0 5 0	£0 6 0
Calves "	0 3 0	0 4 0
Sheep "	0 2 6	0 3 0
Goats "	0 2 0	0 3 0
Pigs over 200 lbs.	0 4 0	0 5 0
Do. under 200 lbs.	0 3 0	0 4 0
Turtle, each	0 2 0	0 2 6
Disjointing June and other large Fish, each	0 1 0	0 1 6

COMMISSIONERS.

Hon. E. N. Walker, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary.	J. C. Macglashan, Esq., Auditor-General.
Hon. Major-General J. R. Mann, R.E., C.M.G., Director of Public Works.	Hon. Henry John Kemble, Custos of Kingston.
Superintendent—Mr. S. D. Lara, salary £80 per annum.	
Secretary—Mr. C. W. Tait, salary £12 per annum.	

JAMAICA CIVIL SERVICE MUTUAL GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

BEFORE the passing of Law 45 of 1872 the Law in force in regard to the giving of security by Public Officers for fidelity in office was Law 33 of 1867, by which every person having the collection, receipt or payment of any moneys of the public revenue was required to enter into security to the Queen in one of two ways, namely, by giving a joint and several bond with one or more sureties or by giving the guarantee of the European Assurance Society. As bonds with sureties such as above indicated were considered by the Government an objectionable form of security, as the European Assurance Society had become bankrupt, as other persons besides the persons mentioned in Law 33 of 1867 were required to give security, and as it was felt necessary that a sound and uniform system of giving security should be established Law 45 of 1872 was passed. By this Law it is provided that every person in the employment of the Government of Jamaica who is required to give pecuniary security for the due discharge in any respect of the duties of his office, whether in regard to money matters or otherwise, shall give such security in one or other of three ways, of which one is "by personal bond and the guarantee of any Association of Civil Servants of the Crown in Jamaica formed for purposes of mutual guarantee, and whereof the business is conducted according to rules that shall be approved by the Governor in Privy Council, as may be notified from time to time in the Gazette."

The Jamaica Civil Service Mutual Guarantee Association was established under this Law; it is recognized by the Government thereunder; and is managed by a Committee of four public officers, none of them being of a lower rank than Chief Clerk. The appointment of two Managers is vested in the Governor and they hold office during his Excellency's pleasure; the other two are elected by the Associates for a term of three consecutive years. At meetings of the Committee the senior member by date of appointment is Chairman and two members form a quorum. In the transaction of business the Managers are bound by rules approved by the Governor in Privy Council; the Managers having the power to amend the rules on obtaining the assent of the Governor and of a majority of the Associates.

Any Civil Servant of the Crown who has obtained the Governor's permission to give security in the shape of the guarantee of the Association, and who has expressed his willingness to be bound by its rules, is eligible for membership, and the Managers are required to give full and fair consideration within a reasonable time to all

applications, deciding whether they will accede to them or not and communicating the result forthwith to the applicant and the Government. When an Associate has been admitted to membership he can withdraw only by obtaining the Governor's permission and giving the Managers twelve months' notice, but by giving one month's notice the Managers can exclude any Associate from further membership.

Immediately on his acceptance and the guarantee for his fidelity being given an Associate becomes liable to contribute, and is required to contribute by way of loan, a sum not exceeding 5 per cent. of the amount of his bond, payable at the rate of one per cent. per annum for a period of five years. The Managers, however, have the power to call upon the Associates to contribute a further loan at one fixed rate per cent., when they are of opinion that the ordinary loans are insufficient to yield the income required to carry on the business; there has never been any necessity to do this.

On withdrawal from the Association an Associate is entitled to a refund of the full amount of his contributions, if the Association has incurred no losses during his membership, or to the proportion remaining to his credit after the losses have been provided for.

The rules of the Association were first approved by the Governor in Privy Council on the 27th August, 1872, and the preliminary arrangements being completed guarantees were issued on the 1st October in that year. From that date to the 30th September, 1885, a period of thirteen years, guarantees to the amount of £191,280 were issued, and losses by defalcations of Associates incurred to the amount of £877 14s. 2d. According to a return prepared by the Auditor-General and published in the Blue Book the value of the guarantees of the Association in force is more than six times greater than the securities of all other descriptions together.

The loans of Associates are levied by the Public Treasury from time to time as they become due and placed to the credit of the Managers, who are required to invest the amount in island debentures or deposit it in the Government Savings Bank. The loans levied during the thirteen years under notice were £5,717 11s. 8d., of which £2,671 1s. 5d. were written off on the withdrawal of Associates, £2,254 12s. 9d. being actually repaid to the Associates and £416 8s. 8d. placed to the credit of the Association as the sum required to meet their proportion of the losses.

The result of the business transacted during the past thirteen years is highly satisfactory. The Associates who withdrew from the Association during the period were repaid on an average 92 per cent. of the amount of their loans, and the funds in hand were sufficient to repay their bonus in full to all existing Associates. The assets on 30th September, 1885, amounted to £3,389 7s. 9d., namely, Island Debentures £3,020; Government Savings Bank £242 5s. 0d.; cash £126 15s. 9d. and amount in hands of Secretary 7s. Of the total assets £3,012 6s. 1d. are held to the credit of Associates and £377 1s. 8d. to the credit of the Association. But however satisfactory the financial position of the Association may be, a review of the transactions of the period presents a more gratifying feature in the testimony it bears to the completeness of the supervision and audit of accounts, and to the integrity of the officers employed in the collection and disbursement of public moneys. When it is considered that this Association guaranteed more than six-sevenths of the public officers required to give security, and included in that number the whole of the officers charged with the collection of the excise, customs and internal revenue, all the Parochial Treasurers through whom local disbursements are made and many other disbursing officers, no stronger evidence can be adduced of the integrity of the public officers of the colony than the fact that the losses of the Association for a period of thirteen years have been less than £68 per annum.

The present Managers are :—

R. Gillard, Esq.	}	Appointed by the Governor.
J. C. Macglashan, Esq.		
Robert Batten, Esq.	}	Elected by the Associates.
J. Harris, Esq.		

Secretary—Mr. A. H. Miles, salary £25 per annum.

The office is at the Collector General's Office, Kingston.

PART IX.

NATURALIZATION OF ALIENS, PASSPORTS, &c.

I. NATURALIZATION OF ALIENS.

By the 1st section of the Act 35 Charles II., cap. 3, the Governor of Jamaica is empowered, by instrument under the broad seal of the island, "to make an alien or aliens, foreigner or foreigners, being already settled in the island, or such as shall hereafter come to settle and plant in it, having first taken the oath of allegiance, to be, to all intents and purposes, fully and completely naturalized;" and the person so naturalized thenceforward has and enjoys for himself and his heirs "the same immunities and rights of, and unto, the laws and privileges of this island in as full and ample manner as any of His Majesty's natural born subjects have or enjoy within the same," or as if the person concerned had been born within any of His Majesty's realms or dominions.

The provisions of this Act have frequently been had recourse to, and this was especially the case in the years during which emigration to a large extent from Cuba and Hayti took place in consequence of the disturbances in those countries.

The procedure under this Act is as follows: A petition is presented to the Governor setting forth particulars of the individual desirous of naturalization, the fact of his having settled in the island or his intention to do so, as the case may be, and his willingness to take the oath of allegiance. To this petition should be affixed the signatures of at least two respectable citizens as a guarantee of the good character and *bona fides* of the petitioner. If after such further inquiry as may be deemed necessary the Governor should decide on granting letters of naturalization, a writ of *dedimus* is issued for the administration of the oath of allegiance to the applicant, and, when this writ is returned executed, the letters of naturalization are issued, and an intimation to that effect is published in the Jamaica Gazette by Authority. There are no fees or stamp duties payable in connection with these proceedings.

Under the 6th section of the Act 14 Vic. cap. 40, any woman married to a natural born subject or person naturalized in Jamaica shall be deemed to be herself naturalized and to have all the rights and privileges of a natural born subject.

It has been held that the children of an alien who has been naturalized in the colony, born before their father's naturalization, do not become British subjects by the naturalization of their father, whether they are or are not of age at the time of their father's naturalization.

Certificates of naturalization granted in Great Britain do not give the holders the rights and privileges of British subjects in the colonies.

II. PASSPORTS.

Governors are authorized to issue passports for foreign travel to persons naturalized in the colonies. The form of passports is given below. These passports must be signed by the Officer Administering the Government, and must contain an express declaration that the person receiving the passport is naturalized as a British subject in the colony. These passports are unlimited in point of duration.

FORM OF PASSPORT.

This passport is granted to A.B., naturalized as a British subject in this colony, to enable him to travel in foreign parts.

This passport is granted with the qualification that the bearer shall not, when within the limit of the Foreign State of which he was a subject previously to obtaining his colonial certificate of naturalization, be entitled to British protection, unless he has ceased to be a subject of that State in pursuance of the laws thereof or in pursuance of a Treaty to that effect.

(Signed)

C. D.

Governor (Lieutenant-Governor, or Officer Administering the Government) of the Colony, Island or Province of

Passports are also issued by the Foreign Office in London on the recommendation of the Secretary of State for the Colonies; but foreigners naturalized in any of Her Majesty's colonies cannot obtain in England British passports for foreign travel unless they furnish some official evidence of their identity and description from the colony in which they have been naturalized. Any person naturalized in Jamaica intending to travel in Europe should, therefore, before leaving the colony, obtain a certificate of naturalization and identity, for which purpose application may be made to the Colonial Secretary.

If an alien naturalized in a colony, and not possessing a passport, finds himself in need of one when in a foreign country, a British Minister or Consul will be empowered, on such evidence as he may deem sufficient, to grant him a provisional passport, limited in duration, in order to meet the immediate requirements of his case, and to enable him to return to his colony or to the United Kingdom, and so establish his identity beyond question, and obtain a permanent passport.

Passports for foreign travel are issued by the Governor also to born British subjects on application.

LAND SURVEYORS.

THE Acts 24 Vic., cap. 4 and 25 Vic., cap. 27, relating to Surveyors of Land, were repealed by Law 33 of 1869, which is the enactment now in force.

A person is entitled to receive a Commission as a Land Surveyor under this Law who, having served an apprenticeship of five years to a legally commissioned Land Surveyor, or having practised the profession of Land Surveyor in Great Britain or Ireland for five years, or being legally qualified in a British colony, shall pass a satisfactory examination before the Inspector of Schools, the Government Land Surveyor and a commissioned Land Surveyor appointed by the Supreme Court.

This examination embraces the following subjects:—Arithmetic, algebra as far as simple equations, plain geometry, plain trigonometry, topographical drawing, the practical use of the principal instruments employed in surveying and their adjustments, and the theory and practice of land and railway surveying.

Unqualified persons acting as Surveyors of Land are liable for each offence to a penalty of not less than £10 and not more than £50; but an apprentice, after having served two years of apprenticeship, may perform the duties and office of a Land Surveyor for his employer with that individual's sanction and under his guidance and responsibility. He cannot, however, sign his employer's name to any plat or survey. Commissioned Land Surveyors are, under this Law, prohibited from having more than two indentured apprentices at the same time, and from taking any apprentice under the age of 16.

Articles of apprenticeship are required to be impressed with a stamp of £30, and the Commission of a Land Surveyor, who has served under stamped articles of apprenticeship, is liable to a stamp of £30. Commissions to Surveyors in other cases are required to be impressed with a stamp of £60.

A Surveyor who intentionally, or through negligence, carelessness, or culpable ignorance, makes or delivers an incorrect plan is liable to lose his Commission, or be suspended, or to incur a penalty not exceeding £20, and to be required to repay the fees received for the making of such plan; and persons employed to assist Surveyors in making a survey who make wrong measurements or do any act with the intention

of falsifying a survey are liable to a penalty not exceeding £20 or to be imprisoned with hard labour for three months.

The following table shows the fees which Surveyors of Land are entitled to under Law 33 of 1869 :—

Traversing road, per chain	£0 0 2
Traversing gullies, per chain	0 0 4
Traversing river courses, per chain	0 0 6
Traversing or running lines, per chain	0 1 6
Laying out a road per mile, inclusive of plan	6 0 0
Attending juries per day, for the purpose of pointing out proposed road	2 0 0
Laying out railway, per mile	7 0 0
Making levels for any purpose, per mile	2 0 0
Laying out tramroad, per mile	6 0 0
Laying out a single lot of foot land, including diagram, exclusive of stamp	0 16 0
For every additional lot if the whole do not exceed ten lots	0 5 0
For every additional lot beyond ten lots, the whole not exceeding twenty lots	0 4 0
For every lot beyond twenty lots	0 3 0
Laying out lots not exceeding three acres each (not including diagram) for each lot	1 0 0
Laying out lots exceeding three acres and not exceeding five acres	1 10 0
Laying out lots exceeding five acres and not exceeding ten	2 0 0
Laying out lots exceeding ten acres and not exceeding twenty	2 10 0
Laying out lots exceeding twenty acres and not exceeding thirty	3 0 0
For each diagram of the above, exclusive of stamps	0 6 0
Laying out lots exceeding thirty acres each, and not exceeding one hundred acres, for each additional ten acres, in addition to the above charge of three pounds, the sum of	0 12 0
For every diagram of the above, exclusive of stamp	0 16 0
All surveys of above one hundred acres to be charged for by the lineal chain as above.	
Making search in the Secretary's [Island Record's] office, per day, or portion of a day	1 0 0
Writing out original notice of survey, exclusive of stamp	0 2 6
Writing out each copy of notice, exclusive of cost of service	0 1 0
For every plan of any property over one hundred acres (the same having been previously surveyed), according to agreement not exceeding the rate of sixteen shillings for every hundred acres.	
For embellished plans, drawings, &c., to be charged as may be agreed on.	
Copies of old plans to be charged for as may be agreed on.	
General plans of any number of properties or districts as may be agreed on.	
Attending to survey land by appointment of employer, when such employer does not attend either personally or by an agent at the time and place appointed	2 2 0
Attending by appointment of another Surveyor to run a line, when Surveyor does not attend or the running of such line shall be interrupted	2 2 0
Attending on behalf of a Proprietor to protect boundaries when a survey is in course of being made of adjoining lands, per diem	2 2 0

SURVEYING FOR PLANTATION PURPOSES.

For every sub-division on any property, pen, or estate of any description of cultivation, common, ruinate, or woodlands, where such sub-divisions are fenced, or have known and visible boundaries, and when such survey is intended entirely for plantation purposes, and the said sub-divisions do not average more than two-and-a-half acres, for each sub-division	0 4 0
For every sub-division as above when such sub-divisions exceed on an average two-and-a-half acres, but do not exceed five acres each	0 8 0
For every sub-division as above of not more than ten acres each	1 0 0
For every sub-division as above of not more than twenty acres each	1 15 0
For every sub-division of not more than thirty acres each	2 5 0
For every additional ten acres beyond thirty acres the Surveyor shall be entitled to receive and charge, in addition to the last preceding charge, for each sub-division	0 5 0
And when the lines of the property are run at the same time that the sub-divisions are made as above, it shall be lawful for the Surveyor to charge for running such lines, notwithstanding such lines may form a part of the boundary of such sub-divisions as above, and notwithstanding such sub-divisions may be contiguous to each other.	
The foregoing charges do not include the expense of chain bearers, or of labours attending the Surveyor,	

The following is a list of the Land Surveyors in the island with their postal addresses:—

Thos. Harrison, Government Surveyor	Henry Jas. Rudolf, Linstead
John Parry, Road Engineer, Kingston	Fred. Nemhard Angell, May Hill
John H. Dodd, District Engineer, Port Antonio	Alfred Norris Dixon, St. Ann's Bay
Wm. C. Morris, Montego Bay	Louis A. Morris, Brown's Town
John T. Cunningham, Savanna-la-Mar	Larchin Facey, Kingston
Robt. Geo. Mossman, Linstead	Walter Colin Liddell, Kingston
Henry T. Rodgers, Kingston	Charles Arbouin, Mount Charles
James L. Tabois, Spanish Town	William Raglan Phillips, Sav-la-Mar
Chas. Malcolm McLeod, Middle-Quarters	Thomas Gray, New Market
Ambrose Hearne, Kingston	Herbert Ernest Miles, New Port
Hamilton Barber, Port Antonio	Henry Scott Vermont, Port Maria
	William Sylvester Dunn, Ocho Rios.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

NOTARIES PUBLIC are appointed by the Governor by Commission under the Act 28 Vic. chap. 16, which enacts that they shall be deemed to be Officers of the Supreme Court and liable to the summary jurisdiction thereof, and to dismissal by the Governor on a certificate from the Court of misconduct in office.

Commissions of Notaries Public are subject to stamp duty as follow:—

A Commission as Notary Public for the whole island	£10 0 0
Ditto ditto for the City of Kingston	6 0 0
Ditto ditto for any other parish	3 0 0

Notarial acts are required to be stamped with an impressed stamp of four shillings or an adhesive stamp of five shillings.

The fees demandable by Notaries Public, exclusive of stamps, are as under:—

For subscribing and sealing a protest £0 10 6

For drawing and preparing same, if so required, at 5/6 per legal sheet of 72 words to the legal sheet.

For copies of documents therein at 2/6 per legal sheet.

The following persons now hold commissions as Notaries Public:—

Date of Appointment.	Name.	Parish.
1866—25th June	Matthew F. Mattos	Kingston
1866—13th August	Joseph K. Collymore*	Hanover
1868—13th February	Robert Nunes	Trelawny
1868—5th May	Andrew B. Dignum	Trelawny
1871—7th October	John C. Lewis	Trelawny
1872—7th December	Thos. Hendrick	Kingston
1873—30th December	Edward B. Lynch	Spanish Town
1874—27th January	John C. Lewis	St. Ann
1875—30th April	James M. Facey	Portland
1875—11th June	Philpotts Brown	St. James
1877—5th May	Roger S. Haughton	St. Thomas
1878—23rd August	S. H. Watson	Kingston
1879—23rd January	F. S. Stanford	St. Mary
1879—19th April	William M. Robertson	Westmoreland
1879—5th May	W. Baggett Gray	Kingston
1880—12th November	Daniel Hart	The whole Island
1881—17th October	Joseph S. Marshalleck	St. Thomas
1882—1st April	Stephen C. Peynado	St. Elizabeth
1882—5th April	Charles MacClair Calder	St. Elizabeth
1882—14th September	Charles MacClair Calder	Westmoreland
1883—15th February	Alfred Charles Grant	St. James
1883—28th July	John Turnbull Musson	Kingston
1885—17th March	Richard Augustus Walcott	The whole Island.

LETTERS PATENT FOR INVENTIONS.

THE legal formalities in the matter of the application for and obtaining Letters Patent for Inventions are enacted in the Act 21 Vic., cap. 30, "The Patent Law Amendment Act, 1857." It is proposed to give below a brief outline, in general terms, of the course to be pursued in applying for Letters Patent:—

The person about to apply for Letters Patent for an invention is required to pub-

* Now in Holy Orders.

lish for at least four weeks in the Jamaica Gazette and in one of the local newspapers a notice of his intention to make the application, which should state, in general terms, the nature of the invention in respect of which the Letters Patent are to be sought. He should then forward to the Governor his formal petition for the Letters Patent as indicated in the 1st section of the Act, and according to the form annexed to the Act, accompanied by a declaration to the effect that he is the true inventor or discoverer of the thing for which he desires the Letters Patent, together with a description or specification, with models and drawings where necessary, shewing in clear and exact terms the nature of the invention. [See forms annexed to the Act.]

The Governor will then give his order for the reference of these papers to the Attorney-General for examination, and if the Attorney-General is satisfied that the application for the Letters Patent may properly be granted he returns the papers to the Governor with a certificate to this effect; and if he sees reason for disallowing the application he gives a certificate embodying his reasons for this conclusion.

The applicant for Letters Patent is required to send up with his petition the sum of £5, which is sent to the Attorney-General as his fee when the papers are referred to him by the Governor. Letters Patent are subject to stamp duties to the amount of £6 10s.

Letters Patent have effect for a period of 14 years from the time of being granted, which may be extended by the Governor for a further term of seven years.

PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS GRANTED UNDER THE 21ST VIC., CAP. 30, BY THE GOVERNOR OF JAMAICA.

Name of Patentee.	Date.	Purpose of Patent.
John Daughlish, M.D.	8th Nov., 1860	Improvements in obtaining carbonic acid gas.
Same	Same	Improved method of making bread.
Same	Same	Improvement in preparing dough.
James Murdock Napier	17th Sep., 1861	Improved machinery for sugar manufacture.
Gelston Sandford and James E. Mallory	1st Nov., 1862	Invention of fibre-dressing machine.
William Miller	23rd July, 1863	Improvement in manufacture of sugar and apparatus used.
Antoine Louis Possoz	22nd March, 1864	Improvement in sugar manufacture.
Hypolite Leplay	5th July, 1864	Improvement in sugar manufacture.
Azel Storrs Lyman	6th Aug., 1864	Improved method of separation of fibres, &c.
Antoine Louis Possez	27th April, 1865	Improvements in sugar manufacture.
Daniel M'Dowell	31st May, 1866	Improved method of cleaning steam boilers.
James Montague Mellor	26th Feb., 1867	Invention for softening fibres.
William Edward Gedge	7th March, 1867	Improved process for extracting juice from canes, beet root and other plants.
Charles Thierne Liermer	Same	Pneumatic method for the inoffensive removal of fluids, solids, gases, &c.
Tomlin Campbell	20th April, 1867	Evaporating and distilling liquids, &c.
William Beckett	14th Aug., 1867	Improved method of agriculture by system of railways.
R. W. Graham	25th Nov., 1867	For extracting colouring matter from dyewoods.
William B. Espent	24th Nov., 1868	Improvements in curing, drying and extracting molasses and other fluids from sugar and other substances generally, and for improvements in filtering cane and other saccharine juices and other fluids generally, and in the apparatus employed therein respectively.
Jan Van Drunen	27th May, 1869	Obtaining gum dyes from the cacaoon tree.

PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS, *continued.*

Name of Patentee.	Date.	Purpose of Patent.
R. T. Fauntleroy .	17th Nov., 1869	Extracting gum, fibre, dye, &c., from the cacao wood, wyth and tree, as also fibre from the cocconut and bark of other trees, and for novel combinations of machinery for the purposes thereof.
Tomlin Campbell .	9th March, 1870	Evaporating and distilling liquids, &c.
William George Warren .	16th June, 1870	Improved system of cane cultivation by steam.
William Thomas .	2nd June, 1871	Improvements in electric telegraphs.
Wm. Thomas Cromwell, Fleetwood Varley and Fleming Jenkin }	2nd June, 1871	Improvements in submarine telegraph cables.
William B. Espeut .	29th June, 1871	Improvement in hanging coppers.
Ubaldo Bottiglie Castello .	15th Dec., 1871	Improvement in trusses.
William Gordon .	22nd May, 1872	Improvement in the manufacture of inverse sugar or saccharine material, to be employed in brewing and wine-making.
Sir William Johnstone .	19th Nov., 1872	For improvements in transmitting, receiving and recording instruments for electric telegraphs.
William Cameron Siller Robert George Siller George William Wigner Christopher Rawson Philip Ovenden James Wyld William M'Cree and Henry Hill }	6th Dec., 1872	For improvements in deodorizing and purifying sewage urine and refuse matters and liquids, and in making manure therefrom in apparatus for those purposes.
The Gloucestershire Paper Company (Limited)	10th Dec., 1872	For improvements in the preparation of materials used in the manufacture of paper.
George Sinclair .	21st Jan., 1873	For improvements in treating spent and used ley, resulting from the preparation of wood or other fibrous substances employed in the manufacture of paper stock.
Thomas Routledge .	10th March, 1873	For improvements in treating fibrous substances for textile purposes and for the manufacture of paper stock.
George Henry Andrews .	10th March, 1873	For improvements in the treatment of fibre-bearing plants, and in the machinery and apparatus employed therein.
James Harvey .	20th Aug., 1873	For improvements in the manufacture of sugar and in apparatus therefor.
Charles Weightman .	23rd Sep., 1873	For improvements in the manufacture of gas for lighting and heating purposes, and in the apparatus employed therein.
Ven. William Rowe, M. A. .	13th June, 1874	For an invention and discovery of a decoction or composition of matter applicable for tanning of hides and skins of cattle, sheep and goats and converting the same into leather.
William S. Amus .	9th Sep., 1874	For an invention for improvements in artificial manures.
Richard A. Stewart .	9th Sep., 1874	For an invention of a machine or apparatus for using sulphurous acid gas in the improvement and manufacture of sugar from cane-juice.

PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS, *continued.*

Name of Patentee.	Date.	Purpose of Patent.
John Girdwood .	24th Nov., 1874	For improvements in the apparatus and machinery for concentrating cane juice into sugar.
Moiz Weinrich .	23rd June, 1875	For improvements in the treatment and purification of sugar and saccharine matters, and in the apparatus employed therein.
Josiah Latimer .	8th Dec., 1875	For improvements in floating docks and pontoons, and in blocking or securing vessels upon them.
Daniel Lombard .	29th April, 1876	For improvements in machine for removing the integument or shells from coffee berries, &c.
James Cook .	18th July, 1876	For improvements in the manufacture of sugar, relating to the dum returner of the crushing mill, and in the apparatus employed therein.
Robert Tooth .	19th July, 1876	For improvements in the manufacture of sugar, and in the preparation of crystalized sugar from crude cane juice or other saccharine liquids.
A. P. Collenius .	14th March, 1877	For an arrangement for feeding steam boilers by a self-acting mondue, connected with heater and hanging of boiler.
William Bancroft Espeut .	15th Oct., 1877	For improvements in the mode of treating, curing and conveying megassel or cane trash in the manufacture of sugar, and in the apparatus employed therein.
Siddeley, Joshua & al. .	9th Sep., 1879	For an invention for improvements in the manufacture of ice and production of cold, and in apparatus and appliances therefor.
William Bancroft Espeut .	18th Oct., 1880	For improvements in drying and preserving bananas.
Henry Manly Cork .	17th Sep., 1881	For an invention for the removing of fibre by machinery from the penguin and all that order of plants known as "bromaceæ," and for the manufacture of cordage.
Wilfred Levy, Alfred Delisser & Alfred Vincent Delisser, trading under the style of "The Excelsior Soap Manu- facturing Company" }	18th Feb., 1882	For improvements in the manufac- ture of soap.
Hiram Stevens Maxim .	5th May, 1882	For improvements in and relating to Dynamo electric machines.
Hiram Stevens Maxim .	5th May, 1882	For improvements in and relating to electric lighting apparatus and manufacture of carbonized materi- als to form conductors for the same and for other purposes.
Joseph V. Nichols .	5th May, 1882	For improvements in electric lamp or lighting apparatus.
Christian Wahl .	5th May, 1882	For improvements in and relating to vacuum pans.
Edward Weston .	5th May, 1882	For improvements in apparatus for generating electric currents and for producing electric light.
John Dixon .	12th May, 1882	For the manufacture of an improved gas, and the apparatus and method therein employed.

PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS, *continued.*

Name of Patentee.	Date.	Purpose of Patent.
Marie Jean Leon Marie .	28th Aug., 1882	For improvements in furnace for burning cane trash.
James Kennedy .	12th Feb., 1883	For extracting, preparing and manufacturing fibres and fibrous materials from plants, fruits, vegetables and other substances, and also for macerating the same and extracting juices therefrom.
Walter Thomson, James Mylne and James Bingham Allott	28th Feb., 1883	For improvements in apparatus for the expression of juice from the sugar cane.
Charles S. Higgins .	8th March, 1883	For improvements in the manufacture of soap.
Frederic Isenbart Seard .	2nd May, 1883	For the acceleration and increase of fermentation in the alcoholic fermentation of molasses in the manufacture of rum.
Camille Alphonse Faure .	30th August, 1883	For improvements in voltaic and secondary batteries.
John Scudamore Sellon and Ernest Volckmar .	30th August, 1883	For improvements in secondary batteries.
Gelston Sandford .	11th Dec., 1883	For improvements in the machinery for treating the leaves and stalks of plants and other fibre-bearing materials for the purpose of obtaining fibres therefrom, and also applicable to the reduction of other materials.
Daniel Lemart Davis .	28th Dec., 1883	For improvements in cane mills.
William Bancroft Espeut, Carl Danl. Ekman, George Fry .	31st Dec., 1883	For improvements in the extraction of saccharine matter from vegetable substances.
William Bancroft Espeut .	21st Feb., 1884	For improvements in the extraction of saccharine matter from the sugar cane and other vegetable substances.
Edward Luck .	28th March, 1884	For an improved apparatus for exposing liquids to the action of atmospheric air or other gases or vapours, more particularly applicable for the manufacture of vinegar, the maturing of spirits, the preparing of sugar, syrups and the like.
John McGregor .	31st March, 1884	For an invention called the "Arvation Process" for the defecating, disinfecting and purifying of cane juice, syrups, molasses and other fluids as well as solid matters.
Valentine Groome Bell .	6th Feb., 1886	For improvements in and relating to Steam Engines.

HARBOURS AND HARBOUR MASTERS.

LAW 36 of 1873 effected the consolidation of all the then existing enactments relating to harbours, a proceeding which was much required as a matter of convenience as those enactments extended over nearly two hundred years, namely, from the year 1681 to the year 1872. This law provides *inter alia* for the constitution of harbours by the Governor in Privy Council, for the appointment of Harbour Masters and their removal from office; for the removal of wrecks and other obstructions in harbours; for the preservation, repair and renewal of buoys, &c. : it fixes the scale of fees to be paid to Harbour Masters, and places all harbours and Harbour Masters under the superintendence of the Pilotage and Harbour Board of the district in which the harbours are situated. According to the recommendation of Governor Sir Henry Norman and the report of a Special Committee of the Legislative Council a new

Department to be termed the Marine Department is to be created, the Harbour Master of Kingston being placed at its head. The Harbour Masters of the other ports of the island are to be subordinate to him and they are to receive salaries in lieu of fees.

The following table gives the fees now payable to Harbour Masters under Law 36 of 1873 :—

Harbours.	Draft of Water.	Vessels trading between the Tropics.	All other Vessels except Coasting Vessels.	Coasting Vessels.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Kingston	Under 10 feet	0 7 6	0 15 0	—
Morant Bay	10 feet and over but under 12	0 10 0	1 0 0	—
Port Morant	12 feet and over but under 15	0 15 0	1 10 0	—
Manchioneal	15 feet and over but under 20	0 17 6	1 15 0	—
	20 feet and upwards	1 0 0	2 0 0	—
All other harbours	Under 12 feet	0 5 0	0 10 0	—
	12 feet and upwards	0 10 0	1 0 0	—
Kingston harbour	Not exceeding per quarter	—	—	0 8 0
All other harbours	Not exceeding per quarter	—	—	0 1 6

Vessels anchoring at the entrance of Kingston Harbour, off Port Royal, for the purpose of calling for orders only, and not discharging or taking in cargo, are not liable to harbour fees.

KINGSTON HARBOUR.

Vessels proceed from Port Royal to Kingston by a channel varying from 6 to 9 fathoms in depth, which in the narrowest part is a little over a cable in width, the channel throughout to the anchorage off Kingston being well buoyed and staked.

Fort Augusta light is essentially a harbour light and is 40 feet above the sea; it is shown from a beacon on the fort *white* to the south and west and *red* to the eastward.

Off Kingston there is good holding ground anchoring in from 5 to 10 fathoms off the town; the majority of vessels lay alongside the different wharves to discharge or take in cargo with their heads to the eastward, the depth of water ranging from 12 to 24 feet.

Coals and provisions can be readily obtained in Kingston at reasonable market prices and water is charged by the Water Company at the following rates, viz. :—

From 70 tons to 150 tons	£0 12 0	From 351 tons to 500 tons	£2 8 0
" 151 " 250	1 4 0	" 500 tons and upwards	3 0 0
" 251 " 350	1 16 0	Steamers under 1,200 tons	3 12 0
And upwards	£4 4 0		

Foreign men-of-war anchoring off Kingston usually obtain their water by tanks on application to the Senior Naval Officer at Port Royal.

Yachts are exempt from paying harbour fee, and have the same facility generally allowed by the Imperial Authorities at Port Royal for obtaining water.

Telegraph ships are also exempt from harbour fees and dues.

Ballast is obtained through the Authorities at the General Penitentiary from the quarry at Rock Fort. It is put on board vessels by convict labour, at a charge at the Quarry Wharf of 2/ a ton, and at Kingston of 3/6 a ton.

ESTABLISHMENT OF HARBOUR MASTERS.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary.	Other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Kingston	K. H. A. Mainwaring,	£500 0 0	£ s. d.	9th April, '74
	R.N.		...	
Clerk	G. R. C. Merriam	80 0 0	...	1st Feb., '86
Morant Bay	A. M. Sackson	20 0 0	...	May, '68
Port Morant	R. R. Spalding	20 0 0	...	July '68

* In those cases in which no salary is given the Incumbents are paid by fees.

† Captain Mainwaring receives an additional £100 as Assistant Stipendiary Magistrate of Kingston.

ESTABLISHMENT OF HARBOUR MASTERS,* *continued.*

Office.	Name of Holder,	Salary.	Other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Port Antonio	E. H. E. Maclaverty	100 0 0	...	June, '65
Annotto Bay	G. C. Hutchings	...	...	April '55
Port Maria	J. L. Lord	...	...	May, '79
Ocho Rios	W. M. Shaw	...	19 3 6	12th Aug., '80
St. Ann's Bay	W. A. Doorly	60 0 0	...	March, '71
Falmouth	J. Garth	...	...	Oct., '84
Montego Bay	S. E. Payne	36 0 0	150 0 0	April, '74
Lucea and Green Island	J. H. Caseley	36 0 0	49 3 6	21st July, '53
Savanna-la-Mar	E. P. Pullar	20 0 0	...	Jan., '69
Gravesend, Black River	J. S. Trench	20 0 0	...	Sep., '65
Alligator Pond	G. B. Caldwell	...	18 2 0	2nd April, '69
Milk River	W. R. Burke	...	70 13 0	Aug., '53
Salt River and Old Harbour	C. Wood	...	13 7 6	Jan., '69
Dry Harbour	G. D. Garsia	...	15 8 6	Nov., '76

PILOTS AND PILOTAGE.

THE condition of things in regard to the pilotage of vessels under the Act 19 Vic., cap. 15, before the passing of Law 35 of 1873, was most unsatisfactory. Under that Act a class of Pilots had been created that were not suited to the requirements of the service, and the remedy under the Act against the incapacity and misconduct of the Pilots was difficult to apply, if not impracticable. Law 35 of 1873 was intended to provide for an efficient Pilot Service; under it the power of punishing misconduct or negligence can be promptly and efficiently exercised and the scrutiny of the bonds to be given by Pilots contemplated by the Law is calculated to make those bonds substantial. Under the power conferred by this Law the island was divided for its purposes into five districts and a Pilotage and Harbour Board was appointed for each district.

The following are the limits of the several districts as defined by the Governor:—

NO. 1 DISTRICT.—From Hector's River, the boundary of the parishes of Portland and St. Thomas, along the sea coast to the boundary of the parishes of Clarendon and Manchester.

NO. 2 DISTRICT.—From the boundary of the parishes of Clarendon and Manchester along the sea coast to South Negril Point in the parish of Westmoreland.

NO. 3 DISTRICT.—From South Negril Point in the parish of Westmoreland, along the sea coast to the boundary of the parishes of St. James and Trelawny.

NO. 4 DISTRICT.—From the boundary of the parishes of St. James and Trelawny, along the sea coast to Salt Gut in the parish of St. Mary.

NO. 5 DISTRICT.—From Salt Gut in the parish of St. Mary, along the sea coast to Hector's River, the boundary of the parishes of Portland and St. Thomas.

Under the Law every candidate for a Pilot's licence must submit to a careful personal examination by the Pilotage and Harbour Board of his district, and must satisfy them that he is a person of good character and of sober habits, and possessed of such nautical skill and complete local knowledge as qualify him to take charge of ships and steamers of the largest size and greatest draught of water that enter the port or ports in respect of which he applies. If he passes his examination the Board grant a certificate of the fact which is forwarded to the Governor; but he cannot act as a Pilot until he has entered into a bond with two or more approved sureties, in such amount as may be fixed by the Rules passed by the Governor in Privy Council, or by the Board, to answer any damage or expenses caused by his unskilfulness, negligence or misconduct as a Pilot; nor until he has received from the Governor a licence to act; and the Governor may grant or withhold such license at his discretion. A license has effect from the date on which it is granted till the 31st December in the year in which it is granted; and it may be renewed annually, at the beginning of every year, if recommended by the Pilotage Board.

If after inquiry the Pilotage Board of a district be of opinion that a Pilot complained

* In those cases in which no salary is given the Incumbents are paid by fees.

against has been guilty of misconduct or negligence they may suspend his license for such period as they may think fit and may report the case to the Governor, who may thereupon revoke the Pilot's license.

The 13th section of the Law provides for the special licensing of the Master or Mate of a vessel to pilot that particular vessel, or a vessel of the same or less draught of water of which he may be acting as Master or Mate at the time.

Law 29 of 1879, "The Pilotage Law Amendment Law, 1879," made some changes in the scale of pilotage fees, and of payments for Pilots' licenses in cases where a Pilot possessing a qualification for one or more ports seeks to extend it to others, and made provision for securing to the Pilot of an incoming vessel the pilotage of the same vessel outwards.

The next Law relating to Pilots, 18 of 1881, was passed to restore to them the powers which they possessed under section 32 of Law 35 of 1873, which had been repealed by Law 29 of 1879, of effectually collecting their fees, and the opportunity was taken of defining clearly in that Law the meaning of the term "droghers engaged in the coasting trade," as used in the Pilotage Laws of 1873 and 1879.

A Special Committee of the Legislative Council has (on the recommendation of Governor Sir Henry Norman) recently decided on a reconstruction of the Harbour Boards and the Pilotage System of the island: "Arriving at the conclusion that all the Pilots of the Colony should be placed under the control and supervision of the proposed Chief of the Marine Department, the Committee recommend that the powers of Boards in examining and certifying Pilots and enquiring into and punishing their misconduct in cases in which there has been no loss of life or property, or in which there was no dispute as to damage done by one ship to another, as well as in framing rules, should be transferred to such Chief of the proposed Marine Department, and that the duty of enquiring into any casualties should be vested in the Court of Petty Sessions with the assistance, if desired by either the Justices or any implicated Pilot, of a Nautical Assessor."

The following are the fees now payable by Pilots for examination and license (Law 35 of 1873):—

	£	s.	d.
For each examination under Section 12	-	3	3 0
For each examination under Section 13	-	1	11 6
For every Pilot's original license for one port	-	10	0 0
For each renewal of license	-	1	0 0
For each license to any Master or Mate to pilot his own vessel	-	5	0 0
For each renewal of such license to any Master or Mate	-	0	10 0

A Pilot already licensed for any port or ports and seeking to be licensed for other ports is required to pay fees as follow (Law 29 of 1879):—

	£	s.	d.
For each examination	-	0	15 0
For each license granted thereon	-	2	10 0
For each renewal of license	-	0	5 0

The fees payable to Pilots are as follow (Law 29 of 1879):—

	Inward.			Outward.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Between beyond the prescribed distance and Kingston, not exceeding seven feet	-	2	5 0	-	1	8 0
For each additional foot and part of a foot	-	0	6 0	-	0	4 0
Between beyond the prescribed distance and Port Royal, not exceeding seven feet	-	1	7 0	-	0	17 0
For every additional foot and part of a foot	-	0	3 6	-	0	2 6
Between within the prescribed distance and Kingston or Port Royal, one-half of the above fees respectively	-	-	-	-	-	-
(The prescribed distance is between Cow Bay Point to the east and Wreck Reef to the south)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Between Kingston and Port Royal, not exceeding seven feet	0	18	0	0	10	6
For every additional foot and part of a foot	0	2	6	0	1	6
Into or out of Old Harbour, Falmouth or Saint Ann's Bay, not exceeding seven feet	-	2	5 0	-	1	8 0
For each additional foot and part of a foot	-	0	6 0	-	0	4 0
Into or out of any other port, not exceeding seven feet	-	1	10 6	-	1	5 0
For each additional foot or part of a foot	-	0	4 0	-	0	3 0

PILOTAGE AND HARBOUR BOARDS.

No. 1 District.

Hon. H. J. Kemble, Chairman.
H. J. Bicknell
Charles Goldie, Esqs.
Capt. K. H. A. Mainwaring, R.N.
Nrvigating Lieut. Geo. C. Hammond
C. Thompson, Clerk.

No. 2 District.

Joseph Swaby Segre, Chairman.
C. S. Farquharson
Frank Bastian
E. P. Pullar, Esqs.
G. Lawson Gifford, Clerk.

No. 3 District.

Hon. William Kerr, Chairman.
P. A. Hart
J. G. Chisholm
J. W. Parkin

No. 3 District, continued.

S. E. Payne, Esqs.
R. P. Collymore, Clerk.

No. 4 District.

J. W. Fisher, Esq., Chairman.
J. A. Vine
L. C. Shirley
Joseph Phillips
Herbert Jarrett Kerr, Esqs., (Acting for
Mr. Phillips absent from the Island.
H. M. Rowe, Clerk.

No. 5 District.

F. H. Barker, Esq., Chairman.
Henry Braham
A. L. DaCosta
Geo. H. Moodie, Esqs.
R. M. Cocking, Clerk.

The following are the names of Pilots and the several ports for which they are licensed for the year 1886 :—

No. 1 DISTRICT.

John Freeman, Kingston
Daniel Campbell, Kingston
William Taylor, Kingston
Alexander Patrick, Morant Bay, Port
Morant and Kingston
William Morrison, Kingston
Thomas McCoy, Kingston
Thomas Lucas, Kingston, Morant Bay
and Port Morant
Robert Jennings, Old Harbour, Salt River
and Carlisle Bay
John C. Watson, Kingston, Morant Bay,
Port Morant, Old Harbour, including
Long's Wharf, Carlisle Bay and Milk
River
Robert McKearn, Kingston
Samuel H. Tudor, Kingston
Philip Hall, Kingston
John Bryan, Kingston
Charles Coakley, Kingston
Theodore Bain, Kingston
Edward A. Kennedy, Kingston

John Alexander Duncan, Milk River
Geo. Jennings, Old Harbour, including
Long's Wharf and Salt River
Thomas Dowie, Kingston.
Under Section 13 of Law 35 of 1873.
John William Sansom, Kingston
John Henry Bennett, Kingston
David Williams, Kingston
W. R. T. Brown, Kingston
D. W. Cameron, Kingston
John William Morris, Kingston and Port
Morant
R. H. Hughes, Kingston and Port Morant
E. J. Seiders, Kingston and Port Morant
H. Lowe, Kingston and Port Morant
H. W. Vicary, Kingston, Salt River, Car-
lisle Bay and Milk River
James Henry Spray, Old Harbour, Salt
River, Carlisle Bay, Milk River, Port
Morant, Morant Bay and Kingston
Thomas M. MacKnight, Kingston
John Smith Legoe, Kingston.

No. 2 DISTRICT.

Edmund Cox, Sav.-la-Mar
John Williams, Savanna-la-Mar
Thomas W. Tavares, Savanna-la-Mar
David Samuel Tavares, Sav.-la-Mar
Joseph Brown, Gravesend
Thomas Williams, Gravesend
Charles Davis, Gravesend

Thomas Wood, Savanna-la-Mar
Thomas Wood, Savanna-la-Mar
J. C. Watson, Savanna-la-Mar, Graves-
end and Alligator Pond.
Under Section 13 of Law 35 of 1873.
H. M. Vicary, Savanna-la-Mar, Graves-
end and Alligator Pond.

No. 3 DISTRICT.

Richard Milbourne, Montego Bay, Green
Island and Lucea
E. Gaynair, Montego Bay, Green Island
and Lucea
D. K. Appleton, Montego Bay, Lucea and
Green Island
J. Chambers, Montego Bay and Lucea
P. Soas, Montego Bay
J. Garth, Montego Bay
J. McFarlane, Montego Bay and Lucea
Robert Walker, Montego Bay and Lucea
W. G. Burton, Montego Bay and Lucea

John C. Watson, Montego Bay, Lucea
and Green Island
John Boor, Montego Bay and Lucea
Under Section 13 of Law 35 of 1873.
William Mahlman, Montego Bay
John Henry Bennett, Montego Bay and
Lucea
J. H. Spray, Montego Bay
J. S. Legoe, Montego Bay
H. W. Vicary, Montego Bay
Charles Edwin Cook, Montego Bay.

No. 4 DISTRICT.

John McFarlane, Falmouth, Rio Bueno and St. Ann's Bay
 Edward Brown, St. Ann's Bay, Ocho Rios and Dry Harbour
 Robert Walker, Falmouth, St. Ann's Bay, Rio Bueno, Dry Harbour and Ocho Rios
 D. K. Appleton, Ocho Rios, Rio Bueno and St. Ann's Bay
 James Garth, Falmouth and Rio Bueno

John Boor, St. Ann's Bay, Dry Harbour, Ocho Rios and Rio Bueno
 W. G. Burton, Ocho Rios, St. Ann's Bay, Dry Harbour, Falmouth and Rio Bueno
 Edward Gaynair, Rio Bueno, St. Ann's Bay, Dry Harbour and Ocho Rios
 J. C. Watson, Falmouth, Rio Bueno, Dry Harbour, St. Ann's Bay and Ocho Rios.

No. 5 DISTRICT.

William H. Manning, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Port Antonio, Oracabessa and Manchioneal
 Richard A. Brown, Port Antonio, Manchioneal, Port Maria, Oracabessa and Annotto Bay
 A. K. Jones, Port Antonio, Port Maria, and Oracabessa
 Edward Brown, Port Maria and Oracabessa

J. C. Watson, Manchioneal, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Port Maria and Oracabessa
 William G. Burton, Annotto Bay, Port Antonio, Manchioneal, Port Maria and Oracabessa
 John Boor, Port Maria, Oracabessa, Port Antonio and Annotto Bay.

RECEIVERS OF WRECK.

UNDER the 4th section of Law 4 of 1875, "A Law relating to Wrecks, Casualties to Ships and Salvage," which was passed in consequence of the old Act, 53 Geo. III. cap. 25, having been found insufficient to protect the interests of ship-owners and insurers, and to give adequate redress to persons injured by wrecking, the Governor may appoint any Officer of Customs, Revenue Officer or other person to be a Receiver of Wreck in any district, and may fix, and from time to time alter, the limits of the district for which any Receiver is appointed.

The existing districts of Receivers of Wreck and their limits as fixed by the Governor are as follow :—

- (1.) Kingston district to include the line of coast embracing Kingston Harbour to Wreck Bay inclusive, in a westerly direction, and to Yallahs Point in an easterly direction.
- (2.) Port Morant District to extend from Yallahs Point to Hector's River.
- (3.) Port Antonio District to extend from Hector's River to Little Spanish River.
- (4.) Port Maria District to extend from Little Spanish River to White River.
- (5.) St. Ann's Bay District to extend from White River to a point one mile due east of Rio Bueno.
- (6.) Falmouth District to extend from and to include the Harbour of Rio Bueno to Little River.
- (7.) Montego Bay District to extend from Little River to Davis Cove northern shore.
- (8.) Savanna-la-Mar District to extend from Davis Cove, northern shore, to White House Point.
- (9.) Black River District to extend from White House Point to Little Pedro Point.
- (10.) Milk River District to extend from Little Pedro Point to Portland Point.
- (11.) Old Harbour District to extend from Portland Point to Wreck Bay, exclusive.

The following public officers are the Receivers of Wreck for the several districts :—

- | | |
|--------|---|
| No. 1 | District (Kingston)—Charles Goldie, Collector of Customs. |
| No. 2 | " (Port Morant)—R. R. S. Spalding, Assistant Collector of Revenue. |
| No. 3 | " (Port Antonio) O. L. B. Cumming, Landing Waiter. |
| No. 4 | " (Port Maria)—J. L. Lord, Landing Waiter. |
| No. 5 | " (St. Ann's Bay)—L. J. Lee, Assistant Collector of Revenue. |
| No. 6 | " (Falmouth)—S. Binns, Assistant Collector of Revenue. |
| No. 7 | " (Montego Bay)—J. G. Chisholm ditto. |
| No. 8 | " (Savanna-la-Mar)—E. P. Pullar ditto. |
| No. 9 | " (Black River)—John Smythe, Assistant Collector of Revenue. |
| No. 10 | " (Milk River)—W. R. Burke, Landing Waiter, Searcher, and Coast Officer of Customs. |
| No. 11 | " (Old Harbour)—C. Wood, Coast Waiter of Customs. |

The duties of the Receivers of Wreck may be briefly classified as follow :—

- (a.) To render assistance in cases of stranded or distressed ships or boats, including the preservation of life and property, and the suppression of plunder, disorder or obstruction;
- (b.) To institute inquiries into wrecks and casualties at sea;
- (c.) To see to the safe custody of wrecked property and the restoration thereof to the owners;
- (d.) To arrange the settlement of salvage claims;
- (e.) To see to the protection of the Customs Revenue in respect of wrecked goods.

The following Table shows the fees and remuneration of Receivers :—

For every examination on oath instituted by a Receiver with respect to any ship or boat which may be, or may have been, in distress, a fee not exceeding	£1 0 0
But so that in no case shall a larger fee than two pounds be charged for examinations taken in respect of the same ship and the same occurrence, whatever may be the number of the deponents.	
For every report required to be sent by the Receiver to the Governor, the sum of	0 10 0
For wreck taken by the Receiver into his custody, a per centage of five per cent. upon the value thereof, but in no case shall the whole amount of per centage so payable exceed twenty pounds.	
In cases where any services are rendered by a Receiver in respect of any ship or boat in distress not being wreck, or in respect of the cargo or other articles belonging thereto, the following fees, instead of a per centage, that is to say :—	
If such ship or boat, with her cargo, equals or exceeds in value six hundred pounds, the sum of two pounds for the first, and the sum of one pound for every subsequent day during which the Receiver is employed on such service; but if such ship or boat with her cargo is less in value than six hundred pounds one moiety of the above mentioned sum.	

ASSESSORS OF DAMAGE IN CASES OF TRESPASSES OF STOCK.

THE law regulating the assessment of damage by trespasses of stock, Law 46 of 1872, was passed in the interest of the cultivator and grazier alike. It was quite the exception that cultivated lands were sufficiently fenced, and attentive herdsmen who would prevent stock from straying were rarely to be met with; consequently, cultivators and graziers alike had acquired careless habits, and in the absence of any law on the subject securing redress for wrong unjustifiable practices on both sides had too commonly prevailed.

The Governor is authorized under this law to appoint fit persons to be Assessors of Damage within the districts of the several District Courts. The persons seeking compensation for damage, in order to be enabled to bring an action in Court, is required to call in an Assessor of the district to survey and assess the damage within three days after the occurrence complained of; but the Judge of the District Court may extend the time under certain specified conditions, and grant a special order for assessment. The Assessor, on being called upon to assess, must immediately give 24 hours' notice to the owner, or persons representing the owner, or to the person in charge of the stock concerned, of the time and place of survey, and must at the appointed time proceed with his survey and assessment, whether the person notified as above attends or not. The forms of certificate to be used by Assessors are given in the law; the certificate must be made out in triplicate, one copy for the office of the District Court Clerk, one copy for the complainant and the third for any person attending the survey on behalf of the persons responsible for the damage. An action must be brought within one month after the Assessor's Certificate is given, unless the District Court Judge give longer time within a year; but no action can lie unless it be proved that the lands trespassed upon were, at the time of trespass, well and sufficiently fenced and that the fences were in good repair. This law does not apply where the trespass is caused knowingly and wilfully by the owner of the animals trespassing. The District Court Judge has power to inquire summarily into all complaints against Assessors, and to report thereon to the Governor.

The fees payable to Assessors by the persons seeking assessment are as follow :—

For preparing and serving notice and copy, if within one mile of the residence of the Assessor of Damage	£0 2 0
If above one mile then three pence extra for every other mile.	
For making survey and assessment, if within four miles of the residence of the Assessor of Damage	0 10 6
If above four miles then six pence extra for every mile in excess.	
Filing assessment at office of District Court	0 1 0

POUNDS.

THE 16 Victoria, chapter 11, section 6, enacts that the "owner or occupier, or his agent, of any plantation, pen, or other premises, who shall find any cattle, horses, mules, asses or sheep trespassing upon any land in his possession, may, if he thinks proper, take and convey, or cause to be taken and conveyed, to the nearest pound the stock so found trespassing; and the Keeper of the Pound shall receive such stock and pay to the party bringing the same the sum or sums of money stated below, as a remuneration for his trouble."

No Poundkeeper shall deliver any stock out of a pound until the amount paid for bringing the same to the pound, the poundage and the feed (if any) be paid. (Sec 11.)

The following are the rates payable by the Poundkeeper to a person bringing stock to be impounded (sec. 6):—

For every cow, calf, bull, heifer, steer, horse, mare, gelding, colt, mule or ass, if brought in singly	s. d. 1 6
For every stray as above, if three be brought in together, at the rate each of	1 0
For any number above three, if brought in together, at the rate each of	0 6
For five or a less number of sheep	1 6
For every sheep above five	0 3

The following are the rates for poundage (sec. 10):—

For every head of horned cattle, for every horse, mare, gelding or mule	3 0
For every ass	2 0
For every sheep	1 0

The following are the rates for daily feed and care (sec. 10):—

For every horse, mare, gelding or mule	1 6
For every head of horned stock and for every ass	1 0
For every sheep	0 6

NOTE.—For Pounds and Poundkeepers see Parochial Officers, pages 285 to 292.

PART X.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN JAMAICA.

On the 13th February, 1661, a Commission was granted by King Charles II. to Colonel D'Oyley appointing him Governor of Jamaica, and instructing him, among other things, "to discourage vice and debauchery and to encourage Ministers, that Christianity, according to the Church of England, might have due reverence and exercise." In 1662 Lord Windsor was appointed as the successor of D'Oyley and the 11th Article of the new Instructions related to "the encouragement of an orthodox Ministry." Lord Windsor stayed but two months and left the island and the execution of his Commission to Sir Charles Lytleton, Deputy-Governor, who soon after convened an Assembly. Among the laws enacted was "An Act for maintaining Ministers" and "An Act for marriages, christenings, and burials." According to Mr. Hanson's contemporary account "the people of Jamaica were then generally of the Church of England, although all (except Papists) might freely exercise what religion they pleased without disturbance."

Between 1663 and 1706 no less than ten Acts of the Assembly, or at least resolutions of the House, were passed, more or less regulating the Church of England and her Ministers. But the Act that must be regarded as the first Clergy Law of Jamaica was the 33rd Charles II. chap. 18, which was passed in the session of 1680-81. By this Act the Justices of every parish were empowered to summon freeholders yearly to elect Churchwardens and Vestrymen, to assess taxes for the maintenance of Ministers and the poor, and for erecting Churches and repairing such as were already made; and the Churchwardens were charged with the disbursement of the taxes so levied. Clause 3 fixed the salaries of the Clergy. The Rector of Port Royal was allowed £250 per annum; the Rector of St. Catherine £140 per annum; the Rectors of St. Thomas, St. Andrew and St. John £100 per annum each; and the Rectors of "all other parishes that either have or shall have a Minister £80 per annum each." These stipends were made payable by the parishes "every six months at the respective dwelling houses" of the Clergymen. The number of Clergymen then in the island corresponded with the number of parishes, namely, 15. The law also declared that "none shall be presented to benefices or receive the profits of the same unless they produce testimonials that they are qualified, according to the Canons of the Church of England, by having taken Deacons and Priests' Orders."

By the 5th Anne, chap. I., passed on the 6th February, 1706-7, the stipends of the Clergy were augmented "for the better encouragement of good and orthodox Divines;" and by the 38th Geo. III. chap. 24, passed on the 24th December, 1797, the stipends of the Clergy throughout the island were placed on an equal "Establishment," the stipend being fixed at £420 currency each, and made payable quarterly "by the Receiver-General out of any public moneys in his hands."

In consideration of this increase of stipend the "Clergy were required to instruct all free persons of colour and slaves who may be willing to be baptized and informed in the tenets of the Christian religion, in its principles and doctrines." The reasons for the transfer of the stipends from the Parochial to the Public Treasury were thus stated by a Committee of the Assembly: "First, because the parochial system made the Rectors in some measure dependent on the Churchwardens for the payment of their stipends; and,

secondly, because by obliging each parish to pay the stipends of its Rector the small parishes were oppressed, as the tax assessed for the purpose fell heavily on their few inhabitants."

The power given the Justices and Vestry by the Act of 1681 (33rd Charles II. chap. 18) with respect to the building of Churches not having been generally exercised, the Legislature in 1773 passed a law (14 Geo. III. chap. 13) empowering the Justices and Vestry of each parish, where there was no Church, parsonage-house, or burial ground, to raise a loan not exceeding £5,000, "to be applied towards purchasing land for carrying out these requirements." There were then (according to Long) but 14 Churches and 4 Chapels in the island. But notwithstanding these provisions several of the parishes remained without Churches; and in 1797 a Committee of the Assembly attributed this to the want of means. Stringent provisions were thereupon made by law (23 Geo. III. chap. 24) to compel each parish to build a Church and parsonage-house on the conditions laid down in the previous enactment. Three years after the Vestries were empowered in parishes where there was no glebe to purchase not less than 12 acres, to be attached to the parsonage-house, for the use of the Rector for the time being. The Vestries had previously been directed "to run out the lines and boundaries" of the lands that had from time to time been granted by private persons or by patent as glebes, and to prosecute all trespassers.

In the session of 1816 the Assembly appointed a Committee "carefully to investigate the means of diffusing the light of genuine Christianity" among the slaves. The result of their inquiry was the passing of a law (5 Geo. III. chap. 24), the preamble of which stated that "from the extent of many of the parishes of this island, and the number of inhabitants therein, religious instruction cannot be extended to all under the present Ecclesiastical Establishment, therefore, it is necessary to increase the number of Officiating Clergymen for the purpose of giving religious instruction to the slaves." The Governor was thereupon empowered to appoint Curates not exceeding the number of "Beneficed Ministers," and to assign them to such parts of the island as he might think best. The salaries of these Curates were fixed at £300 per annum currency, to be paid quarterly by the Receiver-General. Subsequently £200 currency was added to the stipend of each Curate to enable him to provide himself with a residence and with servants.

The Vestries were by the same law directed to provide proper places besides the Churches where Divine Service might be performed on Sundays and holidays; and to certify as to the due discharge of their clerical duties by the Rectors and Curates previous to the payment of their stipends at the Treasury. The latter provision was adopted as a matter of discipline.

In Jamaica, as in England, the King was the temporal head of the Church; and the Governor, as his Chancellor, had the gift of all benefices.* But the Bishop of London up to the year 1799 exercised ecclesiastical jurisdiction over the Clergy of Jamaica. In that year an Act was passed by the Local Legislature annulling this jurisdiction, and granting to the King the power to appoint persons to exercise ecclesiastical jurisdiction in the island. In April, 1800, the King appointed five Clergymen as Commissaries who were empowered to appoint Registrars and an Apparitor, and to present to benefices. The Church continued under this jurisdiction until July, 1824, when Letters Patent were issued by George IV. constituting the island of Jamaica, the Bahamas, and the settlement in the Bay of Honduras a Bishop's See, to

* Wood's Preface to the Laws of Jamaica.

be called "The Bishoprick of Jamaica," and presenting Dr. Christopher Lipscombe thereto. In the following year His Majesty also issued Letters Patent constituting an Archdeaconry in the island and appointing Dr. Edward Pope to that office. The salaries of these dignitaries, £4,000 sterling for the Bishop and £2,000 sterling for the Archdeacon, were made charges on the Consolidated Fund of England.

The Bishop arrived in the island on the 11th of February, 1825, and was duly installed four days later. He brought with him six Clergymen, and on the 13th April of the same year he held his first Ordination for Priests and Deacons. There were then in the island 21 Rectors and 25 Curates, making an Ecclesiastical Establishment of 46 Clergymen.

His Lordship was received with military and other honors. Addresses of the most encouraging descriptions poured in upon him from every parish, and in his replies he confidently recommended the adoption of every measure which he thought might improve the spiritual condition of the slave population and render effectual the object of his mission.*

During the first sitting of the Legislature after his Lordship's installation a law was passed which enacted, among other things, the reception into the island of all the ecclesiastical canons, laws and ordinances used in England, so far as they related to the due government of the Clergy. The salaries of the Rectors were increased to £600 per annum currency, independent of their surplice fees, but the salaries of the Curates (now termed Island Curates) continued at £500 currency. The number of Curates was extended to 42, but none were to be appointed until a place of worship was provided. A Registry Office, under the designation of "The Bishop's Office," was created, and all baptisms, marriages and burials were required to be recorded there by the Registrar of the Diocese, the then existing records of the Churches being transcribed and forwarded thereto for preservation.

No Clergyman was permitted to officiate in the Diocese except he had received a license from the Bishop; and every Clergyman was required to keep a "duty book" in his Church or Chapel, and carefully to enter all the clerical duties performed by him. Provision was also made in the Act for the appointment of Clerks, Sextons, &c., their salaries being made charges against the parochial funds.

Armed with these legislative powers the Bishop at once entered on the practical duties of his See; but several of the Clergy soon took exception to his ruling, and his administration was described by the historian Bridges as "a partial and arbitrary system of ecclesiastical government, whose irregularity is in many respects degrading to the profession and injurious to the credit of the Church." But this opposition did not prevent Dr. Lipscombe from continuing his ameliorations and reforms. The want of Churches in the rural districts was seen and felt. His Lordship urged the Government, and did not urge in vain, to supply that want. The result was that in 1832 it was stated in evidence before a Committee of the Assembly that 13 new Churches had been erected since the Bishop's installation, and that nine were then in course of construction. Religious instruction was imparted on 280 properties by Clergymen and Catechists, and thousands of the slaves were christened and under religious training.

The next year was the last of actual slavery, and the "commencement of the apprenticeship was attended by the arrival of some excellent Missionary Clergymen." In 1836 there were 57 Clergymen in the island, and the ave-

* Bridges' *Annals of Jamaica*, vol. 2.

rage cost of the Ecclesiastical Establishment for that and the four preceding years exceeded £43,000 currency per annum. From a Parliamentary Return made at the close of 1838 it appears that there were then 53 Churches in the island, 65 Clergymen and 7 Catechists.

From the time of Emancipation the English Church Missionary Societies gave large grants to the Church in Jamaica, to assist in the religious instruction and secular teaching of the emancipated classes. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts had three or four Missionaries under the supervision of the Bishop at work in the island; and the Church Missionary Society acquired land and built about a dozen missionary Chapels and school-houses, and also sent some English Clergymen to work in Jamaica. The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge gave liberal grants of desks and altar books to new Churches, and whole bales of tracts for distribution among the peasantry, and the Religious Tract Society did likewise.

In the midst of his good work Bishop Lipscombe died at his residence in St. Andrew on the 14th April, 1843, and Bishop Spencer was translated from the See of Newfoundland to that of Jamaica. His Lordship arrived on the 4th November and was installed in the Parish Church of St. Catherine which in his Letters Patent had been created the Cathedral of the Diocese. The colony was about this time divided into three Archdeaconries—one for each county—and the salaries of the Archdeacons were paid by the Imperial Treasury from the Consolidated Fund.

Soon after the "retrenchment struggles" began and the Judicial and Ecclesiastical Establishments became the principal objects of attack. There were then 96 Churches and Chapels, capable of accommodating over 120,000 persons, and the Clergy numbered 81. They were generally admitted to be a far superior class of men to the majority of those found in the Diocese by Bishop Lipscombe, but there was a strong feeling that the cost of the Establishment, which amounted to over £40,000 sterling per annum, "was considerable in relation to the total revenue of the colony."^o

A Committee of the Assembly recommended a reduction of 20 per cent. on all public salaries, including those of the Judges and Clergy, and this was resisted on the ground of vested rights. The result was "the dead lock" which left the Clergy without their stipends for many months. On the arrival of Sir Henry Barkly as Governor compromises were made, and a retrenchment measure, based in some respects on the principle of prospective retrenchment, was carried into effect. The clerical stipends were reduced, Rectors to £400 and Island Curates to £340, with the proviso that those who dissented should continue to draw their former salaries until the expiration of the Clergy Law in December, 1859, when they were to get much smaller stipends than even the junior Clergy of their grades. Most of the Clergymen submitted to immediate reduction, but a minority continued to draw the full amount of their original stipends. On the 1st January, 1860, these were put on the reduced incomes, but after three or four years privation all the surviving dissentients were placed on the same footing as the Clergymen who had accepted the commutation.

In the meantime Bishop Spencer had retired, on an arrangement with Dr. Courtenay, who was then the Archdeacon of Middlesex, whereby he received £1,400 a year from the Imperial Treasury, and Dr. Courtenay as Coadjutor Bishop drew £1,600 in addition to his salary of £800 per annum as Archdeacon. Dr. Courtenay was consecrated in April, 1856, as Titular Bishop of

^o Gardner's History of Jamaica.

Kingston and delivered his primary charge in the month of April, 1858; in the same year the Clergy Law was renewed for 11 years (22 Vic., chap. 23). The provisions were the same as in the Acts then in force, with the exception of an increase in the number of Island Curates to 50, and provision being made for the payment of half the stipends of ten additional Curates, the other moiety of their salaries being payable by the Bishop out of the funds at his disposal derived from the English Missionary Societies. But these Missionary Societies, considering their work in the late slave colonies as chiefly inceptive, had already withdrawn nearly all their special grants to Jamaica and had transferred to the Bishop their buildings and lands, so the funds thus presumably at his Lordship's disposal had considerably decreased by this time.

The Staff of Clergy in 1860 may be stated as follows: 1 Bishop; 3 Archdeacons; 22 Rectors; 50 Island Curates; 15 Missionary British and Island Stipendiary Curates; 5 Substitutes for Clergymen on leave or additional Curates for town Churches, and one Chaplain of the Penitentiary, 97; but as two of the Archdeacons were also Beneficed Clergymen the actual Staff was 95 Clergymen of all grades. The cost of this Establishment was £7,100 to the Imperial Government and £37,284 to the Local Government, including the parochial expenditure for Church servants, &c.

In that year (1860) the Bishop of Kingston and some of the leading Clergy founded the Home and Foreign Mission Society, which was soon able to sustain 20 mission stations in the more remote and spiritually destitute portions of the interior. These stations were served on Sundays by Catechist-Schoolmasters who resided in the midst of the people, and were superintended by the nearest Clergymen. Sunday schools were also held at these stations, and the Catechists acted as Schoolmasters of the day schools, all of which were under Government inspection.

Thus stood the Church at the time of the inauguration of Crown Government in 1866.

One of the early despatches of Sir John Grant to the British Government announced that the "charges for Organists, Beadles and other Church servants, and all the miscellaneous and contingent expenses of the several Churches and Chapels which were defrayed by the several Parish Vestries out of the annual appropriation from the general revenue made to these Vestries" had been discontinued, with the concurrence of the Bishop of Kingston; and that "no vacancy occurring in the Ecclesiastical Establishment would be filled until a new scheme for supplying the religious wants of the island should be determined upon by Her Majesty's Government."* The Governor added that these arrangements would effect a saving of £8,894 in the expenditure of the year 1867, and he asked for instructions as to the future, adding that "it has been perfectly understood by all parties here that the re-arrangement of the Ecclesiastical Establishment after 1869 would be treated as an open question."

This reference led to a lengthy correspondence between the Bishop of Kingston, Sir John Grant, and Earl Granville, the then Colonial Minister, which continued until the disestablishment of the Church by the expiry of the then Clergy Law. Subsequently the enabling statute, Law 30 of 1870, was passed by the Legislative Council. This Law "regulated the disestablishment and the gradual disendowment of the Church of England in this island, and authorized a constitution to be formed for the future government

* Parliamentary Papers on the Affairs of Jamaica, July, 1867.

of the Church on the voluntary principle; and it gave power to Her Majesty, whenever the proper time arrived, to incorporate by charter the duly appointed representatives of the Church Communion, after which incorporation the Governor would have the power to vest in such Corporate Body all Church property.* The Law also made provision "for the continuance of their stipends to those Clergymen upon the late Establishment who should continue in the due discharge of their ecclesiastical duties as members of the voluntary communion." The Law was framed on the Canadian and Irish precedents.

66 On the 1st of January, 1870, the beginning of disestablishment, there were in the Diocese 14 Rectors, 36 Island Curates, and 16 Stipendiary Curates, making a total of 66 Clergymen. Of these 51 attended the first Synod, which was held in Kingston in the month of January under the presidency of the Bishop of Kingston. Forty-one Lay Representatives were also present. The first of the principles unanimously agreed to and promulgated was "that the Church in this island shall be known as the Church of England in Jamaica," and that "the union and communion of this Church with the Church of England shall be by all means preserved and strengthened."

A constitution was then drawn up, in which it was provided that the government of the Church should be vested in a Synod to consist of a Bishop, the Clergy and the Representatives of the Laity chosen by the registered male Communicants and by such of the Non-communicant Members as might declare themselves to belong to no other religious denomination. All Delegates to Synod were to be themselves Communicants. Provision was also made for the annual appointment of a Diocesan Council to consist of twelve Clergymen and twelve Laymen, "to advise and assist the Bishop in all matters connected with the administration of the Diocese, not specially committed to the management of the Financial Board." The Diocesan Financial Board was "to administer such central funds as may be committed to its control, and the revenues of Church property, according to such rules as the Synod may approve," and was to consist of the Bishop, the Archdeacons and Commissaries, the members of the Corporate Body and 13 elected members, one of whom was annually to be chosen by the Synod as Chairman of such Board. The Corporate Body (or rather the Incorporated Lay Body of the Church of England in Jamaica) was to hold the property and funds of the Church and to exercise all the other rights and duties required of them under the Law of Disestablishment, and was to consist of four Communicant Lay-members of the Church to be appointed by the Synod.

The management of the parochial or local affairs of the Church was placed in the hands of Church Committees, elected by those qualified to vote for Lay Representatives, and to consist of not more than twelve members, two-thirds of whom should be Communicants. The Clergyman of the Church to be served was given the power of nomination, and was made Chairman of the Committee when in session. Two Churchwardens were to be appointed for each Church from the elected Church Committee—one to be chosen by the Incumbent, the other by the Church Committee itself—and their duties were—the care of the Church Buildings, Churchyards, and other Church property, the allocation of pews and sittings, and the preservation of order in the Churches.

The Church thus constituted met with the general sympathy and support of the laity and became more strong and vigorous than ever she was. "As a

* Sir John Grant's Blue Book Report for 1870.

rule," as stated by an independent writer belonging to another communion, "the congregations have shewn themselves both willing and able to provide for the ministrations of the Sanctuary, while, with very few exceptions, we see on almost every side signs of activity and zeal the most gratifying."^{*}

Bishop Courtenay retired in April, 1879, after a connection of a quarter of a century with the diocese, and Dr. Tozer, formerly Missionary Bishop of Eastern Africa, was appointed as his successor; but Bishop Tozer, after six months' service, had to retire on account of ill-health. On the 16th July, 1880, a Special Synod was held for the election of another Bishop. The Rev. Enos Nuttall, B.D., the Incumbent of St. George's Church in Kingston, was chosen and was subsequently consecrated in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, on 28th October, 1880, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishops of Winchester, London and Rochester, Bishop Perry, late Metropolitan of Australia, Bishop Claughton, Chaplain General, Bishop Courtenay, late of Kingston, Jamaica, and the Bishops of Antigua, Trinidad and Nassau. Dr. Nuttall returned to the colony on the 20th November, 1880, and immediately assumed his duties as Bishop of Jamaica.

The financial accounts of the Diocese for the year ended 31st December, 1885, showed the following receipts and expenditure:—

REVENUE.

The total revenue received during the year may thus be stated:—

Contributions from Churches paid into the Colonial Bank	£10,072 18 7	
Ditto paid locally	1,306 9 7	£11,379 8 2
Special collections for Episcopal Endowment Fund		1,606 16 6
Amount lodged by Bishop for Bishop's Special Fund (being amounts received from England for various Diocesan purposes)		783 18 10
Interest on Debentures		1,946 2 6
Receipts for Deficiency Fund		66 0 0
Donation from His Excellency the Governor for building purposes		30 0 0
Donations from various sources (other than Churches)		398 2 0
Government Grants for School Houses		463 1 7
Miscellaneous		244 1 9
		16,917 11 4
Balance from 1884		1,453 1 2
		£18,370 12 6

These sums do not include moneys raised by the congregations for their own local expenses, such as Schools, Missions, Charity, &c.†

EXPENDITURE.

The total expenditure during the year may thus be classified:—

Sustentation Fund	£8,953 5 0
General Sustentation Fund	979 3 8
Episcopal Stipend Fund	555 0 0
Episcopal Endowment Fund	27 0 8
Diocesan Expenses Fund	639 17 11
Sustentation Reserve Fund	82 8 0
Bishop's Special Fund	750 2 1
Widows and Orphans' Fund	30 8 4
Theological College	277 16 5

* Quoted by Sir Anthony Musgrave in his Lecture before the Royal Colonial Institute in London.

† These local items are included in the returns printed at pages 338 and 339.

EXPENDITURE, <i>continued.</i>		
School Building Fund	.	£440 11 6
Interest, &c.	.	312 18 1
Loans to Churches, &c.	.	1,495 6 2
Fire Insurance Policies	.	238 8 1
Loan from Mutual Life Assurance Society in 1884	.	
paid in 1885	.	1,000 0 0
Miscellaneous	.	394 13 10
		£16,176 19 9
Balance in Colonial Bank	.	2,193 12 9
		£18,370 12 6

This balance is applicable to the payment of stipends and other current expenses for the Churches in credit; to the payment of loans granted by the Financial Board for building purposes; to the payment of Government Grants to Schools, &c., &c.

The Debentures held on account of various Endowment Funds amounted to

Loans for Church Buildings	-	£42,619 16 0
Loans for School Buildings	-	1,666 6 6
Loans for Parsonages	-	2,377 7 0
	-	7,217 1 0
Total Capital Funds	-	£53,880 10 6

The loans are for repairing Churches and for acquiring and repairing Parsonages and School premises. Bonds are taken, fully covering the risks, when loans are made on Churches and Schoolhouses and the freeholds are held as security when loans are made on Parsonages. The properties are in all cases insured. The interest received on the debentures and loans enables the Board to pay $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on all investments.

STATISTICAL SYNOPSIS FROM DISESTABLISHMENT IN JANUARY, 1870, TO DECEMBER, 1885.

Annual Synods.	Dates of Session.	Clergy.					Government School Grants, &c.	
		State-paid.			Non-State paid.	Total.	Grants to Church of England Schools.	Number of Schools.
		Rectors.	Island Curates.	Stipendiary Curates.				
1st Synod	Jan. 1870	14	36	16	...	66	...	...
2nd "	Sep. 1870	11	36	6	9	62	£2,115 17 0	119
3rd "	Aug. 1871	10	35	9	16	70	2,652 13 0	139
4th "	Aug. 1872	10	35	8	18	71	3,506 0 0	149
5th "	Aug. 1873	10	32	6	27	75	3,645 13 0	150
6th "	Feb. 1874	10	32	6	27	75	4,099 4 0	167
7th "	Aug. 1875	9	29	8	31	77	4,275 4 0	160
8th "	Aug. 1876	8	25	7	38	78	4,929 2 0	186
9th "	Nov. 1877	6	22	6	42	76	5,271 1 0	193
10th "	Apl. 1879	5	20	6	44	75	6,003 15 0	229
11th "	Dec. 1880	5	18	6	46	75	6,605 13 0	234
12th "	Nov. 1881	3	16	5	50	74	5,299 4 0	228
13th "	Feb. 1882	3	16	5	50	74	5,440 14 0	223
14th "	Feb. 1883	3	16	5	49	73	5,883 15 0	224
15th "	Feb. 1884	3	16	5	54	78	6,068 18 0	228
16th "	Feb. 1885	3	15	3	61	82	6,255 1 0	235
17th "	Mar. 1886	3	15	3	62	83	Not yet determined	

No Synod was held in 1878.

OFFICERS OF SYNOD.

Right Rev. Enos Nuttall, D.D., Lord Bishop, President
 Rev. H. H. Kilburn, Secretary

T. Hendrick, Esq., Registrar of the Diocese
 Hon. T. L. Harvey, Legal Adviser.

THE CORPORATE BODY.

Hon. W. J. Ewen
 John T. Orrett, Esq.

J. C. Macglashan, Esq.
 I. W. Anderson, Esq., M.D.
 Hon. T. L. Harvey, Secretary.

DIOCESAN COUNCIL.

The Lord Bishop, President.

The Bishop's Nominees.

Ven. Archdeacon C. F. Douet, M. A.
 Ven. Archdeacon J. L. Ramson
 Rev. H. H. Isaacs, M.A.
 Rev. G. W. Downer
 Rev. F. L. King
 Rev. E. Bassett Key-
 C. Goldie, Esq.
 Hon. H. J. Kemble
 H. J. Bicknell, Esq.
 John Orrett, Esq.
 T. Hendrick, Esq.
 T. Harrison, Esq.

The Synod's Nominees.

Rev. D. B. Panton, M.A.
 Rev. H. M. F. MacDermot
 Rev. H. H. Kilburn
 Rev. C. H. Davis, A.K.C.
 Rev. W. C. McCalla
 Rev. W. Simms, M.A.
 J. C. Macglashan, Esq.
 Hon. W. J. Ewen
 George Henderson, Esq.
 I. W. Anderson, Esq., M.D.
 H. W. Livingston, Esq.
 J. Cargill, Esq., M.D.

DIOCESAN FINANCIAL BOARD.

John T. Orrett, Esq., Chairman.

Permanent Members.

The Lord Bishop.
 The Archdeacons.

The Commissaries.
 The Members of the Corporate Body.

Members not Permanent.

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Rev. J. B. Ellis, M.A. | 7. A. H. Jones, Esq. |
| 2. H. W. Livingston, Esq. | 8. G. Ffrench, Esq. |
| 3. John C. Fegan, Esq. | 9. Rev. H. H. Kilburn. |
| 4. T. Harrison, Esq. | 10. Geo. Henderson, Esq. |
| 5. Rev. Wm. Simms, M.A. | 11. A. C. Sinclair, Esq. |
| 6. C. Goldie, Esq. | 12. Jas. Dayes, Esq. |

Mr. W. McFayden Smith, Secretary to the Diocesan Council and Financial Board.

The Colonial Bank, Treasurer.

J. C. Nethersole, Esq., Auditor.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE SYNOD AND COMMISSARIES OF THE BISHOP OF JAMAICA IN ENGLAND.

Rev. Canon Bailey, D.D., . West Tarring Rectory, Worthing, Sussex.
 Rev. R. Wheler Bush, M.A., . 67, Belsize Park, London, N.W.

COMMISSARY IN THE UNITED STATES.

Rev. Dr. Tatlock, (Secretary to the House of Bishops) Stamford, Connecticut.

COMMISSARY IN CANADA.

Rev. Septimus Jones, M.A., . Toronto, Canada.

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSARIES IN JAMAICA.

Ven. C. F. Douet, M.A. . Archdeacon for Surrey
 Ven. J. L. Ramson . Archdeacon for Cornwall
 Rev. D. B. Panton, M.A. . Acting Archdeacon for Middlesex
 Rev. G. W. Downer . Assistant Commissary for the Diocese.
 Rev. H. M. F. McDermot . Assistant Commissary for the Diocese.
 Rev. H. H. Isaacs, M.A. . Assistant Commissary for the Diocese.

EXAMINING CHAPLAINS.

Ven. Archdeacon Douet, M.A.

Rev. H. M. F. McDermot,

CLERGY AND STATISTICS OF THE DIOCESE.

Parish.	Name of Church.	Name of Clergyman.	Total Registered Members.	Baptisms during year ending Dec. 1885.	Marrriages.	Average Attendance at Sunday Schools.	Collections of money for all Purposes.
Kingston.	Parish Church	G. W. Downer	1,353	154	42	321	£1,900 13 4
	St. George's	H. H. Kilburn	1,203	137	37	349	1,266 5 7
	St. Michael's	A. E. Lewis	—	—	—	—	—
	Port Royal	R. Ambrose	404	62	6	103	585 4 4
	Allman Town	A. S. Roberts	157	26	3	50	139 14 9
		H. Scotland	36	3	1	49	46 17 9
St. Andrew.	Halfway-Tree	H. H. Isaacs, M.A.	591	110	31	100	1,146 16 10
	Gordon Town	W. J. Dewdney	—	—	—	—	—
	The Grove	F. L. King	265	43	5	81	161 4 1
	Woodford	—	254	51	11	43	53 8 0
	Craigton	H. M. F. McDermot	127	36	11	55	138 2 10
	Clifton	J. Ord	323	45	5	72	123 11 0
	Mavis Bank	Catechist	205	60	2	33	85 3 10
	Mount James	Catechist	143	61	6	80	57 6 3
	Brandon Hill	John Campbell, B.A.	84	18	2	26	39 0 2
	St. Christopher's	A. Findlay	156	18	3	50	74 8 2
St. Thomas.	Morant Bay	A. J. James	360	157	11	71	196 16 4
	Yallahs	Catechist	96	38	4	35	86 9 11
	Woburn Lawn	P. D. M. Cornwall	235	86	11	60	75 12 0
	Blue Mtn. Valley	—	273	83	11	72	104 13 5
	Bath	Catechist	111	54	2	69	62 7 3
	Golden Grove	J. E. Miller	239	87	4	50	179 19 10
Portland.	Port Antonio	W. Heaver and E. J. Wortley, (Actg.)	699	171	32	264	509 16 9
	Manchioneal	—	252	54	16	92	150 8 4
	Rural Hill	C. C. Douce	291	24	11	102	85 8 8
	Boston	—	271	53	12	65	110 5 4
	St. Margaret's Bay	James Hammett	247	51	8	32	68 11 11
	Moore Town	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Hope Bay	Thos. Banbury	361	82	11	56	120 15 5
	Buff Bay	—	203	53	12	64	106 1 8
	Birnam Wood	David Hope	224	69	8	141	142 8 6
		—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Catherine.	The Cathedral	C. F. Douet, M.A.	771	127	18	207	681 9 4
	Trinity, Sp. Town	Curate, H. Little	—	—	—	—	—
	Harewood	G. C. Linton	347	86	16	45	153 11 6
	Linstead	R. Harding	319	121	23	87	314 0 7
	St. Faith's	G. C. Linton	366	58	6	36	127 4 10
	Somerset Hall	Catechist	585	170	50	—	188 16 11
	Luidas Vale	J. Graham	189	52	7	45	134 3 11
	Point Hill	—	240	52	9	—	91 6 4
	St. John's	Catechist	301	68	8	—	81 5 2
	Old Harbour	W. C. McCalla	618	98	24	—	326 18 4
Clarendon.	St. Philip's	—	152	22	5	—	94 8 8
	Highgate	Catechist	82	17	2	18	33 14 6
	Chapelton	J. W. Austin	551	95	10	—	256 8 0
	Arthur's Seat	E. A. Bell	220	22	5	64	182 18 2
	St. Gabriel's	Rev. J. D. Hunt	260	70	10	59	181 10 0
	St. Peter's	—	243	46	16	—	185 0 6
	Milk River	C. T. Husband	169	42	3	80	97 6 3
	Kemp's Hill	—	133	29	2	38	51 11 4
Clarendon.	Portland	—	130	48	2	54	51 15 11
	Hayes	—	153	58	3	39	50 4 0

CLERGY AND STATISTICS OF THE DIOCESE, *continued*.

Parish.	Name of Church.	Name of Clergyman.	Total Registered Mem- bers.	Baptisms during year ending Dec. 1885.	Marriages.	Average Attendance at Sunday Schools.	Collections of money for all Purposes.
Manchester.	Mandeville	D. B. Pantou, M.A.	548	103	32	650	—
	Mile Gully	W. R. Brown	470	135	11	91	226 3 9
	Christiana	A. W. Sutherland	512	112	30	154	228 9 8
	Chantilly	R. F. Kennedy	172	33	—	120	39 12 7
	Porus	C. H. Swaby	232	64	5	160	152 1 9
	Snowdon	W. R. Atthill	473	317	13	265	177 19 4
	Providence	C. L. Barnes	436	60	6	260	101 6 7
	Pratville	J. S. Farquharson	212	86	10	250	132 10 3
	Keynsham	E. B. Key	240	43	3	63	79 1 7
St. Ann.	St. Ann's Bay	J. Cork	219	—	—	128	260 9 11
	Ocho Rios	F. H. Sharpe	186	38	3	50	134 2 10
	Brown's Town	T. Harty	169	18	1	44	258 13 3
	Aboukir	Catechist	158	20	1	77	74 7 8
	Guy's Hill	E. J. Thomas	359	128	16	171	170 2 8
St. Mary.	Claremont	J. T. H. Chandler	160	74	6	76	345 18 11
	Port Maria	Vacant	317	72	1	65	232 16 6
	Retreat	F. H. Sharpe	244	84	11	141	143 7 7
	Highgate	W. Graham, B.A.	333	68	14	50	200 1 1
	Annotto Bay	F. M. H. Mercier, B.A.	415	104	20	124	278 5 4
St. Elizabeth.	Scott's Hall	Catechist	—	—	—	—	—
	Black River	J. L. Ramson	557	91	27	250	350 2 9
	Lacovia	J. S. Fraser	526	146	8	397	201 18 6
	Gilnock	A. P. Kennedy	698	124	17	88	231 13 1
	Mount Hermon	—	355	143	8	186	209 1 3
	Nain	O. W. D. Lane	429	119	16	60	163 14 7
	St. Alban's	E. Clarke	220	84	9	—	160 19 7
	Plains	Wm. Noble	371	119	16	60	163 14 7
	Santa Cruz	J. D. Ellis	700	169	25	100	339 13 1
	Siloah	—	345	87	9	40	157 6 0
Westmoreland.	Tabernacle	J. C. Ormsby	218	10	3	—	87 13 4
	Sav.-la-Mar	H. Clarke	726	69	23	350	392 7 10
	Trinity	J. S. Vaughan	576	176	16	112	301 18 6
	Bluefields	—	216	33	1	58	168 11 2
	Kings	S. G. Shrimpton	321	43	5	109	262 16 8
	St. Paul's	—	387	194	8	78	188 5 7
	Negril	James Bowen	90	17	—	—	19 18 0
	Petersfield	H. Clarke, jnr.	—	—	—	—	—
	Darliston	J. P. Hall	607	127	10	650	291 2 8
	Lucea	C. H. Davis, A.K.C.	471	179	10	170	659 6 7
St. James.	Green Island	J. K. Collymore	324	83	17	96	250 12 9
	Chichester	Vacant	254	71	11	—	260 8 9
	Church Hill	P. Spence	—	—	—	—	—
	Montego Bay	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Holy Trinity	Geo. Whyte	476	300	10	210	—
	Marley	E. J. Wortley	213	30	11	203	328 9 11
	Montpelier	J. A. Garcia del Rio	175	28	6	65	97 14 6
	—	C. G. McGregor	90	40	7	50	175 16 5
	Falmouth	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Swanswick	E. A. Stewart	286	55	4	119	232 12 0
Trelawny.	Rio Bueno	C. Melville	218	15	4	47	657 15 9
	Stewart Town	C. R. Chandler	—	—	—	—	—
	Gibraltar	—	83	14	2	34	38 6 11
	St. Silas	S. Smyth	52	—	1	31	13 13 2
	Albert Town	E. B. Key	111	25	0	36	43 11 9
	—	A. Hedman	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	...	30,952	7,317	1010	12,538	£20,891 13 5

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

THE Church of Scotland has in Jamaica five Churches: Kingston, Accompong, Retirement and Giddy Hall in St. Elizabeth, and Medina with its stations in Manchester. Previous to the secession of the Free Church the two Presbyterian Churches in Falmouth and Lucea, respectively, belonged to the Church of Scotland, and, like the Scotch Church in Kingston, were endowed by the State. The only Church, therefore, of the Church of Scotland in Jamaica that is now endowed is the Church in Kingston. The Church itself was opened for service in the year 1819. It is one of the finest buildings in Jamaica and cost somewhat above £12,000 sterling in its erection. It is octagonal in form, and while in an architectural point of view its external appearance is massive and somewhat heavy, its internal arrangements are graceful if not elegant. Its old pews have been some time ago removed and have been replaced by stalls. Its organ is one of the best in the city and its lighting is very fine. It has two services on Sunday and a service on each alternate Tuesday evening. This denomination was the first to establish a Sunday School in Jamaica. The number of Sunday School scholars on the books is 187, the average attendance is about 85.

The Church of Accompong, which is the Church of the Maroons, is almost within the Town of Accompong, and commands from its site a very fine view. It is designed to accommodate about 300 persons.

The Church of Retirement is situated some four miles lower than that of Accompong. This Church, not only in the quiet rapidity of its erection and in the whole of its arrangement, but also in the appearance and the industrious habits of its attendants, is an evidence of the progress that has been made and is still being made by the people in that neighbourhood. As illustrative of what has been done in a short time in this remote locality it may be stated that Mr. Stuart, the Minister of the Maroons at Accompong, Retirement and Giddy Hall, has, amid other agencies at work, five Sunday Schools, thirty-eight Teachers, and an average attendance of five hundred and fifty Scholars.

The Church of Giddy Hall is one that has lately been erected. The ground and the materials and a certain amount of endowment were granted by the late J. S. Cooper; while the work that was necessary for the erection of the building was very cheerfully given by the large congregation that now assembles in the Church.

The Church of Medina in Manchester was the gift of the late Mrs. Strachan of Medina. The temporary building is very soon to be superseded by one which from its outward aspect and its interior arrangements will be an ornament to the neighbourhood. This, like all the other Churches in connection with the Church of Scotland in Jamaica, has a flourishing Sunday School and has a congregation that is steadily on the increase.

There are about fifteen hundred communicants in connection with the Church of Scotland in Jamaica. This may seem small considering the position and influence of the Church of Scotland as one of the Establishments of the Empire. This, however, is to be noticed, that the object of the Colonial Committee to whom the Assembly consigns the care of the Colonial Churches is, and has been, to provide for those who settle in the colonies opportunities and facilities for worshipping God, according to the form of the Church of Scotland, rather than undertake missionary work.

STATIONS OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND IN JAMAICA.

Ministers.	Churches.	Address.
J. Radcliffe	Kingston	Kingston P.O.
J. Stuart	Accompong, Retirement and Giddy Hall	Siloh P.O.
J. Kinnison	Medina and Stations	Medina P.O.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

It was not till towards the end of last century that the Catholic religion was tolerated in Jamaica. In the year 1792 certain Catholics belonging for the most part to the Spanish Main and Cuba but domiciled in Kingston petitioned to be allowed to enjoy the services of a Priest. In the course of the same year a Franciscan Friar,

an Irishman, by name Quigley, was sent out to Jamaica by the Right Rev. John Douglas, V.A., of the London District, the Ecclesiastical Superior of the Catholics in the British West Indian Islands. Fr. Quigley worked in Kingston till his death, September 19th, 1799. The funeral service was performed according to the rites of the Catholic Church by Fr. LeCan, assisted by two other French emigrant Priests who had taken refuge in Kingston on the breaking out of the Revolution in San Domingo.

Fr. William LeCan, a Dominican Friar, administered the affairs of the Catholic Church, as Prefect Apostolic, from the death of Fr. Quigley to the date of his own death, October 16th, 1807. For some months after this event the Catholics of Jamaica were left without a Priest. In 1808 Fr. Hyacinthe Rodriques d'Aranjo, a Portuguese by birth, of the Order of St. Dominic, was sent out by Dr. Douglas, as Prefect Apostolic of Jamaica. For more than twelve years he was the only Priest in the island. In 1821 Fr. Benito Fernandez landed in Kingston. He was a native of old Castille. At the age of 13 he emigrated with other members of his family to Santa Fe de Bogota, the capital of New Grenada. When the South American colonies revolted from Spain Fr. Benito had a narrow escape of his life. He was liberated from prison on the eve of the day fixed for his execution. He left South America and settled in Jamaica. He assisted Fr. d'Aranjo till April, 1824, when the latter sailed for Lisbon, leaving Fr. Benito in sole charge of the Mission. In 1832 the Rev. Edmund Murphy, a secular Priest, arrived in the island. For many years he was the occasion of great discord among the Catholics of Kingston. In 1832, Fr. Duquesnay, the only native of Jamaica known to have been raised to the priesthood, arrived and gave efficient aid to Fr. Benito in the discharge of his priestly functions.

In 1837 Gregory XVI. formed Jamaica and its Dependencies into a Vicariate Apostolic. Fr. Benito Fernandez was named first Vicar Apostolic of Jamaica by a Papal brief, dated January 10, 1837. The same year, 2nd December, Frs. Jacques Eustache Dupeyron and William Cotham arrived in Kingston to assist Fr. Benito and Fr. Duquesnay. Fr. Joseph Dupont, the oldest, most venerable and most venerated of the Roman Catholic Clergy at present in the island, arrived in the colony on 1st February, 1847.

The Very Rev. Fr. Benito died on the 27th September, 1855. He was succeeded as Vicar Apostolic by Fr. Dupeyron. In the latter years of Fr. Dupeyron's administration he was assisted first by Fr. Jones and then by Fr. Woollett. In 1870 Fr. Dupeyron, on account of ill-health, resigned his office as Vicar Apostolic, and on February 9th, 1871, Fr. Woollett was named pro-Vicar Apostolic of Jamaica. He continued, after Fr. Dupeyron's death in 1872, to exercise the same functions till the arrival in the island of Fr. Porter, who by a Papal brief dated 8th September, 1877, was elected Vicar Apostolic of the Jamaica Mission.

CONVENT OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

On the 5th November, 1857, four Sisters of the Order of St. Francis landed in Kingston. They came from Glasgow, Scotland, with the intention of founding a Religious Community of Women in Jamaica, devoting themselves to the work of female education and also of visiting the sick when so requested. They have a Boarding School and a Middle Class Day School, and another Day School. The last-mentioned ranks as a First Class School under Government inspection; the average daily attendance is over 100. The Community numbers at present twelve Sisters and one Novice.

STATIONS OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN JAMAICA.

Name of Church, District and Parish.	Name of Clergyman.	Church Accommodation.	Accredited Members.
KINGSTON.			
Holy Trinity, Duke Street	Thomas Porter, V.A.	1,800	7,000
St. Martin's, East Queen Street	Jos. Dupont		
Convent Chapel, Duke Street	Fred. Hathaway	400	.
	Wm. Spillman	130	.
	V. Scheppach	.	.
St. Benedict's, Harbour Head	W. Spillman	100	80

STATIONS OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN JAMAICA, *continued.*

Name of Church, District and Parish.	Name of Clergyman.	Church Accommodation.	Accredited Members.
PORT ROYAL.			
Dockyard .	W. Spillman	.	.
ST. ANDREW.			
King's Weston .	V. Scheppach	150	300
Fellowship (New Church) .	V. Scheppach	90	80
Stony Hill Reformatory .	V. Scheppach	.	.
St. Thomas Aquinas (Whitehall) .	Jos. Dupont	150	100
SS. Peter and Paul, Hope Road .	...	.	.
Newcastle, Military Chapel .	T. Porter	200	varies.
PORTLAND.			
St. George's, Avocat .	T. Porter	300	150
May River .	Manoel Loidi	300	150
ST. CATHERINE.			
St. Joseph's, Spanish Town .	Francis Crispolti	100	140
Above Rocks .	W. Spillman	300	450
ST. MARY.			
Agualta Vale (station) .	Manoel Loidi	300	20
Preston Hill .	Manoel Loidi	150	80
Salisbury (station) .	Manoel Loidi	.	.
ST. ANN.			
St. Boniface, Alva .	Manoel Loidi	100	90
The Retreat .	Manoel Loidi	80	90
TRELAWNY.			
All Saints, Oxford .	Jos. S. Woollett	.	.
Shawfield (station) .	Jos. S. Woollett	20	120
ST. JAMES.			
Reading, Montego Bay .	Jos. S. Woollett	50	40
HANOVER.			
Chester Castle (station) .	Jos. S. Woollett	20	10
ST. ELIZABETH.			
Black River (station) .	Jno. Tauer	20	10
Pisgah (station) .	Jno. Tauer	120	70
WESTMORELAND			
Savanna-la-Mar .	Jno. Tauer	80	12
St. Mary's, Tophill .	Jno. Tauer	100	100
Seaford Town .	Jno. Tauer	100	200
Total .	.	5,160	9,292

WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

DR. THOMAS COKE was the founder of the Wesleyan Missions in the West Indies. When he left England on his second visit to America he never contemplated the West Indies as his destination. Adverse winds, a stormy sea, and a leaking ship compelled the Captain to head his vessel for Antigua, where on Christmas morning, 1786, Dr. Coke and the three Missionaries who accompanied him landed, instead of at Nova Scotia, the place for which they sailed.

The incident or accident of this voyage gave to the West Indies the three Wesleyan Missionaries who were intended for Nova Scotia. In 1788 Dr. Coke visited the Mission that had thus been planted in Antigua, and from Tortola sailed for Jamaica, where he arrived on the 19th January, 1789. His stay in Kingston was short but

effective for preparing the ground to be occupied by a Missionary, the Rev. William Hammett, who arrived in August of the same year, and was joined by the Rev. William Brazer, in 1791. Dr. Coke visited Jamaica again in 1792, and brought with him the Rev. T. Werrell, who died the following year, the first of many who in after years surrendered life in the service. On this second visit Montego Bay was the port of landing and he commenced preaching there. The Doctor and his companion journeyed on horseback from that place to Kingston across the Diablo. In 1793 he returned to the island in the interest of the Mission, and from Kingston journeyed to Montego Bay by way of the southside, taking the road across from Y.S. estate, and after commencing in form the Mission in Montego Bay he returned to Kingston by the northside, doing some work at Falmouth. By these preliminary labors the foundation of the Methodist Evangelical enterprise in Jamaica was laid.

The social and religious condition of Jamaica at this period is thus described by Peter Duncan: "The early British settlers, partook too much of the character of those roving barbarians from Spain and other European States who about two centuries ago frequented the West Indies in search of wealth. The constant importation of negroes from Africa introduced the debasing ignorance and wretchedness of heathenism. Slavery was accompanied with all those vices of which it is the fruitful parent. The sacred institution of marriage was almost unknown, and in the instances in which its forms were celebrated its obligations were on the part of the husband totally disregarded. Thus very few traces of Christianity were to be seen, and an unbridled licentiousness, unchecked by public censure, prevailed."

The first building owned by the Society in Jamaica was situated on the east side of the great square in the centre of Kingston called "The Parade." It was a spacious dwelling house but was altered and enlarged, and it gave besides residence for the Missionary a Chapel seventy-two feet by forty. It was opened in 1790 and shortly after its consecration was presented by a Grand Jury of Kingston as "injurious to the general peace and quiet of the inhabitants of the said town." The City Authorities forbade Wesleyan worship from 1807 to 1815 and the Chapel was closed. Coke Chapel, built in 1840, now stands on the site and helps to give character and credit to city and county.

Under Mr. Fish the Mission commenced its regular work in Montego Bay in 1794, Dr. Coke having twice visited that town as already mentioned. Mr. Fish also in 1797 commenced Wesleyan labours in St. Thomas, under encouragement from the Honorable Henry Shirley and John Scott, Esquire. In the year 1800 there were six hundred members and two Ministers in the island.

The first attempt at legalized persecution of Missions was made in 1802, by the passing of a bill by the House of Assembly forbidding the labours of the Missionaries. Under this bill one John Williams of Morant Bay—a free man of colour—was the first to suffer imprisonment for praying and singing hymns; for this crime five Magistrates of that town sentenced this coloured gentleman to hard labour in the workhouse for the space of one month. The Rev. Mr. Campbell suffered imprisonment at the same place for preaching, notwithstanding he had with him all the papers the Law demanded. In Kingston the Rev. Mr. Gilgrass was put in gaol for singing hymns at 6.15 p.m., this being in violation of the city ordinance.

The Mission perfected its organization in 1817 by the holding of its first district meeting. The Ministers in the district were Messrs. Wiggins, Shipman, White and Ratcliffe. There were then four circuits, Kingston, Spanish Town, Morant Bay and Grateful Hill, with an aggregate membership of four thousand one hundred and fifty-one.

The progress of the Society in Kingston demanded a second place of worship which resulted in the erection of Wesley Chapel in 1823, a structure that easily accommodates two thousand worshippers, and is, perhaps, the noblest place of worship in the British West Indies. In 1825 Sabbath Schools became prominent in the work of the Missionaries, and probably intensified the opposition of the ruling classes to the work of the Mission.

Whilst Missionaries generally of sixty years ago had to endure persecutions in various forms it fell to the Wesleyan Missionaries not only to have the common lot but also to carry sentence of imprisonment for their work. It is a matter of some

surprise, the severity and frequency with which Wesleyan Missionaries were, of all others, subjected to imprisonment. To the instances already given we have to add the sentencing of the Rev. Mr. Grimsdale to be imprisoned at St. Ann's Bay; Rev. Messrs. Whitehouse and Orton; Rev. Mr. Greenwood; Rev. James Rowden, not to mention other instances of this form of persecution. In connection with these imprisonments of agents, the Society's Chapels at Falmouth, St. Ann's Bay, Ebenezer, St. Ann, and at Oracabessa were destroyed. The violent opposition of that time (1823 to 1835) was possibly excited by the petitioning of the Legislature on the part of the free black and coloured population for their rights and privileges as British subjects. The public privations under which they then suffered were both numerous and oppressive. Whatever might have been the character, the intelligence or the property of a man of color he was not allowed to be a member of the Legislature, or to give a vote in the elections for the Assembly: he was disqualified for even the lowest stations of free white persons on estates, and there were also certain seminaries of public education from which his children were excluded. Although nothing could exceed the decorous and respectful behaviour of these classes in petitioning the Legislature to relieve them from these disabilities yet the indignation of the Assembly was excessive, and as the Wesleyan Societies embraced a greater number of those free persons than any other religious community then in the country much of the indignation fell on the Missionaries. As characteristic of the spirit and temper of the times which handled so roughly the Wesleyan Missionaries it is on public record that on the arrest of Miss Catherine Jarvis, of Ocho Rios, because she had given entertainment to the Missionaries, Kerr and Wood, there were put in evidence against her as a dangerous person a prayer book and a Sunday School spelling book found in her house.

Those times, however, passed away and the Mission at the Emancipation was early recognized as worthy of public confidence, and some who formerly opposed became friendly and did some things that atoned for the past. The Legislature itself made sundry money grants in aid of Chapel and School buildings.

In 1834 the Mission numbered twelve thousand eight hundred and thirty-five members, and in that year it commenced its educational work and reported one Day School and ninety-five scholars.

After Emancipation there was a rapid spread of the Society's work in the island, and then came a period of depression running side by side with the unfavourable condition of the commerce and agriculture of the country. But whilst declension in numbers took place, and Chapels and Schools ceased to be built and some of them fell into partial decay, being frail structures that had been hurriedly erected to meet the pressing demands of the times, there is evidence that vital godliness had not passed away from the Churches formed by the Society, and also that piety was not only deeper but rising in intelligence. Features of domestic life and social manners, which are the legitimate outcome of Christian influence, now exist that certify to the fruitfulness of past labors and encouraged to future enterprise. Since 1870 there have been a steady rise and development in all departments of the Society's Church work in the country, and the last Report (1885) gives nineteen thousand six hundred and forty-two full and accredited members; one thousand and forty-three probationers, and eleven thousand three hundred and forty-two Sabbath scholars; one hundred and seven Chapels and eighty-seven other preaching places.

BUILDINGS.

1. *Chapels.*—There are one hundred and six Wesleyan Methodist Chapels in the island. The best are those in Kingston, namely, Coke Chapel and Wesley Chapel, already noticed. Besides these there is a third well-built Chapel in the city, called Ebenezer, that will accommodate eight hundred persons. In the towns of St. Ann's Bay, Falmouth, Montego Bay and Morant Bay, there are also good Chapels. In the country districts the Chapels at Bath, Moneague, Williamsfield, Bluefields, Ramble, Upper Hopewell in Hanover, Duanvale, Dry Harbour Mountains, Annandale, Oracabessa, Hampstead and Lionel Town are very neat and substantial structures which do credit to the country as well as the denomination. Shortly after Emancipation the very commendable eagerness to overtake the religious needs of the times gave rise, as *already intimated*, to many poor and unenduring structures for Chapels, and within

recent years much money and energy have gone to increase the number of Chapels and to replace the old and frail ones. These later buildings are altogether an advance in durability and symmetry on the old structures. The following is a list of the principal recent erections :—

St. Andrew— Providence Somerset Stony Hill Unity Dallas Sans Souci.	Manchester— Wesley Mount Mandeville Frankfield Porus.	St. Mary— Oracabessa Hampstead Annotto Bay.
St. Ann— Edmondson Brown's Town Epworth St. Ann's Bay Hoolebury Alderton Moneague.	St. Elizabeth— Ginger Hill Mulgrave.	Hanover— Bethel.
St. Thomas— Rocky Point Senforth Morant Bay Port Morant.	Trelawny— Fraserville Ulster Spring.	St. James— Lethe Mount Reece Maroon Town.
	Clarendon— Mount Hume Lionel Town.	St. Catherine— Gratefull Hill Sargeantville Red Hills Mount Roser.
	Westmoreland— Sav-la-Mar Mearnsville Little London.	

Of these forty-one Chapels, the work of the last ten or twelve years, thirty-four are of stone in style more or less of the Gothic. Eleven of them represent extensions, being on new ground; the remaining thirty are buildings in place of old ones. Their average sittings are from three hundred to a thousand, and, in addition to these, there have been enlargements and improvements on almost all the other Chapels of the Connection in the island. These results have all been independent of foreign aid. The sum of £96,000 is the estimate of the value of the Wesleyan Chapel property in Jamaica.

The sittings provided are forty-six thousand. Further to assist in meeting the religious needs of the population there are numerous places in out-lying districts where the Ministers preach but which are not returned as Chapels, nor do the worshippers in these places appear in the returns.

On the Census Sabbath of 1881 there were present at the morning services in one hundred Chapels in the island twenty-four thousand worshippers, giving an average of two hundred and forty persons to each congregation in the island for that day. The evening service is in some places better attended than the morning, and as a rule the congregation is almost entirely composed of persons other than those assembled at morning service.

2. *Mission Houses.*—In the settlement and consolidation of the Mission, the purchase or building of residences for the Ministers has been part of the plan of the Society. There are twenty-six such residences, with considerable acreage in the aggregate. These are nearly all of them pleasantly situated, and several of them carry the singular history of having been properties owned formerly by persons totally opposed to Methodist evangelistic work. Twenty-seven thousand pounds is the estimated value of these dwellings.

3. *School Buildings* are attached to most of the stations, as are also Teachers' residences. Some of these Schools and Teachers' houses have been erected under the stimulus of Government aid; but for every £20 grant the local efforts have been good for £60, and the property in school work cannot be short of £16,000, to which £8,000 should be added for capital invested in the effort to provide higher education for boys at York Castle, St. Ann, and for girls at Barbican, near Kingston.

All property belonging to the Wesleyan Methodist Society in Jamaica is settled on Trustees, according to what is known as the "model deed"—a form of trust devised by Mr. Wesley himself and duly legalized by Act of Parliament.

Previous to 1868 the trust properties of the Society carried a considerable burden of debt. The Parent Society dealt with the difficulty in a liberal spirit and a grant of some £9,000, followed by local efforts amounting to between £5,000 and £6,000, entirely freed the connectional properties from debt, and liberated the energies of the

people to undertake the extensive Chapel and School buildings already enumerated. At the present time no debt is allowed to be incurred except it may be in works of progress, and all such obligations have to show a manageable proportion to the enterprise and its resources.

The damage to the Society's property by the Cyclone of 1880 is given at £8,000; this may be correct if we take the value of the buildings at the time of the destruction, but it will require much beyond that sum to replace the destroyed buildings.

THANKSGIVING FUND.

In the strengthening of the work of the Missions, it was proposed in 1880 to raise a sum of £5,000 as a Thanksgiving Fund whose objects should be; 1, to aid in establishing the High School for Girls; 2, to promote the erection of Teachers' Cottages where required; 3, a Sunday School and Book Depot; 4, to strengthen the Jamaica Chapel Fund which assists the erection of new Chapels in destitute districts and renders help in cases of calamity to Chapel buildings. The proposal was heartily supported but its realization is delayed because of the Cyclone calamity in August of the same year.

EDUCATIONAL.

1. *Day Schools.*—The first of these was reported in 1834, as has already been mentioned, with ninety five scholars. Immediately after a vigorous effort was made to contribute to the education of the population, then looking forward to the event of entire Emancipation. The Parent Society spent over £2,000 annually in this matter for some years. They appointed the Rev. J. H. Bewly for the inspection of the Schools, and upon his death H. Armstrong, Esquire, entered on the duty, and after him the late Rev. Jonathan Edmondson became Superintendent of Schools, and twice a year visited each School with marked advantage to the work, as is evidenced by the high per centage of youths from these Schools who successfully competed for the vacancies in the training institutions. The late House of Assembly aided the efforts of the body by a subsidy of £210 per annum, while the Society's grant was £1,200.

As to the result of education on the masses of the population that may be taken to have come under the influence of the Society's educational effort the following is given:—"By the Dissenters' Marriage Law of 1840 forms had to be signed by the parties married and by the witnesses to the marriage; originals of these registers are carefully preserved at the stations and the duplicates sent to the Record Office. We take the first seventeen marriages in 1840 from one of the Kingston registers, and only three of thirty-four signatures were given by the parties married, and they were painful efforts, those same three signatures. Of the same number of marriages in 1881 at the same station twenty-one signatures are given and they are not by any means painful efforts. Moreover, these marriages in 1881 are among people in the same grade of life as those in 1840, judging by the entries under 'calling.' Further, if we study the effect under the head of signature of witnesses the result is even more remarkable. The law of 1840 required that the witnesses should sign, and it is simply amusing to notice the contrivances to secure witnesses who could write. Certain persons evidently did duty on those occasions almost as steadily as the marriage officer. In 1881 there is no recurrence of the same names; each marriage easily finds its own witnesses among the friends of the bride and bridegroom. These registers in the rural districts are a revelation and a testimony."

II.—HIGHER EDUCATION.

1. York Castle for boys was commenced in 1876 under Dr. Kessen and has prospered, notwithstanding the trials incident to the infancy of such enterprises. It offers a liberal education in the mathematical and classical courses. Mr. Thomas Halliday, whose higher education was begun in this School, has successfully competed for the first Jamaica Scholarship of £200 for three years, and he is now in England pursuing his studies according to the terms of the Scholarship. There is a Theological Hall forming part of the Establishment, where accepted Candidates for the Ministry may secure certain important advantages.

2. Barbican High School for girls, situated four miles from Kingston on the higher Liguanea. The Cyclone completely destroyed the all-but-finished building for the School. In February of 1881 the enterprise was resumed and on the 29th of Sep-

tember the duties of the School were entered upon. The course of instruction comprises all the branches of a thorough English education. The present Establishment will carry comfortably thirty boarders, beside day pupils.

In 1885 these two Schools had a total of 105 pupils under instruction.

THE CONFERENCE.

In 1881 the financial administration of the district dealt with the sum of £20,000 from all sources for all purposes. The Mission was then in relation to the Parent Body, but for some years before, that Body had been increasing the local responsibilities in many ways. So far the experiment of increased responsibility had served to develop unlooked-for energies and forces, and the prominent members of the Body, Laymen and Ministers, became thoughtful about the future of their Church in Jamaica. The determination of the Parent Society in 1884 to grant to the Societies in Jamaica and the other West Indian Colonies their full status on the lines of the then recent changes in the British Conference was therefore received with general satisfaction. According to the new system the Societies in the West Indies are arranged into two Conferences carrying the responsibilities of self-government according to the laws, usages and discipline of Wesleyan Methodism. These two Conferences are severally designated (1) the Western Annual Conference; (2) the Eastern Annual Conference.

Jamaica with Turks Island, and Haiti with Santo Domingo, constitute the Western Annual Conference, which numbers 20,683 full and accredited members and 37 Ministers and Preachers on trial. It is officered by the Rev. George Sargeant, President; Rev. T. B. Butcher, Vice President; Rev. T. M. Geddes, Secretary. The first meeting was held in Kingston in February, 1885, and the second in Spanish Town in February, 1886.

The Conference is divided into four districts thus: Jamaica, No. I., Kingston; No. II., Montego Bay; No. III., St. Ann; No. IV., Haiti and Santo Domingo. The Chairmen of Districts are Rev. T. B. Butcher, Rev. R. M. Parnter, Rev. W. C. Murray, and the Rev. T. R. Picott.

GENERAL.

From 1832 to 1865 the Rev. Jonathan Edmondson presided over the affairs of the Mission with great fidelity and discretion. From 1869 to 1871, and again from 1874 to 1880, the Rev. George Sargeant was in charge. His administration was liberal, progressive and confident of the country's future and the Wesleyan Church in it.

A newspaper, "The Methodist Messenger," issued fortnightly under the editorship of the Rev. W. C. Murray, now exists under the auspices of the Connection in the island with a circulation of 1,000 copies.

A book concern for the sale of Wesleyan literature is established at No. 18 Church Street, Kingston. It is the property of the Connection and the Rev. T. M. Geddes is Book Steward.

STATISTICS, 1885.

Chapels	107	Attendant on public worship	60,200
Preaching places	97	Sabbath Schools	110
Ministers	32	Sabbath Scholars	11,372
Lay Preachers	179	Day Schools	102
Members	19,664	Pupils	8,516
Probationers	1,003	Value of Connectional property	£140,000

The postal addresses of the Wesleyan Ministers in Jamaica are:—

Rev. T. B. Butcher, Governor Barbican High School for Girls, Kingston P.O.	Rev. R. M. Parnter, Montego Bay.
Rev. T. M. Geddes, Book Steward, Kingston.	Rev. R. Hughes, Ocho Rios.
Rev. Joel Peters, Education Secy., Kingston.	Rev. S. L. Lindo, Brown's Town.
Rev. William Priestnal, Kingston.	Rev. S. T. Brown, Moneague.
Rev. John McIntosh, Spanish Town.	Rev. M. Barker, Hagley Gap.
Rev. A. Taylor, Army and Navy work, Port Royal.	Rev. George A. Ashley, Port Morant.
Rev. T. P. Russell, Savanna-la-Mar.	Rev. W. C. Murray, Theological Tutor and Governor Boys' High School, York Castle.
Rev. E. J. Southall, Luca.	Rev. A. W. Geddes, Bath.
Rev. J. Duff, St. Ann's Bay.	Rev. S. Sutton, Port Antonio.
Rev. S. Moodie, Black River.	Rev. G. Lockett, Glengoffe.
Rev. D. J. Reynolds, Missionary Secretary, Morant Bay.	Rev. H. W. Bleby, Mandeville.
	Rev. C. Reynolds, Ramble.

Rev. H. M. Cox, Yallahs.
 Rev. J. E. Howard, Claremont.
 Rev. O. Welch, Duncans.
 Rev. A. M. Smith, May Pen.

Rev. W. Melville, Manchioneal.
 Rev. S. Spratt, Brown's Town.
 Rev. W. H. Atkin, Falmouth.
 Rev. F. A. Lightborne, Mandeville.

Rev. H. T. Page, Port Maria.

BAPTIST MISSION.

THE first Missionary sent out from England to Jamaica by the Baptist Missionary Society was the Rev. John Rowe in the year 1814. The Mission was begun in the parishes of St. James and Trelawny, from which it speedily extended to Westmoreland and Hanover on the one side and St. Ann on the other. Nearly simultaneously it was commenced in Kingston and Spanish Town. From the latter it spread into Clarendon, St. John, St. Thomas-in-the-Vale and Manchester; from the former into St. Thomas-in-the-East and the mountains of St. Andrew and Port Royal. Thus its influence was early felt in almost every part of the island. In 1831 the Churches numbered nearly 11,000 members, representing adherents to the number of not fewer than 20,000. The representative men among the fathers and founders of the Baptist Mission in Jamaica were James Coultart, Joshua Tinson and James Mursell Phillippo on the southside, and William Knibb, Thomas Burchell and Walter Dendy on the northside. Of these Mr. Coultart died in 1823; Messrs. Knibb and Burchell in 1845-6, and Mr. Tinson in 1850. Mr. Phillippo died in 1879, in his 80th year, Mr. Dendy died January 26, 1882, having also reached the same age. In 1883 the Rev. E. Hewett, a Missionary of 40 years' standing, was suddenly removed by death, and in 1885 the Rev. J. E. Henderson of Montego Bay, another of the senior Ministers of the Mission, died in his 70th year, after a long and painful illness.

The years between 1814 and 1838 were years of strife and struggle for the abolition of slavery: and through all these years the Christian Missionary of every denomination was opposed and persecuted in a greater or less degree. The Baptist Missionary was assumed to be among the most zealous friends of the slaves and, on this account, was most fiercely assailed.

In the early years of the Mission every obstacle was offered, even by the Authorities to the free exercise of the public ministrations of its Ministers; and at a late period they were subjected to personal violence and imprisonment. In the slave insurrection of 1832 they had to vindicate themselves from accusations of complicity with it which, as it was proved, had not the shadow of a foundation; and the Chapels at Salter's Hill, Falmouth, Stewart Town, Montego Bay, Savanna-la-Mar, Fuller's Field, St. Ann's Bay, Lucea, Green Island and Hayes were either burned to the ground or pulled down. The value of the property thus destroyed was £14,000 *sterling*. After Emancipation these buildings were restored, partly by grants from the Imperial Treasury, and partly by voluntary contributions raised in England and Jamaica.

From this time, through various vicissitudes, the Baptist Mission has continued, side by side with other religious bodies, to make progress. At the end of 1880 there were in connection with the Churches of the Jamaica Baptist Union 25,000 accredited members, besides between 4,000 and 5,000 inquirers, and 12,000 Sunday scholars, representing about 60,000 adherents.

The Baptist Mission from its commencement has aimed at the social elevation of the people by means of both Day and Sunday Schools. Of this the Metropolitan School Room at Spanish Town, and the spacious School Rooms in East Queen Street, Kingston, with many others in various parts of the island, are monumental. In the year 1865-6, prior to the present system of Government inspection, there were 50 Schools in operation with 2,451 scholars on the books, and 1,459 in average attendance.

With the exception of a few small "Native Baptist" congregations nearly all the Baptist Churches of the island are now in association with the Jamaica Baptist Union, which has for its object the promotion of unity of exertion in whatever may best serve the cause of Christ in general, and the interest of the Baptist denomination in particular. The affairs of this Union are managed by a Chairman and Secretary, annually chosen, and a Committee consisting of Ministers of regularly organized Baptist Churches, who have been proposed by a member of the Board and elected by three-

fourths of the members present in annual session, together with such other persons holding office in connection with the Public Institutions of the Baptist Body as have been similarly elected, and one Delegate appointed by each Church of the Union. In this Union it is fully recognized that every separate Church has, within itself, the power and authority to exercise all ecclesiastical discipline, rule and government and to put in execution all the laws of Christ necessary to its own edification. According to this Constitution each Church forms an independent congregation, and the Union exercises only such controlling influence as may be agreed upon at its annual meetings, and to which the Churches respectively give consent. Without, therefore, the exercise of ecclesiastical authority it is, nevertheless, a salutary and potential influence for the furtherance of its objects.

In connection with the Baptist Churches thus associated the most important Institution is the Jamaica Baptist Missionary Society, the objects of which are to provide for the spiritual destitution of various parts of the island; to support the Calabar Institution and Day Schools; to send the Gospel to Africa, and also to the islands by which we are surrounded. Its yearly income averages about £1,600. Pastors of Churches are supported by their respective congregations.

There is also a Sunday School Society for collecting statistics and stimulating the Churches in their Sunday School work; also a Day School Society to collect statistics and to make small grants-in-aid to new Schools not sufficiently advanced to come under Government inspection.

The published Report of the Jamaica Baptist Union for the year ending 31st December, 1885, states that there were 142 Churches in connection with it; That during the year the additions to the Churches were 3,534 and the losses 3,084, leaving a net increase of 450. The total number of Church members or communicants was 31,006 and inquirers 4,467. The Chapel accommodation was estimated at 54,075. There were 92 Sunday Schools with a roll of 1,407 Teachers and 15,407 scholars. The Day Schools under Government inspection numbered 161, with 13,629 scholars on the books, and an average attendance of 7,890. The grants-in-aid from the Government amounted to £4,204 11s. 8d.

The work of building has recently been carried on with considerable activity in connection with rather a large number of stations.

At Port Antonio the exterior of the Chapel has been painted and the foundation of a Teacher's cottage has been laid. At Port Maria the Chapel has been painted and new windows put in, and fair progress has been made with the Chapel at Mount Lebanon. At Stoke's Hall vigorous efforts are being made to complete the new Chapel, and at Leith Hall to purchase a mission cottage as well as to erect a new place of worship. At Monklands money and materials are being gathered for a new Chapel, and at Yallahs Valley a Schoolmaster's house has been finished.

Near Old Harbour, at Rosewell, stones have been gathered, lime burnt and lumber secured for a new Chapel, and at Pot House Pen the foundation stone has been laid of a new Chapel 50 by 30 feet. In connection with the Spanish Town First Church the people have cheerfully commenced the expensive work of putting the Chapel and mission premises in sound repair. The Mount Hermon Chapel has "progressed" and at Lucky Valley a small mission house has been completed and materials are being collected for a new Chapel. A fine Chapel, 60 feet by 30, has been completed at Prospect in Clarendon and "building work is going on at three other stations."

At Smithville, First Church, a new mission house, and at Brown's Hall a new Chapel, are making progress. The new stone Church at Waltham has been so far completed as to allow the congregation to worship in it. At Mount Moriah, St. Ann, "the new Chapel is getting up;" at Gibraltar a new Teacher's house has been erected and the lumber has been prepared for the enlargement of the mission house, and at Bethany a new vestry has been built. At Worsup the people have erected a small house for their Minister.

At Mount Carey the day schoolroom has been thoroughly repaired and painted. At Mount Peto half the Chapel has been re-shingled and a new schoolroom nearly finished. A substantial schoolroom and two Teachers' cottages have been built in connection with the Watford Hill congregation. The spacious Chapel at Savanna-la-Mar has been re-seated throughout. Foundation stones of new Sanctuaries have been laid

at Sharon and Burn's Savanna, St. Elizabeth, and at Wallingford a large amount of free labour and £40 in cash have been given towards the completion of the Chapel.

The following are the recognized Baptist Ministers with their postal addresses:—

Name.	Address.	Name.	Address.
Ashley, James ..	Chapelton	Harris, H. B. ..	Manchioneal
Balfour, J., M.A. ..	Calabar College, Kingston	Hathaway, W. F. ..	Cave Valley
Bennett, James G. ..	Dry Harbour	Head, W. ..	Cave Valley
Brown, Andrew ..	Trinity Ville	Henderson, G. E., B.A. ..	Brown's Town
Brown, Charles ..	Montego Bay	Henderson, G. R. ..	Falmouth
Brown, W. N. ..	Montego Bay (Salter's Hill)	Henderson, W. D. ..	Oracabessa
Burke, Windsor ..	Lucea	Hewett, E. Jesse ..	Anchovy
Collie, G. S. ..	Falmouth	House, George ..	Middle Quarters
Chapman ..	Spanish Town	Hutchins, Thos. C. ..	Montego Bay
*Denniston, J. M., M.A. ..	Mandeville	James, R. R. ..	Buff Bay
Duckett, Angus ..	Four Paths	Johnson, Thos. S. ..	Lluidas Vale
Duhaney ..	Golden Spring	Kendon, J. J. ..	Linstead
†East, David J. ..	Kingston (Calabar College)	*Kingdon, John ..	Falmouth
Fray, Ellis ..	Duncans	Kirkham, A. G. ..	Sav.-la-Mar
Gayle, J. H. ..	Montego Bay	Morris, S. C. ..	Grange Hill
Gilling, W. A. ..	Porus	O'Meally, Patrick ..	Ulster Spring
Gooden, A. M. ..	Kingston	Mowl ..	Linstead
Gordon, Joseph ..	Ewarton	Palmer, Edwin ..	Kingston (Hannover Street)
Griffiths, Thos. G. ..	St. Ann's Bay	Phillips, H. M. ..	Cave Valley
Schoburgh, P. F. ..	Old Harbour	Porter, John J. ..	Hope Bay
Sobey, J. H. ..	Montego Bay	†Roberts, J. Seed ..	Kingston (Calabar College)
Steele, J. J. ..	Rio Bueno	Tucker, W. A. ..	Spanish Town
Tate, S. S. ..	Porus	Turner, George ..	Chapelton
Teall, William ..	Annotto Bay	Washington, S. J. ..	Port Antonio
Thomas, S. W. ..	Santa Cruz	Watson, A. P. ..	Blue Mountain Valley
Tomlinson, B. R. ..	Port Antonio	Webb, W. M. ..	Stewart Town
		Williams, Philip ..	Chester Castle.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

THE Presbyterian Church of Jamaica dates from 1823. In that year the Scottish Missionary Society (which, in 1796, was formed by Presbyterians of various sections in Edinburgh) received a request from several proprietors of estates in Jamaica to send out a Minister to instruct their slaves. This Society had, in 1800, sent to this island the Rev. Joseph Bethune, a Minister of the Church of Scotland, with two Catechists. Three weeks after they landed in Kingston Mr. Clark, one of the Catechists, died of a malignant fever then raging, and very soon after Mr. Bethune followed.

The survivor, Mr. Reid, began to meet with people in Kingston for the worship of God and religious instruction, and opened a Day School; but he was greatly hindered by the operation of certain Acts of the Island Legislature. Mr. Reid at length accepted the position of Teacher in Wolmer's School and held it during his life.

In January, 1824, the Rev. George Blyth was sent to Trelawny to work among the people on the estate of Hampden, belonging to Archibald Stirling, Esquire, of Keir, on Content, which belonged to his cousin, William Stirling, Esquire, and on Dundee, the property of William Stothert, Esquire. These gentlemen bore half the expense of the Mission, and the first of them conveyed the land on which the Church building now stands; it was erected in 1827 and can accommodate 1,000 sitters.

The same Society sent the Rev. John Chamberlain to Port Maria, and Archibald Stirling, Esquire, and other members of his family gave liberal aid towards his maintenance, in order that his services might be secured for the instruction of the people on their Frontier estate.

The Rev. James Watson was sent to Lucea; the Rev. Hope Masterton Waddell

* Retired from the Pastorate.

† Principal of Calabar College.

‡ Tutor of Normal School and Assistant Minister.

to Cornwall, the property of Samuel Barrett, Esquire, in St. James; the Rev. John Simpson to Green Island, and on Mr. Chamberlain's death to Port Maria; the Rev. Thomas Leslie to Green Island, to succeed Mr. Simpson; the Rev. John Cowan to Carron Hall in St. Mary; and the Rev. Warrand Carlile to Brownsville in Hanover. At all these places flourishing congregations had been gathered and Churches built by 1845. In that year there were in Trelawny one, in St. James two, in Hanover three and in St. Mary three, another having arisen as an offshoot from Mr. Cowan's at Carron Hall, making in all nine congregations.

The United Presbyterian Synod, whose contributions had been the chief revenue of the Scottish Missionary Society, having resolved to act through its own Church organization sent, in 1835, two ordained Missionaries, one to the parish of Manchester and the other to Westmoreland. These both gathered congregations, the former at New Broughton and the other at Stirling. Subsequently others were sent out and they laboured so successfully that by the year 1848 they had organized eight regular congregations.

In 1847 the Scottish Missionary Society handed over all its Church buildings and congregations to the care of the Synod of the United Presbyterian Church, and these together with others since gathered or added, in all now forty-three, form the Presbyterian Church of Jamaica. They are scattered over ten of the parishes of the island. Besides what are counted regularly organized congregations there are twenty-seven outstations where meetings are conducted for the worship of God and religious instruction.

Since 1846 there has been constantly a European Minister of the Jamaica Presbyterian Church in the island of the Grand Cayman. There are under his care 620 communicants, and also a Day School under the management of a Teacher from Jamaica. The present Minister is the Rev. H. L. McMillan.

THE ACADEMY.—By the year 1839 the Ministers of the Presbyterian Mission had set their heart on a Missionary Academy. It was commenced in 1841 at Bonham Spring in St. Ann, and was carried on there till it was removed to Montego Bay. About twelve students were constantly maintained under training to be Teachers of Day Schools, at a cost to the Church in Scotland of about £30 each per annum. From 1867 to 1876, inclusive, the average annual cost to the Home Church was £386; to which has to be added the sum of £99 in fees and contributions from the congregations in this island. Many young men also received a superior education at that Academy until it was removed to Manchester, where it was restricted to Missionary Students. It ceased to be carried on in 1875.

DAY SCHOOLS.—Those Ministers sent to the island by the Scottish Missionary Society received pecuniary aid from the British Government to provide Schools and Teachers for the young people after Emancipation. That Society received for this object £6,630. When the abolition of Slavery rendered it possible to offer education to the children, all the Ministers of the Presbyterian Church sought to have as many Schools as possible in the districts where they were located. The Teachers were mostly those trained at the Academy, first for many years by George Miller, Esq., and then till 1875 by Rev. George B. Alexander, M.A., in the parish of Manchester. The Teachers were supported by the fees and by salary grants from the Church's funds in Scotland. Only once, so far as the writer knows, did the Schools maintained by the Presbyterian Church receive any share of the small grants made by the Legislature of Jamaica, when, in Sir Henry Barkly's time, the sum of £200 was given without its being asked for. And after the present system came into operation the Mission Board of the United Presbyterian Church in Scotland continued to give £10 per annum to each of their old Schools. This grant ceased from October, 1880. The amount obtained in fees from these Schools has averaged £500 per annum. In 1885 it was £540. The Schools number 80. On registers, 6,202.

THEOLOGICAL EDUCATION.—In 1840 one of the Ministers, the late Rev. W. Jameson, was appointed Theological Tutor and met the students, who were Catechists, at his station in St. Mary, till he left the island in 1846. In 1852 the late Rev. Alexander Renton was sent from Scotland and conducted this department for about twelve years. He was succeeded by the Rev. Adam Thomson of Montego Bay. In 1877 the Theological School was re-modelled. Premises were bought in Kingston and a three years' course of study—in each year nine months—was arranged under

the present Tutor, the Rev. Alexander Robb, M.A., D.D. The students are taught the sacred languages and read largely in the Hebrew and Greek Scriptures. They study systematic and pastoral theology; are carried daily along a course of careful exegetic study of selected books of the Old and New Testaments; and are instructed in those matters embraced under the criticism of the text of the Scriptures, and introduction, besides the writing of sermons and discussion of these.

CONSTITUTION.—Each congregation is under the government of a "Session of Elders," chosen by the communicants, at whose meetings the Minister presides. From any decision of the Session there is an appeal to the Presbytery of the district, which consists of the Ministers and an Elder from each of the congregations; and from their decision there is an appeal to the Synod, which meets once a year, and consists of all the Ministers and an Elder from each congregation, presided over by a Moderator elected annually. There are four Presbyteries, Eastern, Northern, Western and Southern, and in these the Elders and Ministers all vote as one order. The same is the rule of voting in the Synod.

STATISTICS: PERSONAL AND FINANCIAL.—On the roll of the Synod there are forty-five congregations, and thirty-two ordained Ministers, of whom 19 have been sent by the Mother Church. and 13 are natives of the island. There are five students in the College; 16 Catechists and 325 ruling Elders in the various congregations. The Synod has undertaken to support two Missionaries in Old Calabar, Western Africa, and one in Rajpootana. The communicants at 1st October, 1885, numbered 8,868; the candidates, 1,477; the attendance, 11,382; Sunday Schools, 59; Sabbath classes, 633; adults in these classes, 2,206; children, 4,774; Teachers, 652; money given for all purposes, £6,935. There is Church accommodation for nearly 20,000.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—The Synod has an Executive Committee for the management of its missionary operations and for the supervision of its financial affairs. Of this Committee the Rev. Adam Thomson is Chairman and the Rev. William Gillies Secretary.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES AND MINISTERS.

Parish.	Church.	Minister.	Number Church will contain.	Number generally attending.	Number in Sunday School, Children and Adults.	Post Office.
	Moderator	Richard Drummond	—	—	—	Green Island
	Clerk	Wm. Gillies	—	—	—	Kingston
	THE NORTHERN PRESBYTERY.					
Trelawny	Falmouth	Wm. Y. Turner, M.D.	600	330	94	Falmouth
	Bellevue	John Smith	500	380	52	Falmouth
	Reid's Friendship	"	450	140	69	"
	Hampden	James Ballantyne	1,000	800	400	Hampden
St. James	Somerton	"	250	200	289	"
	Goodwill	"	200	100	...	"
	Mount Zion	Q. R. Noble	750	500	210	Little River
	Montego Bay	Adam Thomson	550	360	172	Montego Bay
	Mount Horeb	Robt. Gordon	250	240	117	Montego Bay
Westmoreland	Mount Hermon	"	400	260	131	"
	THE WESTERN PRESBYTERY.					
Westmoreland	Friendship	Leonard Miller	550	360	100	Sav.-la-Mar
	Stirling	Vacant	460	100	90	Grange Hill
	Little London	John McDonald	200	170	73	Luca
	Riverside	"	500	400	113	"
Hanover	Luca	Wm. R. Thomson	700	450	370	"
	Green Island	Richd. Drummond	300	143	52	Green Island
	Negril	"	250	130	105	"
	Brownsville	Geo. McNeill	570	500	320	Luca

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES AND MINISTERS, *continued*.

Parish.	Church.	Minister.	Number Church will contain.	Number generally attending.	Number in Sunday School, Children and Adults.	Post Office.
Manchester.	THE SOUTHERN	PRESBYTERY.				
	New Broughton	R. Johnstone, B.D.	800	600	510	Cross Keys
	Alligator Pond	"	250	150	...	"
	Grove Town	"	300	150	57	"
	Marley Hill	"	200	60	...	"
	Ebenezer	G. B. Alexander, M.A.	520	400	180	May Hill
	Mount Olivet	Andrew Baillie	500	400	305	Shooter's Hill
	Coleville	"	350	200	97	"
Kingston	Baillieston	"	300	300	150	"
	Victoria Town	J. K. Braham	300	250	160	Milk River
	THE EASTERN	PRESBYTERY.				
	Pastor Emeritus	John Simpson	—	—	—	Kingston
Clarendon	Professor of Theology, Training College	Alexander Robb, M.A., D.D.	—	—	—	Kingston
	Secy. of Synod's Executive Committee	Wm. Gillies	—	—	—	Kingston
	St. Andrew's Church	James Cochrane	500	350	165	Kingston
	College Mission Church	Dr. Robb	300	150	50	Kingston
St. Ann	Mt. Carmel	Jas. Robertson	350	300	200	Chapelton
	Light-of-the-Valley	H. H. Hamilton	200	150	80	Chapelton
	Chapelton	E. B. Heighington	250	200	60	Chapelton
	Lauriston	T. F. Roxburgh	220	140	120	Claremont
St. Mary	Port Maria	Henry Scott	600	350	152	Richmond
	Hampstead	"	350	150	78	"
	Carron Hall	James Martin	900	570	335	P. T. Grove
	Seafield	"	200	160	108	"
St. Mary	Salem	George S. Turner	300	180	94	Port Maria
	Eliot	"	150	100	80	"
	Camberwell	James Martin	150	60	46	P. T. Grove
	Goshen	John Aird	550	250	140	Gayle
St. Andrew	Rose Hill	George Davidson	550	300	125	Richmond
	Brainerd	H. B. Wolcott, B.A.	200	130	100	"
	Chesterfield	"	300	90	110	Golden Spg.
	Brandon Hill	O. C. Dolphy	150	50	95	"
St. Catherine	Cedar Valley	M. G. Mitchell	250	220	115	Linstead
	Ewing's Caymanas	James D. Robertson	300	200	59	Spanish Town
Under supervision of Northern Presbytery.	THE GRAND	CAYMAN				
	George Town	H. L. McMillan	300	170	Aggregate 435.	Kingston.
	Bodden Town	"	250	90		
	Prospect	"	250	100		
	West Bay	"	200	60		
	East End and Green Bay	"	800	210		
Total			19,870	12,810	6,720	

UNITED METHODIST FREE CHURCHES.

THE United Methodist Free Churches were formed in 1857 by the union in England of two previously existing bodies—the Wesleyan Methodist Association, dating from 1835, and the Wesleyan Reformers, dating from 1849.

They have now a membership of over 76,000, of whom over 9,000 are on the foreign Mission Stations. The Mission in Jamaica dates from 1836, and at present consists of nine circuits comprising thirty-five stations under ten Ministers. The membership in the island numbers 3,191 communicants and 202 probationers. The amount raised in 1885 for ministerial support, educational purposes, Chapel and Day School building, &c., was over £2,000. A sum of £1,250 was also contributed by the Home Committee in aid of the foregoing objects. At most of the stations a day school is maintained in a fair state of efficiency. Each Church in the denomination conducts its internal affairs through its local courts without interference from any central authority. Connectional matters are under the control of a general District Meeting composed of the Ministers and the freely elected Delegates of the Churches. Three-fourths of the members of this meeting are Laymen.

The following is a list of Ministers and their Stations for the current year :—

Ministers.	Stations.	Members.	Post Office.
Rev. W. Griffith (Superintendent of the Mission)	Kingston Ewarton	379	Kingston.
Rev. James Proudfoot	Brown's Hall Doddington Old Works Mount Pleasant Kentish	344	Old Harbour.
Rev. C. A. Winn	Ebenezer St. Marks Unity	399	Chapelton.
Rev. D. B. Douse	Mizpah Allman Hill Liberty Hall Bethuel Belmont	529	Glengoffe.
Rev. James Roberts	Gordon Town Constitution Hill Maryland Content	336	Gordon Town.
Rev. R. H. McLaughlin	Mount Regale Lewisburg Rock River Job's Hill	580	Richmond.
Rev. J. W. Mold	Stony Hill Cavaliers Enfield Mount Prospect Pontefract Devon	365	Kingston.
Rev. John Myers Rev. Thomas Rogers (Supernumerary)	Pinnockville Bartonville Brittonville Beecher Town	253	Claremont.
Rev. R. T. Christie	Boca del Tora	208	Boca del Tora, U.S. Colombia.

Of the 32 Schools maintained by the denomination eight are second and the remainder third class. The number of scholars on the books is 2,381. The amount of Government grant earned by these Schools in 1884-5 was £582, while in the same year the sum of £277 was granted by the Home Committee for the purpose of augmenting Teachers' salaries.

THE LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

X THE London Missionary Society commenced its operations in Jamaica in the year 1834, and from that time to the present has continued steadily to pursue its course. This Society is distinguished by its catholicity, and at its formation enlisted the sympathies and secured the co-operation of Christians of various sections of the Church of Christ. The fathers and founders of this Society, when they commenced their work in 1795, laid it down as a fundamental principle that the Society, as such, should be strictly undenominational, but that it should be left to converts from among the heathen to adopt that form of Church Government which to them should seem most agreeable to the Word of God, the sole object of this Society being to spread the knowledge of Christ among the heathen and other unenlightened nations.

Since the formation of the Society, however, other Societies of denominational character have been founded, and practically have left the support of the London Missionary Society to the congregational body of Christians, whose catholicity of spirit allows them to work with and support a Society with an undenominational basis.

All the Churches which were originated by the London Missionary Society in Jamaica have adopted the congregational form of Church polity, and are known as Congregational or Independent Churches—the distinction of terms being that “Congregational” denotes the rights, duties and privileges of individual members of Churches; “Independent” the freedom of individual Churches from external control, such as Synod or Conference or Presbytery.

For many years the Churches enjoyed the fostering care of the Society; but about ten years ago the Directors believing that their work in the West Indies was practically accomplished, and feeling the urgency of claims upon their resources, from purely missionary spheres, determined to withdraw altogether from these fields of labour. This decision was, on the whole, accepted cheerfully by the Churches in Jamaica, and one by one they came under the new system of self-support. The Congregationalists have been practically the first denomination to take this difficult yet necessary step in the island, and it is believed that their example has been stimulating and helpful to other Christian sections in the same direction.

For the purpose of mutual stimulus and sympathy, in the year 1877 the Churches formed themselves into a Union, and adopted as its basis the principles of Faith and Order which are accepted by the “Congregational Union of England and Wales.” The meetings of the Jamaica Congregational Union are generally held at the beginning of the year. The chief features of business of these meetings are the voting of grants-in-aid to needy Churches, the address of the Chairman, the reading of Papers, followed by discussion on religious and educational subjects, and the holding of a public meeting for the exposition of Congregational principles.

The financial depression which the Churches experienced in common with other communions, from 1880 to 1883, caused the Union to appeal to the Parent Society for temporary aid. The appeal met with a generous response and a Deputation was sent out to the West Indies to investigate the needs and the condition of the Societies' old Churches. As a result of the Report of this Deputation the London Missionary Society decided to aid the Union for a few years longer by an annual grant, to be distributed among the associated Churches; and the Society also kindly promised to select men for vacant Churches which required the services of European Ministers.

It might be added that for several years there has been in operation, in connection with the North Street Congregational Church, a “Depôt for Pure Literature,” and many thousands of Bibles and useful books and periodicals have been by this means circulated all over the island. This Depôt is to be worked in future in connection with the Union, and it is hoped that it may thus attain to yet more extended usefulness. In connection with the Union in this island there are 15 Churches and a

number of out-stations and cottage meeting-houses. The principal preaching places are stated below. There are eight fully accredited Pastors, nine Catechists, 2,927 Church members, and 761 candidates and inquirers. The Sabbath School Teachers number 225 and the Sabbath School scholars 2,618. There are 22 Day Schools in connection with the Society, with an average attendance of about 1,000 scholars,—the number registered being 1,800.

The following Table gives particulars as to the names and stations of the Ministers, the Society, and the attendance at Chapels and Sunday Schools:—

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S STATIONS.

Station.	Accommodation in Chapel.	Average Attendance.	Number attending Sunday Schools.	Minister's Name.
Kingston	600	425	180	Horace Peckover
Shortwood	400	50	49	
Whitefield	1,000	700	270	
Mount Airey	135	40	20	James Watson
Richmond Park	85	60	40	
Spring Grove	60	35	...	
Ridgemount	1,000	600	150	C. A. Wookey
New Green	200	120	45	
Broad Leaf	200	100	20	
Royal Flat	100	80	20	C. A. Wookey
Richmond	200	90	40	
Heart's-Ease	100	50	12	
Lewiston	20	J. J. K. Fletcher
Davyton	650	400	280	
Blue Mountain	150	110	...	
Four Paths	500	250	130	F. W. Tyler
Brixton Hill	450	230	100	
Rock	70	35	50	
Content	50	30	...	Alex. Eastwood
Chapelton	500	300	100	
Bread-Nut Bottom	250	130	60	
Woodgrove	150	110	60	A. P. Thomas
Mount Zion	600	400	157	
Tare Mount	450	400	100	
Grenthain	150	100	40	W. C. Harty.
First Hill	450	120	40	
Dry Harbour	500	100	25	
Claremont	200	80	20	
Total	9,200	5,145	2,059	

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

"The Christian Church" or "The Church of the Disciples of Christ," represents in Jamaica a religious movement which was commenced in America in the year 1809. The originator of this movement was Alexander Campbell, who, deploring the division of the Church of Christ into its many sections, earnestly advocated the necessity and possibility of organized "Christian Union by a return to the simple religion of Jesus as He gave it to the world at the beginning—its faith in its purity—its practice without change." In the first manifesto issued in advocacy of this movement its leaders said: "We do sincerely declare that there is nothing we have hitherto received as matter of faith and practise which is not expressly taught and enjoined in the word of God, either in expressed terms or approved precedent, that we would not heartily relinquish that so we might return to the original constitutional unity of the Christian Church and in this happy unity enjoy full communion with all our brethren in peace and charity. * * * Nothing ought to be required as a term of union, communion and co-operation that is not as old as the New Testament." The sentiment thus introduced rapidly spread and Churches were formed, which have continued to increase, till now their membership gives them the fifth place amongst the Religious Bodies in the United States. According to the last cen-

sus they numbered 4,861 congregations, 3,658 ordained Ministers and 567,448 communicants. They sustain 42 colleges with 6,595 matriculates for the year 1884-85.

The work in Jamaica was begun about the year 1858 by the Rev. J. O. Beardslee, under the auspices of the General Christian Missionary Association of the United States. He established a Church in Kingston, and opened several Mission stations in the mountain districts. On Mr. Beardslee leaving the island the General Missionary Society, for want of funds and suitable agents, discontinued its support, and for a number of years there was no progress made in the Mission in Jamaica.

In 1874 the Christian Women Board of Missions was formed at Indianapolis, Indiana, by a few Christian Women who felt a desire to take a definite share in the work of spreading the Gospel and the upbuilding of Christian Churches on New Testament principles. Their enquiries brought to their knowledge the work that had been done and abandoned in Jamaica, and they felt called upon to make the resuscitation and extension of this work their first enterprise. Their efforts have since been extended to Montana and other places in the West, and also to India and Japan.

In the year 1876 the Rev. W. H. Williams was sent out to take charge of the Mission in Jamaica and he continued to labour, principally in Kingston, with earnestness and success for about four years. He repaired and enlarged the Church premises, then in Church Street, and established an Elementary School for girls, which was in operation till 1881. During this period the Church at Oberlin, then under the care of Mr. James Tilly, associated itself with the Mission; and several other stations in the country were either opened or taken up at the request of the people connected with them. When Mr. Williams left there were seven stations with about 500 members, and four Elementary Schools connected with the Mission.

Mr. Williams was succeeded by the Rev. J. G. Tomlinson, who arrived in 1880. His stay was brief and but few changes occurred during his ministrations. In the autumn of 1881 a special delegate was sent from the Kingston congregation to the United States to solicit the increased aid of the C. W. B. M. and to secure a competent Superintendent for the Jamaica Mission. In response to this request Professor W. K. Azbill was chosen and sent out in February, 1882, and entered with zeal and ability on his work, which he continued till May 1886. During this period the Mission was more fully organized and placed in a more satisfactory and permanent basis. Several new stations were taken up and the whole arranged in districts of which the principal are Kingston, Kalorama, Providence and Oberlin. Suitable mission houses were erected in the three first mentioned districts; in Kingston a more suitable Chapel was secured, which was altered, repaired and renovated, and Chapels were erected at Mamby Vale, Providence, Chesterfield and King's Gate. A school house was erected at Manning's Hill, and some work done on other buildings. These building operations were carried on principally by means of aid received from the Board in America.

For a portion of this time the Rev. W. S. Houchins laboured in the field, leaving in July, 1885. About this time the Rev. C. E. Randall, for many years a Minister in connection with the Baptist denomination in this island, united himself with this Body and took charge of the Churches in the Kalorama district; and some time before the Rev. J. Thompson of Halfway-Tree, with his Churches, was also received. Early in the year 1886 the Rev. J. W. Jenkins arrived from the States to take charge of the Providence district; and later in the year the Rev. R. E. Swartz was sent out to succeed Professor Azbill in the pastorate of the Kingston Church. The American Board appointed the Rev. C. E. Randall to be Mr. Azbill's successor as their general Agent in this island.

At the close of 1885 the Churches connected with this Mission numbered fourteen. Several stations that were commenced proving unsatisfactory had been discontinued. The membership was about one thousand, considerable decrease having taken place owing to the "exodus to Colon." These Churches have been formed into "The Jamaica Christian Missionary Association," the objects of which are the spread of the Gospel, the promotion of the general interests of the Churches, and the sustentation of Day Schools. As the Agents employed by the American Board are wholly

supported by that Board all the funds raised in connection with the Association are expended on building operations, the support of native helpers and in aiding Day Schools.

The following are the Ministers connected with the Association :—

President and Treasurer—Rev. C. E. Randall. Secretary—Rev. J. W. Jenkins.

Station.	Minister.	Postal Address.	No. of Mem- bers.	Sunday School Scho- lars.	Day School Scho- lars.
Kingston	R. E. Swartz	Kingston	105	...	...
King's Gate	"	"	28	70	...
Mount Olivet	C. E. Randall	Bull Bay	77	84	...
New Bethel	"	"	40	37	...
Mount Zion	"	"	103	40	30
Bloxburgh	"	"	57	45	...
Providence	J. W. Jenkins	Kingston	70	30	...
Mamby Vale	"	"	66	50	44
Chesterfield	"	"	124	50	25
Oberlin	R. M. Chamberlain	Golden Spring	95	30	71
Bethany	"	"	70	20	56
Ebenezer	"	"	30	26	...
Mullett Hall	"	"	50	20	...
Manning's Hill	J. Thompson	Halfway Tree	94	20	85

MORAVIAN CHURCH.

THE Protestant Episcopal Church of the Unitas Fratrum, or United Brethren (commonly called Moravians), originated in Bohemia in the year 1457, sixty years before Martin Luther affixed his thesis to the door of the Church in Wittenberg. It arose mainly from the preaching and labors of John Huss, whose martyrdom at Constance, on July 6th, 1415, is numbered among its memorial days.

At the beginning of the thirty years' war in 1618 the Unitas Fratrum had spread extensively in Bohemia, Moravia and Poland. But at the very commencement of that herculean struggle it was almost extirpated by the power and persecutions of the bigoted Papist Emperor Ferdinand.

Its episcopate, however, continued to exist, until in the beginning of the last century the German Count Zinzendorf was in the providence of God made the means of renewing the Unity.

Its new centre was in Saxony, close to the Bohemian border, where a faithful remnant from Moravia and Bohemia found a home at a place on Count Zinzendorf's estate, to which settlement of emigrants the name Herrnhut* was given.

The renewed Church very soon developed a remarkable missionary activity. It began its labors in 1732 among the slaves of St. Thomas, in the West Indies, and in the following year sent its Missionaries to Greenland. Its messengers were found in India, in Ceylon, in Algiers, in Egypt, in Persia, in Guinea, among the North American Indians, in Siberia, and among the Calmuck Tartars; also in Lapland, in the Caucasus, in Abyssinia and in China.

At the present day, numerically one of the smallest Protestant Churches, it has three branches, namely, in Germany, in Great Britain and in the United States. Within a few years several small congregations have been gathered in Bohemia from the population around the regions of the old Unity. The number of communicants in the Home Churches is 20,109, with a Church connection of 31,715. In the Mission Churches there are 28,820 communicants and 81,552 in connection. There are also 70,000 persons on the Continent of Europe, in the connection known as Diaspora. The total number of souls under Moravian teaching may be summed up to be 183,267. Those belonging to the Diaspora are not members of the Unity.

In July, 1885, there were 115 mission stations in the following countries: Greenland, Labrador, Canada, the Indian Territory of the United States, Central America (Mosquito Coast), Jamaica, the Lesser Antilles, Demerara, Surinam, South Africa, Australia and Thibet. At these stations there were employed 282 European and American Missionaries, males and females, and 34 ordained Native Clergymen and

* Protection of the Lord.

Assistants. A new mission has recently been established in Alaska, among the Esquimaux and Indians who live along the Kuskokwim River at empties into Behring Sea, south of the great River Yukon; also at Nushagak in the Peninsula of Alaska. A new mission has just been begun at Leb, the capital of Little Thibet.

In Jamaica the labors of the Brethren began as far back as 1754, in which year the Rev. Zacharias Curies and two others settled on the Bogue Estate in the N. E. corner of St. Elizabeth. Several other stations were begun and nursed with persistent patience; but the existence of slavery and the opposition to their labors arising out of it proved an effectual barrier to the enlargement of their work. In the face of great difficulties they and their successors held on to their undertaking for 84 years, until the emancipation of the slaves in the year 1838 left them at liberty to extend their borders. At the present time the Brethren have in Jamaica 14 principal stations and five out-stations. There are at the western end of the island, principally in Manchester, St. Elizabeth and Westmoreland.

The number of communicants in Jamaica at the close of 1885 was 5,660 with 16,069 persons in Church connection. There were 64 schools with 4,886 children. There is a Training School for Male Teachers at Fairfield in Manchester, with 12 pupils, and a similar Institution at Bethabara, in the same parish, for Female Teachers, with eight in training. At the close of 1885 there were 16 ordained Missionaries in the Moravian Church in Jamaica in charge of congregations.

The following are the names and post office addresses of the Missionaries:—

C. E. Reinke, Spur Tree;
C. T. Oehler, Principal of the Fairfield.
Training School, Spur Tree.
F. P. Wilde, Newport.
J. J. Seiler, Newport (Emeritus).
H. Walder, Shooter's-Hill.
G. H. Hanna, Chairman, Malvern.
R. P. Campbell, Black River.
R. Gale, Darliston.
A. Clarke, Porus.

F. J. T. Ilgner, Newport (Emeritus).
W. H. Fuerstenberg, Medina.
J. Reinke, Mile Gully.
T. Larsen, Newmarket.
A. B. Lind, Bluefields (Treasurer).
C. S. Smyth, Newmarket.
G. Meissel, Middle Quarters.
H. F. Uh, Montego Bay.
R. Meek, Balaclava.
I. Prince, Newport.

JEWISH CONGREGATIONS.

THE Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue, situated in Princess Street, was, with all the Scrolls of the Law, massive silver bells and silver vessels, entirely consumed in the fire of December, 1882. The English and German Synagogue in Orange Street was also destroyed on the same occasion but the walls were left standing and the paraphernalia were saved.

The larger part of these Congregations united themselves under the designation of the Amalgamated Congregation of Israelites and raised funds for the building of a Synagogue in the upper part of Duke Street, the site being purchased for £800. The foundation stone was laid in August, 1885, and a handsome brick building will be completed in the latter part of the current year (1886). A Clergyman is expected from England to fill the position of Reader and Lecturer; he will come accredited by the Rev. Dr. Adler, the Ecclesiastical Head of the Jews of the United Kingdom. Since the destruction of the old Synagogue the "Amalgamated Israelites" have been conducting Divine Service at the Friendly Lodge Room in Hanover Street which has been generously placed at their use by the members of the Lodge.

The portion of the Congregation of the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue who have not joined the "Amalgamated Israelites" have erected a small but exceedingly neat Synagogue in East Street where service is regularly conducted by a Lay Reader. The building was erected through the zeal and devotion of the late Mr. David Martin to whose memory it forms a fitting memorial.

The remnant of the Congregation of the English and German Synagogue held service for three or four months after the fire at Sussex Hall which was placed at their disposal by the Brethren of the Sussex Lodge. They are now adopting measures for the restoration of the destroyed building in Orange Street. The Congregation is small in number but it owns £1,500 in island debentures.

PART XI,

JAMAICA FINANCES.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The principal heads of general revenue are import duties, excise and stamps. Taxes on houses, wheels and horsekind are imposed for parochial purposes. The revenue received for public or general purposes during the financial year ended 30th September, 1885, amounted to £504,718 and for local or parochial purposes to £90,437; total £595,155. The expenditure during the same period was for general purposes £470,353 and for local purposes £92,349; total £562,702.

The yield of the general revenue during 1884-85, without any increase of taxation, was £31,412 in excess of the amount received in the previous year. The chief increases were as follow: £12,338 under import duties, £1,960 under export duties, £1,640 under licenses, £1,260 under interest on savings bank deposits, £4,933 under railway revenue, £3,377 under reimbursements and £8,487 under miscellaneous; while the only decreases worthy of notice were £752 under rum duties and £1,557 under stamps, the stamp revenue for 1883-84 having been exceptionally high owing to the collection in that year of arrears of probate duty.

The general expenditure during 1884-85 showed an increase of £25,211 over that of the preceding year, made up chiefly by increases under interest on debt, due to the charging for the first time against general revenue of interest on railway loans and the appearance under this head of the interest on the Rio Cobre Canal loan hitherto charged under the head of public works, under Administrative Departments, under education, under colonization of immigrants, under railway, owing to the opening of the extension lines, and under miscellaneous (which included the cost of the Commission to Canada to consider the question of a reciprocity treaty between the Dominion and Jamaica). Against these increases, however, there should be put decreases under penitentiary and prisons, under steam communication with America, under public works (caused by the removal from this head of the interest on the Rio Cobre Canal loan as stated above), under maintenance of forfeited lands and under parochial expenditure, part of which only is now charged to general revenue under judicial, the remainder being charged to the parochial surplus funds of the several parishes. In addition to the above chief decreases there were also smaller decreases under many of the other heads of expenditure.

The general finances of the year 1884-85 stood thus: To the amount received as public revenue, £504,718, was added the surplus brought from the previous year, £17,801; these gave a total of £522,519. The ordinary expenditure (as stated above) amounted to £470,353, the sum set aside for sinking fund to £12,557, and the amount used in the redemption of debt to £1,600; these three items gave a total expenditure of £484,510. The difference between the aggregate public revenue and the aggregate public expenditure of the year was therefore £38,009, which was carried forward to the accounts of 1885-86 as surplus in hand.

The revenue received for parochial purposes during 1884-85 was devoted to parochial roads, pauper relief, sanitary and other local services. The expenditure for these purposes exceeded the receipts (as shown above) by £1,912, which was recovered from the surplus funds of the previous year.

The rate of taxation in Jamaica during the financial year ending 30th September, 1885, was 16s. 11d. per head of the population for general purposes and 3s. per head for local purposes, making a total of 19s. 11d. per head.

The immigration accounts are separately kept; they showed a total revenue of £17,242 during the year and a total expenditure of £14,715. This reduced expenditure was due chiefly to the non-arrival of immigrants during the year and to the great reduction in the amount required as return passages for time expired immigrants.

DEBT AND LIABILITIES.

During the year a further issue of debentures to the extent of £183,000 was made on account of the railway extension under Law 17 of 1884, and the charge of the Rio Cobre Canal having now been directly assumed by the Central Government debt to the extent of £82,500 on this account was thus taken over. The railway loan of £183,000 under Law 17 of 1884 was raised at 4 per cent. interest as follows: £58,000 was raised in Jamaica in issues of £33,000 and £20,000 at premiums of 6s. 9d. and 5s. 9d. per £100 respectively, the whole £53,000 being thus raised at an average premium of 6s. 4d. per £100. The remaining £130,000 was raised in London at an average discount of £2 8s. 9d. per £100, so that the whole loan of £183,000 was raised at an average discount of £1 12s. 9d. per £100.

During the financial year £1,600 of debt under the old Immigration Laws was paid off, and £350 on account of the loan under 27 Victoria, chap. 37, for repairing public and parochial buildings, was met from sinking funds invested, £71,400 of debt under 17 Victoria, chap. 35, was redeemed by debentures held under Law 39 of 1869 for this purpose, £9,500 of debt under Law 39 of 1869 and £400 of debt under Law 47 of 1869 were also redeemed during 1884-85.

The public debt directly secured on the general revenue has stood as follows on the 30th September in each of the last ten years, after making allowance in each year for the sinking fund actually invested for the eventual redemption of debt:—

1876	.	£501,413	8	5	1881	.	£ 920,924	19	4
1877	.	485,107	11	5	1882	.	1,238,750	0	0
1878	.	611,644	10	9	1883	.	1,257,916	2	1
1879	.	718,608	11	11	1884	.	1,243,899	18	9
1880	.	721,481	6	8	1885	.	1,427,458	14	2

Of the above amount, of debt on 30th September, 1885, £721,590 was on account of railway purchase and construction and £126,500 on account of the Rio Cobre Canal.

The amount secured on general revenue has thus increased by a net amount of £183,558 15s. 5d. In reduction of the amount of fresh debt, namely, £265,500, are to be put the payments of debt above referred to and the further investments of sinking funds and accrued interest thereon.

Besides the debts above stated there are the debts guaranteed by the island for works of a public nature but which are not under the direct control of the Government, namely:—

Kingston Water Works	£128,200	Kingston Gas Works	£30,000
Kingston Markets	20,000	Kingston Slaughter House	10,000

The following are the Schedules of Receipt and Expenditure during the ten years ending 30th September, 1885:—

A.—COMPARATIVE TABLE

		1871-72.	1872-73.	
GENERAL REVENUE:—		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Customs	-	224,077 7 9	241,820 14 9	1
Export Duties	-	86,171 7 0	90,554 15 0	2
Excise	-	16,581 17 6	16,115 0 0	3
Licenses	-	80 2 3	19 13 6	4
Direct Taxes	-	13,527 11 8	15,171 6 8½	5
Stamps	-	13,886 17 4	13,867 4 11½	6
Post Office	-	...	...	7
Tax on Stock	-	7,401 17 7	7,384 2 5	8
Court Fees	-	...	...	9
Fees of Office	-	1,872 11 6½	1,930 0 9	10
Fines, &c.	-	...	...	11
Jamaica Railway	-	13,456 11 11	13,689 19 8	12
Reimbursements	-	7,369 7 0½	7,934 19 8½	13
Miscellaneous	-	75,598 13 6½	72,466 11 5½	14
Revenues now Appropriated*	-	...	...	15
Interest on Sinking Funds	-	...	...	16
Total	-	460,024 5 1½	480,954 10 10½	17
IMMIGRATION REVENUE:—				
Export Duties	-	22,685 18 0	17,327 6 0	18
Capitation Tax, &c.	-	11,853 15 8	11,485 6 11½	19
Total	-	34,539 13 8	28,812 12 11½	20
APPROPRIATED REVENUE:—				
Land Taxes	-	13,597 14 0½	13,124 13 5	21
Light Dues	-	2,905 3 8	2,655 8 0	22
Poor Rates (a)	-	24,911 11 7	23,723 5 8½	23
Kingston Streets	-	1,159 13 11	1,237 4 0	24
Market Dues (b)	-	1,247 1 2	1,139 6 11½	25
Pounds (c)	-	730 8 4½	828 10 0	26
Parochial Roads	-	23,680 19 9	23,470 2 3	27
Sanitary (d)	-	...	608 1 1½	28
Fire Rates, Kingston (e)	-	...	1,596 13 6	29
Dogs (f)	-	182 11 0	170 14 0	30
Trade Licenses, Surplus Fund (g)	-	7,203 10 0	*8,912 12 6	31
Total*	-	75,598 13 6½	72,466 11 5½	32

(a) Appropriated by Law 5 of 1868.
 (b) " " 9 of 1874.
 (c) " " Order of Government.
 (d) " " Law 14 of 1872.

(e) Appropriated by Law 44 of 1872.
 (f) " " Order of Government.
 (g) " " Law 9 of 1872.

OF REVENUE.

	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1	251,556 13 4	270,046 13 11	264,789 17 8	236,156 3 5	247,516 1 6	1
2	...	...	...	...	5,431 4 7	2
3	95,073 5 0	97,056 10 0	95,480 10 0	92,511 15 0	92,887 15 0	3
4	17,350 10 0	17,301 0 0	17,446 0 0	18,371 7 6	18,019 7 6	4
5	15 13 0	...	...	...	14,840 3 10½	5
6	15,333 14 2	15,114 18 3	16,494 12 6	15,842 4 6½	14,388 14 9½	6
7	14,743 2 9	15,034 17 10	15,875 5 1	14,996 17 4½	...	7
8	...	...	...	...	...	8
9	7,705 12 2	8,046 15 11	8,942 14 1	8,755 3 7	8,742 1 0½	9
10	...	...	...	...	...	10
11	2,243 2 4	2,678 15 2	3,693 19 1	2,649 9 7½	2,575 8 1	11
12	...	...	...	...	...	12
13	16,001 3 7	14,872 19 9	16,228 8 3	20,317 14 10½	19,357 7 0½	13
14	10,339 0 2	13,170 7 2	18,216 17 8	10,889 3 6½	14,806 12 4½	14
15	75,480 19 8	73,695 8 6	72,566 11 6	72,564 8 2½	74,900 11 0	15
16	...	...	...	...	...	16
17	505,841 16 2	527,018 6 6	529,734 15 10	492,554 7 8½	513,465 6 9½	17
18	19,619 7 5	19,780 5 5	20,508 13 1	19,467 9 2	21,558 10 8	18
19	16,336 18 10	44,138 12 8	22,441 16 9	20,766 18 9½	12,630 3 0½	19
20	35,956 6 1	63,918 18 1	42,950 9 10	40,234 7 11½	24,188 13 8½	20
21	13,767 9 1	12,813 18 2	12,420 8 1	...	...	21
22	3,025 12 3	...	...	...	28,049 16 11½	22
23	24,716 8 8	21,216 0 4	24,313 17 7	26,142 18 0½	1,201 13 9	23
24	1,149 13 7	1,195 1 4	1,346 15 9	1,164 0 4½	1,386 3 1½	24
25	1,178 16 1	1,107 14 1	1,210 8 3	1,164 8 11	1,038 2 11½	25
26	882 14 7	940 18 6	955 4 6	883 4 10½	36,778 0 5½	26
27	24,186 3 0	24,404 16 11	24,176 12 5	36,129 4 9½	2,091 13 2	27
28	1,624 8 1	6,425 15 9	3,110 2 11	2,236 5 0	777 0 6	28
29	959 10 4	1,320 12 11	1,119 2 11	1,015 13 8½	3,578 0 0	29
30	142 4 0	171 13 0	...	...	...	30
31	3,848 0 0	4,098 17 6	...	3,828 12 6	...	31
32	75,480 19 8	73,695 8 6	72,566 11 6	72,564 8 2½	74,900 11 0	32

* Reduced one half.

† In addition to this, the sum of £35,000, raised under Law 1 of 1878, was carried to General Revenue this year.

‡ In this year the duties on coffee and dyewoods ceased to be credited to Immigration.

A.—COMPARATIVE TABLE

	1878-79.	1879-80.	
GENERAL REVENUE:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Customs - - - - -	234,873 11 1	261,362 4 11	1
Export Duties - - - - -	7,040 8 0	6,282 13 11	2
Excise - - - - -	91,087 11 10	92,769 14 6	3
Licenses - - - - -	17,390 15 0	17,861 2 6	4
Stamps - - - - -	14,117 17 1	13,872 8 9	5
Post Office - - - - -	14,088 10 8½	15,370 4 6	6
Telegraph - - - - -	...	...	7
Tax on Stock - - - - -	4,708 8 6	4,921 12 6	8
Court Fees - - - - -	7,782 6 2	7,770 12 10	9
Fees of Office - - - - -	...	...	10
Fines, &c. - - - - -	2,765 4 6	2,590 6 6	11
Jamaica Railway - - - - -	11,085 16 8	27,628 6 3	12
Reimbursements - - - - -	17,000 7 1	21,701 15 6½	13
Miscellaneous - - - - -	13,958 10 2	11,549 19 9½	14
Revenues now Appropriated* - - - - -	78,967 17 8	79,383 10 2	15
Interest on Sinking Funds - - - - -	...	8,225 2 2	16
Savings Bank - - - - -	...	...	17
Total - - - - -	514,867 4 5½	571,289 14 10	18
IMMIGRATION REVENUE:—			
Export Duties - - - - -	12,591 0 9	13,404 2 3	19
Capitation Tax, &c. - - - - -	19,545 14 10½	14,298 2 2	20
Miscellaneous - - - - -	...	...	21
Total - - - - -	32,136 15 7½	27,702 4 5	22
APPROPRIATED REVENUE:—			
Land Taxes - - - - -	...	...	23
Light Dues† - - - - -	...	...	24
Poor Rates (a) - - - - -	26,916 3 0½	26,933 17 11	25
Kingston Streets - - - - -	1,074 16 3½	1,239 14 6	26
Market Dues (b) - - - - -	1,370 19 10½	1,309 19 2½	27
Pounds (c) - - - - -	986 15 11	1,327 17 2	28
Parochial Roads - - - - -	36,368 4 6½	36,493 9 5½	29
Sanitary (d) - - - - -	2,020 2 9½	2,698 13 7½	30
Fire Rates, Kingston (e) - - - - -	737 19 10½	1,085 14 3½	31
Trade Licenses, Surplus Fund (f) - - - - -	3,942 8 10	3,928 18 4	32
Gas Rates, &c. - - - - -	11,550 6 6½	4,365 5 7	33
Miscellaneous - - - - -	...	...	34
Total* - - - - -	78,967 17 8	79,383 10 2	35

(a) Appropriated by Law 5 of 1868.

(b) " " 9 of 1874.

(c) " " Order of Government.

† Now under Customs in General Revenue.

(d) Appropriated by Law 14 of 1873.

(e) " " Law 44 of 1872.

(f) " " Law 9 of 1873.

‡ Including Telegraphs.

OF REVENUE, *continued.*

	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1	255,839 1 2	246,692 7 2	258,963 6 7	257,148 0 3	265,631 10 10	1
2	6,060 8 11	4,546 18 4	5,257 9 1	4,377 14 1	6,337 6 3	2
3	81,540 2 10	91,000 11 0	101,776 19 9	85,333 10 3	84,581 5 2	3
4	16,981 5 0	14,770 5 0	14,430 17 6	15,346 15 0	16,987 2 0	4
5	13,313 3 4	15,065 16 2½	15,682 19 9	18,462 11 3	16,905 16 9½	5
6	17,020 16 1	14,571 10 3½	15,306 7 5	17,032 16 7½	16,628 5 8	6
7	...	3,309 4 9	3,776 16 1	4,510 15 6	4,243 13 6	7
8	4,936 14 0	5,061 19 0	4,945 4 9	4,836 17 6	4,865 13 3	8
9	7,650 5 3	7,309 6 2	6,966 17 4	7,080 14 10½	7,017 19 11	9
10	...	...	...	...	...	10
11	2,368 19 2	2,546 3 4½	2,680 4 5	2,649 18 2	2,564 11 7½	11
12	22,137 0 10	26,034 9 10	25,838 15 5	27,085 17 3	32,018 17 0	12
13	18,068 1 7	18,273 2 3½	17,468 12 6½	16,566 3 1	19,943 9 10½	13
14	8,238 11 8	11,209 3 5½	7,410 16 9½	5,475 17 1½	14,314 6 5½	14
15	84,968 15 1	90,440 4 5½	85,634 4 9	87,981 0 3½	90,437 4 3	15
16	5,312 19 0	5,804 16 2	7,957 12 2	9,306 17 4	9,326 12 6	16
17	...	...	3,143 11 5	2,092 6 9	3,351 18 0½	17
18	544,436 3 11	556,635 17 6½**	577,240 15 9½	561,286 15 4	595,155 13 1½	18
19	9,182 11 2	16,104 19 7	13,824 7 3	13,327 18 0	12,074 16 3	19
20	9,581 8 1	4,140 3 8½	3,206 0 0	...	...	20
21	...	...	...	5,106 10 10½	5,167 3 8½	21
22	18,673 19 3	20,245 3 3½	17,030 7 3	18,434 3 10½	17,241 19 11½	22
23	...	...	...	...	...	23
24	...	...	...	...	...	24
25	28,667 11 1	32,363 14 5½	30,440 7 4	28,899 18 8½	29,678 1 1½	25
26	1,553 12 0	1,287 16 9½	706 1 4	2,937 9 9½	2,317 7 2	26
27	1,670 11 2	2,606 2 8½	2,644 18 7½	2,687 6 4½	3,007 8 7½	27
28	1,221 19 3	1,068 13 2½	980 10 0½	921 4 4	921 19 4½	28
29	38,173 7 7	41,046 15 10½	39,810 6 10	39,514 3 4	40,495 10 8½	29
30	3,737 1 10	3,729 10 9	3,651 1 4	4,074 1 9½	4,040 7 1½	30
31	1,512 9 4	1,284 13 11½	1,261 0 7	1,462 18 0½	1,419 16 9	31
32	4,029 8 0	3,801 15 0	3,661 12 6	3,882 10 6	4,128 0 0	32
33	4,402 14 8	3,251 1 8½	2,479 6 2	2,579 19 0½	3,420 17 10½	33
34	...	...	...	1,021 8 4½	1,007 15 5½	34
35	84,968 15 1	90,440 4 5½	85,634 4 9	87,981 0 3½	90,437 4 3	35

† Includes Miscellaneous, £21 12s.

** To the General Revenues for this year should be added the following sums, which were received during the year:—

£ 9,068 18 10½ Government Savings Bank Fund.

16,357 8 6 Sinking Funds set free by operations of Law 19 of 1880.

500 0 0 Refunded by Appropriated Revenues, being an amount on account of Kingston Streets wrongly charged to General Revenue in 1880-81.

A COMPARATIVE TABLE

	1871-72.	1872-73.	
EXPENDITURE:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Charges of Debt - - - - -	41,994 14 9	39,656 5 9	1
Governor and Staff - - - - -	7,591 13 3	6,987 7 4	2
Privy Council - - - - -	765 19 0	551 15 10	3
Legislative Council - - - - -	700 3 9	766 1 2	4
Colonial Secretariat - - - - -	6,471 10 7	6,465 7 0	5
Director of Public Works - - - - -	7,506 4 0	8,859 6 10	6
Audit Office - - - - -	2,829 13 4½	3,236 8 0	7
Treasury - - - - -	2,290 11 6	2,422 7 3½	8
Savings Bank - - - - -	554 3 7½	...	9
Stamp Office - - - - -	753 10 0	827 3 8½	10
Post Office - - - - -	13,563 0 8	14,951 3 8	11
Customs, &c. - - - - -	28,997 10 0½	30,329 3 1	12
Judicial - - - - -	30,896 14 11	31,900 14 5	13
Ecclesiastical - - - - -	18,773 7 8	17,717 7 11	14
Medical - - - - -	27,732 11 2½	33,202 2 0	15
Police - - - - -	44,100 13 3½	48,187 18 8	16
Prisons and Reformatories - - - - -	22,089 17 7½	26,726 9 4½	17
Education - - - - -	14,573 19 11½	19,453 1 4½	18
Harbour Masters - - - - -	102 17 2	74 14 10	19
Militia and Store - - - - -	18 11 1	33 19 3	20
Colonial Allowances and Military Expenditure - - - - -	3,586 19 5	4,176 6 3	21
Quarantine and Central Board of Health - - - - -	814 2 11	125 13 11	22
Miscellaneous - - - - -	4,974 18 8	7,291 11 9	23
Census - - - - -	1,462 6 10	681 0 0	24
Steam Communication - - - - -	4,583 6 8	3,750 0 0	25
Stationery - - - - -	791 6 3	2,365 18 1	26
Library and Museum - - - - -	...	64 7 11	27
Colonization - - - - -	...	5,000 0 0	28
Plantations - - - - -	1,884 5 11	2,940 2 6	29
Main Roads and Buildings - - - - -	60,129 6 0	64,013 14 9	30
Pensions, &c. - - - - -	12,891 1 9	13,798 5 11	31
Parochial - - - - -	3,772 10 2	5,074 1 0½	32
Rates on Public Buildings - - - - -	...	309 7 6	33
Recovered Lands - - - - -	921 11 3	1,471 17 7	34
Purposes now supplied by Appropriated Revenues - - - - -	47,417 15 8½	50,787 4 4	35
Total Expenditure from Income - - - - -	415,538 0 0½	454,198 9 0	36
Sinking Funds, &c. - - - - -	11,070 19 6	16,862 0 0	37
Total Payments from Income - - - - -	426,608 19 6½	471,060 9 0	38
Less Debt Payments as above - - - - -	11,070 19 6	16,862 0 0	39
Total - - - - -	415,538 0 0½	454,198 9 0	40
Immigration - - - - -	62,269 4 9	69,261 3 1	41
Sinking Funds, &c. - - - - -	5,841 10 0	3,881 11 10	42
Total - - - - -	68,110 14 9	73,142 14 11	43

OF EXPENDITURE.

	1873-74.			1874-75.			1875-76.			1876-77.			1877-78.			
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
1	40,175	5	1	37,812	4	11	36,403	12	0	34,494	6	4	31,921	0	8	1
2	6,712	11	10	7,346	8	11	7,413	6	8	7,215	6	4	7,384	13	7	2
3	953	15	3	635	0	11	335	9	0	485	13	8	856	9	9	3
4	764	13	1	758	9	10	789	7	2	799	7	0	843	5	0	4
5	6,526	2	10	6,491	19	5	6,305	16	9	6,181	16	10½	5,307	4	11	5
6	9,479	11	11	9,521	2	11	9,275	5	6	9,966	14	3	9,923	10	2	6
7	3,316	18	10	3,277	4	4	3,237	9	3	3,400	2	10½	3,493	14	8½	7
8	2,594	16	2	2,927	16	6	2,918	18	5	3,314	18	3	3,153	13	2½	8
9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
10	840	11	4	706	7	2	705	6	4	679	16	11	815	5	5	10
11	15,851	19	7	16,191	7	9	16,573	17	8	15,858	0	1½	16,825	14	6	11
12	30,840	5	8	31,399	10	9	32,058	1	11	32,230	5	1	31,466	4	3½	12
13	34,883	6	10	35,287	4	5	34,703	16	10	35,575	16	9½	36,458	18	0	13
14	16,993	10	7	16,387	5	4	14,643	2	9	12,582	18	0	11,809	8	11	14
15	35,795	5	2	36,637	8	5	35,438	9	8	37,240	12	9½	46,762	5	10½	15
16	45,330	15	8	49,203	0	9	47,250	17	8	48,736	4	4½	47,378	15	9	16
17	28,116	8	3	31,846	14	3	34,502	13	5	32,172	17	3	31,346	2	7½	17
18	19,903	6	1	20,579	13	5	21,271	7	4	21,310	19	0½	21,302	1	3½	18
19	72	0	0	72	0	0	130	8	11	† 660	3	7	663	7	5	19
20	70	16	6	119	2	11	68	1	8	46	11	2	51	12	4	20
21	5,157	0	0	5,042	2	5	4,559	8	3	4,321	6	1	4,633	9	5	21
22	164	0	5	236	14	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
23	6,826	7	3	13,308	13	3	10,858	18	11	§ 10,286	16	11½	16,966	16	1½	23
24	28	0	0	30	0	0	1	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
25	4,875	0	0	3,267	10	0	4,550	0	0	5,159	3	4	3,842	10	0	25
26	1,866	15	9	2,948	6	8	2,746	15	7	3,394	17	8	2,627	0	5	26
27	334	13	6	372	3	8	525	19	2	570	19	6½	521	16	11½	27
28	5,000	0	0	5,000	0	0	5,000	0	0	5,000	0	0	...	...	...	28
29	4,983	15	2	4,966	1	0	4,933	10	8	4,214	15	2	4,488	17	5½	29
30	71,431	9	10	75,955	6	1	73,007	2	2	73,283	12	10	52,226	16	0	30
31	14,494	15	6	12,681	3	4	11,366	5	0	11,938	10	10	10,632	11	7	31
32	5,301	17	2	4,774	6	9	4,858	10	9	4,775	19	2	4,627	17	0	32
33	...	...	...	559	16	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
34	1,297	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	669	16	1	34
35	59,631	9	1	73,053	2	6	60,446	7	1	68,407	6	5½	64,499	3	4½	35
36	480,614	9	6	509,435	10	3	486,879	6	6	494,305	18	8½	483,090	1	2½	36
37	15,191	5	7	† 23,500 13,091	0 1	0	48,056	11	6	17,344	11	2	21,946	18	0	37
38	495,805	15	1	546,026	11	4	534,935	18	0	511,650	9	10½	505,036	19	2½	38
39	15,191	5	7	13,091	1	1	48,056	11	6	17,344	11	2	21,946	18	0	39
40	480,614	9	6	532,935	10	3	486,879	6	6	494,305	18	8½	483,090	1	2½	40
41	56,647	0	6	52,585	0	6	50,482	10	6	41,900	3	9½	† 21,478	10	0	41
42	1,176	12	3	23,854	17	2	19,022	14	8	1,779	5	9	...	...	...	42
43	57,823	12	9	76,439	17	8	69,505	5	2	43,679	9	6½	21,478	10	0	43

† Loan raised under Law 19 of 1875.

‡ Harbour Master, Kingston, now appears.

§ For details see Table—Details of Miscellaneous.

¶ First year of new arrangement. Debt and Medical Charges now borne by General Revenue.

A COMPARATIVE TABLE

EXPENDITURE:—	1878-79.			1879-80.			
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Charges of Debt	43,103	8	0	49,008	3	4	1
Governor and Staff	7,064	15	8	7,535	4	3	2
Privy Council	463	16	8	145	1	7	3
Legislative Council	796	10	10	820	15	9½	4
Colonial Secretariat	5,242	12	10½	5,256	19	5	5
Director of Public Works	9,460	7	4	9,854	4	0½	6
Audit Office	3,556	18	8½	3,305	16	3	7
Treasury	3,083	10	8½	3,076	11	0	8
Savings Bank	2,185	1	2	...	...	...	9
Stamp Office	686	11	6	670	11	3	10
Post Office and Telegraphs	17,415	19	10½	18,526	15	5½	11
Customs, &c.	30,499	1	2	30,799	18	11	12
Judicial	36,054	13	10	37,461	7	1	13
Ecclesiastical	10,234	17	8	9,826	10	8	14
Medical	46,618	2	9	\$49,296	12	6½	15
Police	49,785	12	6½	53,353	1	0½	16
Prisons and Reformatories	29,093	13	11	30,017	11	1½	17
Education	23,344	16	5	25,600	2	7½	18
Harbour Masters	882	14	11	1,018	5	0	19
Colonial Allowances and Military Expenditure	4,858	9	1	4,111	5	4	20
Miscellaneous	23,972	14	10½	16,940	12	5½	21
Census	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Steam Communication	4,253	2	6	3,925	12	6	23
Stationery and Printing	3,379	6	0	7,747	10	6	24
Library and Museum	587	5	4	745	14	1	25
Colonization	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Plantations and Gardens	4,208	1	5½	5,567	9	10½	27
Railway	...	...	...	17,393	2	5	28
Main Roads and Buildings*	54,017	16	6	68,728	3	1	29
Pensions, &c.	12,029	9	9	12,659	11	6	30
Parochial	2,265	12	6½	2,213	4	6½	31
Recovered Lands	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Purposes now supplied by Appropriated Revenues	73,793	14	3½	83,177	15	3½	33
Jamaica share of "Florence" damages	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Total Expenditure from Income	502,938	18	11½	558,783	12	11	35
Sinking Funds, &c.	22,442	17	2	27,406	0	11	36
Total Payments from Income	525,381	16	1½	586,189	13	10	37
Less Debt Payments as above	22,442	17	2	27,406	0	11	38
Add Expenditure from Moneys raised by Loans	502,938	18	11½	558,783	12	11	39
	137,266	7	0	98,218	12	3½	40
Total	540,205	5	11½	657,002	5	4½	41
Immigration	21,150	14	8½	30,577	14	4½	42
Total	21,150	14	8½	30,577	14	4½	43

* Now includes Light Houses.

† Jamaica Railway, £33,112 19s.—Telegraph Construction, £4,153 8s.—Post Office, £18,663 18s. 5d.—Telegraph £1,802 17s. 0½d.

‡ Including Quarantine and Central Board of Health.

OF EXPENDITURE, *continued.*

	1880-81.			1881-82.			1882-83.			1883-84.			1884-85			
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
1	45,416	6	7	45,830	18	4	43,777	7	4	43,158	13	7	65,822	14	9	1
2	7,300	0	0	7,300	0	0	7,707	0	8	6,167	5	11	6,986	8	0	2
3	67	19	8	421	2	6	94	8	3	81	6	2	86	6	11	3
4	826	3	9	778	1	11	967	19	11	819	10	6	1,612	16	0½	4
5	5,076	10	9	5,478	13	9	5,470	2	6½	5,236	4	5½	5,212	4	10½	5
6	9,164	3	6	8,996	19	10	9,049	7	10	8,558	1	1	8,549	19	8	6
7	3,298	11	1	3,371	14	6½	3,534	3	2	3,518	1	6½	3,155	8	0½	7
8	3,042	11	0	3,193	3	11	3,272	6	10	3,207	14	11½	3,349	0	6	8
9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,917	8	4	2,103	1	3	2,620	18	6½	9
10	673	15	6	710	13	10	681	13	10	815	5	4	776	7	9	10
11	20,294	2	2	19,908	1	8½	21,433	14	8½	23,022	6	3	22,536	18	6	11
12	30,807	12	3	31,156	16	2½	31,832	11	1½	32,232	6	0	31,458	1	0½	12
13	38,053	18	6	37,356	0	7½	36,266	4	4	34,561	2	0	34,715	2	6	13
14	8,122	0	4	10,277	11	0	7,881	6	2*	7,450	0	4	7,408	13	1	14
15	48,560	2	3	51,456	18	6½	50,141	0	1	48,504	10	7½	49,031	4	8½	15
16	51,178	2	11	49,398	15	4½	48,669	14	5	49,173	5	7½	48,324	8	1½	16
17	31,128	3	6	29,870	5	7½	26,996	5	6½	24,085	15	2½	22,553	1	6½	17
18	25,715	16	7	22,864	13	2½	25,064	7	3	25,862	15	10	28,944	16	2	18
19	979	4	0	949	17	11	816	4	5	836	17	2	924	12	8	19
20	3,930	14	9	4,286	9	7	4,416	16	10	4,788	7	2	3,867	18	1	20
21	16,447	15	6	16,234	6	1	16,163	12	1½	16,798	0	5	20,713	0	1½	21
22	6,032	17	0	126	15	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
23	5,182	14	5	5,561	13	7	5,335	1	8	5,046	10	0	2,116	9	2	23
24	7,915	16	2	8,002	13	2½	7,050	18	7½	6,191	13	10½	5,749	14	10½	24
25	878	13	8	972	6	6	926	14	0	920	7	6½	916	15	10½	25
26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,723	5	2	9,660	0	0	26
27	5,456	2	11	5,280	18	2½	4,851	2	6	5,387	12	3	5,000	3	11	27
28	12,490	19	6	12,775	13	7	14,112	9	9	12,047	13	8	18,016	10	6	28
29	74,468	3	2	52,617	1	2½	53,414	11	0	48,155	15	0½	47,614	8	0½	29
30	13,372	15	7	13,764	6	8	13,411	8	4	13,150	7	1½	12,628	18	6	30
31	2,058	9	10½	2,132	5	11½	2,059	8	1½	2,038	2	10	...	...	...	31
32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,500	0	10	...	...	...	32
33	90,586	0	6	82,633	6	2½	78,342	15	11	86,742	17	9½	92,348	19	4½	33
34	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,192	7	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
35	568,521	7	6½	533,711	5	0½	529,850	13	1½	531,884	17	7	562,702	1	10½	35
36	28,096	12	8	14,852	15	0	13,648	2	4	23,151	1	9	24,607	7	7	36
37	596,618	0	3	548,564	0	0½	543,498	15	5½	555,035	19	4	587,809	9	5½	37
38	28,096	12	8	14,852	15	0	13,648	2	4	23,151	1	9	24,607	7	7	38
39	568,521	7	7	533,711	5	0½	529,850	13	1½	531,884	17	7	562,702	1	10½	39
40	79,368	7	2½	142,933	4	7	180,033	14	0	141,347	13	2	204,240	12	3	40
41	647,889	14	9½	676,644	9	7½	709,884	7	1½	673,232	10	9	766,942	14	1½	41
42	35,934	5	6	24,521	11	11½	23,340	15	9	30,700	11	6½	14,714	19	9	42
43	35,934	5	6	24,521	11	11½	23,340	15	9	30,700	11	6½	14,714	19	9	43

Includes Special Grant in aid of restoration of Churches destroyed by the Cyclone of 1880, £400.

A COMPARATIVE TABLE OF EXPENDITURE.

	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-7.	1877-78.
FROM APPROPRIATED REVENUES:—							
Light Houses	£ s. d. 11,374 7 10	£ s. d. 1,170 14 2	£ s. d. 1,350 11 8	£ s. d. 24,597 9 3	£ s. d. 24,205 3 3	£ s. d. 29,152 7 7½	£ s. d. 27,178 9 14
Poor Rates (a)	18,137 16 7	21,278 3 7	22,312 8 4	564 0 0	561 0 0	489 0 0	417 0 0
Kingston Streets	750 0 0	657 0 0	680 0 0	358 14 3	701 7 8	829 18 14	1,629 18 6
Markets (b)	286 16 7	326 16 9	336 8 7	849 15 8	851 14 7	965 17 1	904 10 14
Pounds (c)	594 17 6	739 2 104	881 1 0	39,629 8 7	29,552 15 7	31,831 7 0	28,024 1 64
Parochial Roads	25,214 8 34	24,971 1 74	27,645 12 6	6,623 12 3	3,135 7 0	3,215 18 1	2,713 17 114
Sanitary (d)	12 4 5	852 4 5	5,911 18 9	370 8 8	969 16 6	1,068 2 9	2,710 7 4
Fire Rates, Kingston (e)	1,028 19 6	392 0 11	513 8 2	59 13 10	466 2 6	854 15 9	920 18 10
Dog Tax (f)	71 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trade License Surplus Fund (g)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gas Appropriation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	47,417 15 84	50,787 4 4	59,631 9 0	73,053 2 6	60,446 7 1	68,407 6 54	64,499 3 44
	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.
FROM APPROPRIATED REVENUES:—							
Light Houses*	£ s. d. 27,739 2 6	£ s. d. 28,645 15 114	£ s. d. 36,141 1 10	£ s. d. 32,360 19 34	£ s. d. 30,465 9 64	£ s. d. 30,498 7 53	£ s. d. 31,256 15 94
Poor Rates (a)	213 0 0	306 0 0	278 10 0	414 10 0	117 0 0	17 17 5	230 17 1
Kingston Streets	1,670 6 44	5,318 1 3	3,010 14 10	6,608 10 54	4,104 6 0	8,088 3 94	6,539 5 10
Markets (b)	823 10 1	1,036 15 11	1,043 9 6	1,068 13 54	1,011 3 94	946 14 11	959 11 104
Pounds (c)	34,222 6 2	40,330 5 9	41,457 3 9	33,803 7 74	33,746 6 54	34,534 11 114	41,166 10 104
Parochial Roads	2,329 10 9	2,947 1 7	2,753 6 5	3,304 8 7	3,528 7 64	3,922 11 10	4,783 7 54
Sanitary (d)	747 0 0	1,494 7 11	1,404 13 11	1,109 9 10	1,301 9 2	2,688 1 0	1,576 11 5
Fire Rates, Kingston (e)	644 8 5	957 8 64	1,451 10 2	1,503 3 74	2,183 18 54	3,208 19 5	3,008 6 5
Trade License Surplus Fund (f)	5,404 10 0	2,141 18 4	3,045 10 0	2,410 3 4	1,884 15 0	2,837 10 0	2,827 11 8
Gas Appropriation							
Total	73,793 14 34	83,177 15 34	90,586 0 6	82,633 6 24	78,342 15 11	86,742 17 94	92,348 19 44

(a) Appropriated by Law 5 of 1888.

(b) " " " 9 of 1874.

(c) " " " Order of Government.

(d) Appropriated by Law 14 of 1873.

(e) " " " Law 44 of 1872.

(f) " " " Law 9 of 1873.

* Now charged against General Revenue under Main Roads and Buildings.

DETAILS OF MISCELLANEOUS.

	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Clerk Parochial Boards	2,255 17 5	2,249 12 5	2,269 6 5	2,223 9 11
Pilotage and Harbour Boards	476 1 5	297 19 4	741 6 4	520 14 8
Miscellaneous	7,015 5 6½	6,897 16 10½	7,837 13 8	12,005 0 4½
Registrar General's Department	2,851 11 6	2,954 15 9	2,924 8 3	2,923 18 2
Maintenance of Forfeited Lands	711 19 5	821 18 1	154 13 2	54 12 2
Subsidy to W. I. & P. Telegraph Company	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
Island Record Office	923 10 9½	941 9 8½	870 12 7	985 4 10
	£ 16,234 6 1	16,163 12 1½	16,798 0 5	20,713 0 1½

PROPERTY-TAX COLLECTED DURING THE YEAR 1884-85.

Parish.	Land at 3d. per Acre.	Land at 1½d. per Acre.	Land at ½d. per Acre.	Land at ¼d. per Acre.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Kingston	0 0 3	0 10 7	0 13 4	0 5 4	1 9 6
St. Andrew	151 5 9	12 19 0	29 7 10	87 2 4	280 14 11
St. Thomas	160 3 6	7 4 9	65 5 6	105 15 10	338 9 7
Portland	86 3 3	2 9 3	50 4 7	105 16 5	224 13 6
St. Mary	116 7 3	22 15 8	84 19 8	89 8 1	313 10 8
St. Ann	125 11 9	157 0 5	197 15 7	137 13 3	618 0 0
Trelawny	118 8 9	113 3 10	81 9 5	89 15 1	402 17 1
St. James	104 0 9	51 18 6	61 5 11	83 10 0	300 15 2
Hanover	79 14 9	45 13 2	80 4 4	60 2 7	265 14 10
Westmoreland	139 9 0	60 2 5	130 11 3	111 14 9	441 17 5
St. Elizabeth	111 19 0	108 19 3	74 1 6	152 7 2	447 6 11
Manchester	151 18 0	59 4 3	55 0 7	114 10 2	380 13 0
Clarendon	222 13 0	36 14 10	77 9 0	187 15 6	524 12 4
St. Catherine	221 13 3	85 5 9	89 5 1	159 6 4	555 6 7
	£ 1,769 7 6	764 1 8	1,077 9 11	1,471 16 0	5,102 15 1

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT
SHOWING THE NUMBER OF TAXPAYERS FROM THE YEAR 1874 TO 1877.

Parish.	1873-74.				1874-75.				1875-76.				1876-77.			
	Under		From £2 and up- wards.	Total.	Under		From £2 and up- wards.	Total.	Under		From £2 and up- wards.	Total.	Under		From £2 and up- wards.	Total.
	£1	£2			£1	£2			£1	£2			£1	£2		
Kingston	1,815	244	765	2,824	1,769	552	924	3,245	1,461	467	884	2,812	1,686	380	786	2,862
St. Andrew	3,328	394	353	4,075	3,381	423	376	4,180	3,219	434	361	4,014	3,094	422	354	3,870
St. Thomas	4,599	326	234	5,159	4,529	318	234	5,081	5,147	826	243	5,716	4,830	331	272	5,438
Portland	4,616	384	185	5,185	5,162	378	206	5,746	5,602	364	197	6,163	5,063	288	170	5,506
St. Mary	5,560	325	300	6,185	4,928	305	289	5,522	5,423	301	297	6,021	5,493	362	321	6,176
St. Catherine	7,835	890	848	9,573	7,371	990	821	9,182	8,441	1,050	1,081	10,572	7,810	997	941	9,748
St. Ann	3,611	432	308	4,351	3,070	383	303	3,756	2,708	354	291	3,353	3,063	345	335	3,743
Clarendon	6,341	713	1,055	8,109	5,712	569	1,158	7,439	5,839	724	1,066	7,629	6,227	759	1,107	8,093
Manchester	3,700	527	420	4,647	4,218	525	440	5,183	4,188	505	428	5,071	4,615	552	474	5,641
Trelawny	4,063	259	222	4,544	4,435	276	216	4,927	4,286	291	222	4,799	4,047	297	223	4,567
St. James	4,522	394	222	5,068	4,619	362	234	5,215	4,399	383	248	5,030	4,702	416	276	5,394
Hanover	2,967	350	230	3,547	2,809	352	161	3,322	3,023	350	160	3,633	2,900	354	149	3,403
Westmoreland	4,214	725	453	5,397	4,205	736	462	5,403	4,180	700	450	5,330	4,360	720	470	5,550
St. Elizabeth	4,529	464	267	5,260	4,810	539	315	5,664	4,518	629	346	5,493	4,800	586	363	5,789
Total	61,700	6,357	5,867	73,924	61,018	6,708	6,139	73,865	62,384	6,878	6,274	75,536	62,680	6,804	6,231	75,715

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT
SHOWING THE NUMBER OF TAXPAYERS FROM THE YEAR 1878 TO 1881.

Parish.	1877-78.				1878-79				1879-80.				1880-81.			
	Under		From £2 and up- wards.	Total.	Under		From £2 and up- wards.	Total.	Under		From £2 and up- wards.	Total.	Under		From £2 and up- wards.	Total.
	£1	£2			£1	£2			£1	£2			£1	£2		
Kingston	1,565	251	1,144	2,960	1,088	447	1,185	2,720	1,068	593	1,287	2,948	1,193	953	1,580	3,726
St. Andrew	3,551	475	362	4,388	4,320	452	338	5,110	4,478	437	362	5,277	3,268	443	304	4,015
St. Thomas	5,345	322	278	5,945	5,162	204	301	5,737	5,162	331	274	5,767	4,100	287	196	4,583
Portland	4,794	294	174	5,262	4,726	299	146	5,171	5,302	351	181	5,834	4,385	309	165	4,859
St. Mary	5,615	437	293	6,345	4,092	355	189	4,636	4,869	489	265	5,028	3,474	381	237	4,112
St. Catherine	8,808	963	960	10,731	8,317	1,080	915	10,312	8,743	1,122	982	10,847	6,946	1,019	770	8,735
St. Ann	3,841	406	334	4,581	5,499	421	328	6,248	3,753	418	350	4,521	3,853	480	375	4,658
Clarendon	7,095	811	1,032	8,938	6,314	737	941	7,992	7,706	829	1,056	9,593	6,638	757	594	7,989
Manchester	4,354	521	448	5,323	4,681	559	481	5,721	5,253	545	458	6,256	5,134	532	415	6,081
Trelawny	4,166	269	250	4,685	4,025	250	260	4,535	4,333	283	278	4,894	4,139	296	360	4,795
St. James	4,604	473	266	5,343	4,210	505	249	4,964	4,627	436	264	5,327	3,572	402	275	4,249
Hanover	2,843	362	205	3,410	2,713	404	177	3,294	2,950	342	172	3,464	3,759	378	250	4,387
Westmoreland	4,480	747	498	5,725	4,546	794	532	5,872	4,823	807	543	6,173	5,154	861	593	6,608
St. Elizabeth	5,291	665	314	6,271	6,457	808	331	7,606	7,084	864	873	8,321	6,161	776	301	7,238
Total	66,352	6,997	6,558	79,907	66,160	7,405	6,373	79,938	70,153	7,847	6,845	84,845	61,776	7,824	6,435	76,035

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT
SHOWING THE NUMBER OF TAXPAYERS FROM THE YEAR 1882 TO 1886.

Parish.	1881-82.				1882-83.				1883-84.				1884-85.			
	Under		From £2 and up- wards.	Total.	Under		From £2 and up- wards.	Total.	Under		From £2 and up- wards.	Total.	Under		From £2 and up- wards.	Total.
	£1	£2			£1	£2			£1	£2			£1	£2		
Kingston	1,693	691	1,355	3,739	1,182	435	1,240	2,826	756	707	1,635	3,098	1,001	836	1,889	3,816
St. Andrew	4,479	398	383	5,260	5,130	443	387	5,960	5,263	474	397	6,134	5,153	608	428	6,189
St. Thomas	5,737	618	310	6,665	6,051	429	275	6,755	6,592	410	235	7,237	6,502	410	235	7,237
Portland	4,431	327	187	4,945	5,020	322	198	5,540	4,369	391	164	4,924	4,734	428	226	5,388
St. Mary	3,896	412	297	4,605	4,780	590	280	5,560	4,946	257	170	5,373	5,356	508	294	6,158
St. Catherine	8,310	1,066	682	10,058	8,147	997	794	9,938	8,045	1,126	817	9,988	7,774	1,070	599	9,443
St. Ann	4,421	450	380	5,251	5,153	462	385	6,000	5,324	468	389	6,181	5,444	474	398	6,311
Clarendon	9,348	881	644	10,873	7,785	958	1,275	10,018	8,171	666	561	9,398	8,685	632	530	9,847
Manchester	5,724	507	400	6,631	5,827	520	381	6,728	5,801	487	373	6,601	5,157	452	351	5,960
Trelawny	4,406	305	254	4,965	4,504	328	340	5,172	4,272	360	313	4,945	4,230	400	330	4,960
St. James	3,572	402	275	4,249	4,463	593	313	5,369	3,821	494	297	4,612	3,952	495	295	4,742
Hanover	3,838	552	317	4,707	4,109	475	259	4,843	3,914	402	397	4,713	3,446	437	212	4,095
Westmoreland	5,222	872	690	6,694	5,120	870	600	6,590	4,633	731	395	5,756	4,300	731	266	5,297
St. Elizabeth	7,182	805	319	8,306	6,983	779	344	8,106	6,563	746	326	7,635	6,250	780	350	7,980
Total	72,259	8,286	6,403	86,948	74,254	8,111	7,040	89,405	72,467	7,719	6,469	86,656	72,164	8,261	6,398	86,823

STATEMENT OF POOR RATES COLLECTED THROUGHOUT THE ISLAND DURING THE COLLECTING YEAR 1884-85.

Parish.	Houses at 1/6 in the £ of the average value of and above 4s.		HOUSES IN CLASSES.						3rd Class.		Total Amount Collected on Classified Houses.	Total Number and Yield of Rated and Classified Houses.		
	No.	Yield.	1st.		2nd.		3rd.		Total.	Floored.		Unfloored.	No.	Yield.
			Owmed.	Tenanted.	Owmed.	Tenanted.	Owmed.	Tenanted.						
Kingston	1,840	£ 4,243 10 9	6		563	14			583			2,423	£ 4,355 17 11½	
St. Andrew	667	796 9 6	222	655	104	132	2,490	1,156	4,759	1,067	2,579	5,426	2,013 6 1	
St. Thomas	283	263 0 6	753	1,013	212	138	2,933	698	5,779	1,264	2,367	6,062	1,621 7 6	
Portland	360	401 17 0	148	467	128	171	2,230	899	4,043	1,728	1,401	4,403	1,462 2 6	
St. Mary	368	323 17 9	54	498	81	148	3,292	751	4,824	1,740	2,303	5,192	1,716 9 6	
St. Ann	876	779 18 1½	784	494	763	248	3,541	128	5,458	2,797	872	6,834	2,256 15 7½	
Trelawny	512	771 11 3	252	528	708	159	1,566	291	3,504	1,519	338	4,016	1,847 4 9	
St. James	681	682 10 4½	45	569	340	311	1,682	656	3,603	1,627	711	4,284	1,576 7 4½	
Hanover	414	347 13 0	31	248	180	185	1,818	796	3,258	1,851	763	3,672	1,232 3 6	
Westmoreland	588	690 8 0	30	219	176	465	2,982	1,059	4,931	3,341	700	5,519	2,086 16 0	
St. Elizabeth*	21	26 18 6	43	54	10	4	221	9	341	83	147	362	119 14 6	
Manchester	453	376 3 3½	357	125	175	128	4,377	204	5,366	3,268	1,313	5,819	1,874 13 9½	
Clarendon	369	328 9 3	1,253	579	355	94	4,915	469	7,665	1,692	3,692	8,034	2,252 3 3	
St. Catherine	1,231	1,066 8 2½	486	674	478	167	4,671	912	7,378	1,285	4,268	8,009	3,015 7 2½	
Total	8,653	11,098 15 6½	4,464	6,123	4,303	2,366	36,718	8,018	61,992	23,262	21,474	70,655	27,448 9 7	

* No rates were levied in St. Elizabeth this year; these collections are for arrears.

STATEMENT OF PAROCHIAL ROAD TAX FOR 1884-85.

Parish.	No. of Horsekind.			No. of Asses @ 3/6.	No. of Wheels @					Total Yield.
	@ 11/	@ 7/	Total.		15/	10/	6/	20/	Total.	
Kingston	655	71	726	8	482	68	546	368	1,464	£1,192 16 10
St. Andrew	1,966	20	1,986	1,421	726	44	921	4	1,635	2,151 10 4
St. Thomas	1,773	...	1,773	1,085	288	4	778	...	1,070	1,593 11 0
Portland	1,563	...	1,563	349	236	4	315	...	558	1,169 18 1
St. Mary	3,313	7	3,320	387	308	8	706	...	1,022	1,753 12 10
St. Ann	2,260	34	2,294	1,049	646	68	772	...	1,486	2,155 13 3
Trelawny	1,424	15	1,439	833	472	40	480	...	992	1,412 10 4
St. James	1,675	42	1,717	756	348	68	507	...	923	1,488 8 7
Hanover	2,009	16	2,025	474	236	24	358	...	618	1,470 13 7
Westmoreland	3,243	19	3,262	834	514	28	785	...	1,327	2,523 5 6
St. Elizabeth	2,686	12	2,698	1,725	520	12	522	...	1,054	2,262 15 7
Manchester	2,263	31	2,294	1,232	531	44	547	...	1,122	2,008 11 10
Clarendon	3,302	13	3,315	1,089	512	32	1,417	4	1,965	2,787 5 10
St. Catherine	3,503	47	3,550	1,312	606	60	1,676	108	2,450	3,188 11 10
Total	30,635	327	30,962	12,554	6,425	504	10,333	484	17,746	27,159 5 10

STATEMENT SHEWING THE NUMBER OF TRADE LICENSES ISSUED IN THE YEAR 1884-85.

Parish.	Merchants.	Storekeepers.	Retailers.				Wharfingers.	Supercargoes.	Auctioneers.	Newspapers.
			First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Total.				
Kingston	17	33	42	17	174	233	15	...	4	12
St. Andrew	...	...	...	29	166	195	...	...	...	...
St. Thomas	...	4	2	14	181	197	6	...	...	...
Portland	2	...	4	13	171	188	5	...	1	...
St. Mary	...	...	6	7	158	171	6	2	2	...
St. Catherine	2	1	29	43	331	403	...	...	1	...
St. Ann	3	2	5	22	208	235	6	...	3	...
Clarendon	2	...	5	13	243	261	6	...	1	...
Manchester	...	5	7	15	242	264	1	...	1	...
Trelawny	2	3	8	6	225	239	5	...	2	2
St. James	2	1	9	10	149	168	9	...	2	1
Hanover	...	3	2	6	96	104	8	...	1	...
Westmoreland	2	5	9	28	232	269	6	...	2	1
St. Elizabeth	1	3	9	29	236	274	13	...	3	1
Total	33	60	137	252	2,812	3,201	86	2	23	17

STATEMENT SHEWING THE NUMBER OF SPIRIT LICENSES IN 1884-85.

Parish.	Dealers.	Retailers.	Taverns.	Hotels.
Kingston	18	73	14	1
St. Andrew	-	83	2	1
St. Thomas	-	63	-	-
Portland	-	78	2	-
St. Mary	-	86	-	-
St. Ann	2	79	-	-
Trelawny	-	43	1	-
St. James	3	43	1	-
Hanover	-	32	-	-
Westmoreland	2	99	1	-
St. Elizabeth	2	118	1	1
Manchester	-	93	-	2
Clarendon	1	105	-	-
St. Catherine	6	146	-	-
Total	34	1,141	22	5

STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF HORSEKIND, CATTLE, CARRIAGES, &C., IN THE ISLAND.

Parish.	Number of horsekind (including those used solely for hire and for livery stable purposes) used on roads.—Law 30 of 1867.	Number of horsekind not used on roads.—Law 6 of 1878.	Total number of horsekind.	Number of asses used on roads.—Law 30 of 1867.	Number of asses not used on roads.—Law 6 of 1878.	Total number of asses.	Number of horned stock.—Law 6 of 1878.	Number of carriages, allowing 4 wheels to each carriage, including those used solely for hire, for livery stable purposes and as hackney carriages.—Law 30 of 1867.	Number of carts, drays &c., allowing 2 wheels to each.—Law 30 of 1867.
Kingston	726	7	733	8	2	10	32	229	273
St. Andrew	1,986	292	2,278	1,409	110	1,519	884	193	460
St. Thomas	1,773	678	2,451	1,085	176	1,261	1,926	73	389
Portland	1,363	995	2,358	349	70	419	1,980	60	179
St. Mary	2,320	1,154	3,474	387	59	446	6,368	79	353
St. Ann	2,294	1,727	4,021	1,049	247	1,296	15,020	178	386
Trelawny	1,439	588	2,027	833	69	902	3,833	123	240
St. James	1,717	1,096	2,813	756	38	794	2,179	104	253
Hanover	2,025	1,094	3,119	474	113	587	6,947	65	179
Westmoreland	3,262	2,048	5,310	834	190	1,024	13,472	135	392
St. Elizabeth	2,698	3,653	6,351	1,725	466	2,191	10,224	133	261
Manchester	2,294	1,503	3,797	1,232	191	1,423	5,292	143	273
Clarendon	3,315	1,554	4,869	1,089	130	1,219	3,292	136	708
St. Catherine	3,550	889	4,439	1,312	57	1,369	6,686	193	838
Total	30,962	17,278	48,240	12,542	1,918	14,460	78,135	1,849	5,184

STATEMENT of the REVENUE received in the first nine months of the Financial Year 1885-86, as compared with three-fourths of the Estimate for the whole year.

	Receipts for nine months ended June, 1886.	Estimated for nine months or three-fourths of the year.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Import Duties	185,865 0 0	187,500 0 0
Light Dues	1,661 0 0	1,500 0 0
Export Duties—General	4,980 0 0	3,750 0 0
Harbour Masters' Fees	1,383 0 0	1,000 0 0
Rum Duties	60,051 0 0	61,500 0 0
Licenses	8,406 0 0†	12,000 0 0
Stamps	10,595 0 0	12,000 0 0
Postal Revenues	12,183 0 0	12,375 0 0
Telegraphs	3,110 0 0	3,300 0 0
Tax on Stock	1,566 0 0†	3,750 0 0
Court Fees	5,948 0 0	5,625 0 0
Fines and Forfeitures	1,515 0 0	1,500 0 0
Interest on Securities held for Sinking Funds	5,625 0 0*	5,625 0 0
Ditto on Savings Bank Deposits	2,250 0 0*	2,250 0 0
Ditto other than as above	1,500 0 0*	1,500 0 0
Railway Receipts	29,396 0 0	35,475 0 0
Reimbursements-in-aid	15,000 0 0*	15,000 0 0
Miscellaneous	2,673 0 0	5,250 0 0
	353,707 0 0	373,150 0 0

* Estimated.

† Large receipts have got to come in August, the first month of the tax collecting year.

PART XII.

JAMAICA SCHOLARSHIPS.

SINCE the establishment of Crown Government large strides have been made in the direction of popular elementary education and large provision has been annually granted for its promotion among the masses of the people; but it remained for the late Governor, Sir Anthony Musgrave, to propose a scheme, having for its object the encouragement and assistance of education of a higher grade "among those classes of the community who would value it if placed within their reach, but whose means do not enable them to send their children to Europe for the purpose of obtaining it."

It is true that the Queen's College was established in 1871 with the aim of supplying tuition of a high class, but its ultimate failure to carry out the work which it was intended to accomplish pointed to the conclusion that education had not sufficiently advanced in the island to supply students for such a high college course. In short, too great a distance intervened between the common schools of the country and the Queen's College, and to bridge over this interval good grammar schools are needed, and as these are for the most part wanting it must take some years of educational progress before such an establishment as an island college can hope for success.

The scheme proposed by Sir Anthony Musgrave to the Secretary of State for the Colonies and approved of was the establishment of a Government Scholarship of the annual value of £200, tenable for three years, open to public competition in each year by boys born in Jamaica, or of parents domiciled in Jamaica and resident in Jamaica for five years preceding examination; the standard of the examination being the same as that for matriculation at the London University. A fee of £2 is required from each Candidate entering for examination.

The first examination was held in January, 1881, and resulted in the Scholarship being awarded to Mr. T. W. Halliday of York Castle High School, who passed in the second division of the London University matriculation examination. In the second examination in January, 1882, Mr. A. E. Tomlinson of Potsdam School, in St. Elizabeth, gained the Scholarship, passing in the first division of the London University matriculation examination. In the third examination held in January, 1883, Mr. E. T. Lea of Potsdam School gained the Scholarship, passing 15th in the Honours' division at the London University matriculation examination. In the examination in 1884 Mr. E. R. C. Earle of the Jamaica High School, gained the Scholarship, passing second in the Honours' division;—a position which would have entitled him to a University Exhibition had not the fact of his being a colonial candidate disqualified him. The Scholarship in 1885 was won by Mr. R. M. Parnter of York Castle High School who passed 10th in the Honours' division; and the Scholarship for 1886 was won by Mr. F. C. Tomlinson of Potsdam School, who passed 5th in the Honours' division.

The following are the regulations for the Jamaica Scholarships:—

1. There shall be one examination for the Scholarship commencing on the second Monday in January in each year.

2. No Candidate shall be admitted to the examination unless he shall have produced evidence to the satisfaction of the Governor showing that he was born in Jamaica, or of parents domiciled in Jamaica; that he has resided here for at least five years next preceding the examination; that he is of good and steady personal character; and that he has completed his sixteenth but has not completed his twentieth year. This

certificate shall be transmitted to the Colonial Secretary at least fourteen days before the commencement of the examination.

3. Candidates will be required to show a competent knowledge in each of the subjects laid down annually as necessary in the examination of a Candidate for matriculation at the London University and according to the details specified under the several heads.

4. Due notice will from time to time be given of the hour and place of examination, as well as of the name of the Sub-Examiner.

5. The examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers; but the Sub-Examiner shall not be precluded from putting, for the purpose of ascertaining the competence of the Candidates to pass, *visd voce* questions to any Candidate in the subjects in which he is appointed to examine.

6. The answers of the Candidates, approved by the Governor, will be forwarded through the Colonial Office to the Registrar of the London University, who will cause them to be reviewed by the Examiners, and who will draw up the report of the results of the examination; and the Scholarship shall be awarded to the Candidate who shall come out highest at that examination, provided that he matriculates.

7. The award of the Examiners will be transmitted by the Registrar of the London University through the Colonial Office to the Governor, to be by him announced to the Candidates.

8. The successful Candidate shall report himself at the Colonial Office and enter, not later than Michaelmas Term, as a Student at one of the Universities of Great Britain or Ireland,* to be approved by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and shall proceed in regular course to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, or to other corresponding degree of such University; he shall transmit quarterly to the Secretary of State for the Colonies a certificate, signed by his College Tutor or other recognized authority, stating that he is thoroughly well-conducted and industrious; if he fails to obtain such certificate, or does not read for "honours," in the event of the Authorities of his College deciding that he should do so, the Scholarship shall be withdrawn summarily.

9. Subject to the fulfilment of these conditions, of which the Secretary of State will advise the Crown Agents for the Colony, the Scholars will be paid quarterly by the Agents at the rate of £200 a year, each Scholarship to be tenable for three years, and to commence from the 1st of July following the examination.

10. In all cases of doubt, or questions arising in the colony or in Great Britain as to the construction of the conditions under which the Scholarships are competed for, and the payments attached to the Scholarships are made, the Governor and the Secretary of State respectively shall have full power and authority finally to decide.

11. The foregoing rules shall be subject to revision from time to time, but no change shall be made in such a manner as to affect the interest of Candidates to whom Scholarship may have already been awarded, or in any case without twelve months' notice to be published in the *Government Gazette*.

The following are the existing regulations of the London University in regard to the subjects for matriculation examination in each of which, under No. 3 of the regulations for the Jamaica Scholarship, Candidates are required to show a competent knowledge:—

Candidates shall not be approved by the Examiners unless they have shown a competent knowledge in each of the following subjects, according to the details specified under the several heads:—

1. Latin.
2. Any* two of the following languages: Greek, French, German and either Sanskrit or Arabic.†
3. The English Language, English History and Modern Geography.
4. Mathematics.
5. Natural Philosophy.
6. Chemistry.

* No credit will be given for more than two of these languages.

† Candidates who desire to be examined in either Sanskrit or Arabic must give notice, so that at least two calendar months' notice may be allowed the Registrar of the London University, and must mention the other optional language which they select.

The following are the particulars of the foregoing subjects of examination :—
LANGUAGES.

Latin.—One Latin subject to be selected by the Senate one year and a half previously from the works of the undermentioned Authors :—*

Virgil.—One book of the Georgics and one book of the *Æneid*.

Horace.—Two books of the Odes.

Sallust.—The Conspiracy of Catiline or the War with Jugurtha.

Cæsar.—Two books of the Gallic War.

Livy.—One book.

Cicero.—De Senectute or De Amicitia, with one of the following Orations : Pro Lege

Manilia, one of the four Catilinarian Orations, Pro Archia, Pro M. Marcello.

Ovid.—One book of the Metamorphoses and one book of the Epistles or Heroides or one or two books of the Tristia.

The paper in Latin shall contain passages to be translated into English, with questions arising out of the subjects of the book selected. Short and easy passages shall also be set for translation from the other books not so selected. A separate paper shall be set containing questions in Latin Grammar, with simple and easy sentences of English to be translated into Latin.†

Greek.‡—One Greek subject to be selected by the Senate one year and a half previously from the works of the undermentioned Authors :—*

Homer.—One book.

Xenophon.—One book.

Euripides.—Hecuba ; Andromache ; Hercules Furens (one play).

The paper in Greek shall contain passages to be translated into English, with questions in grammar and with questions arising out of the subjects of the book selected. Short and easy passages shall also be set for translation from other books not so selected.

French.—The paper in French shall contain passages for translation into English and questions in grammar limited to the Accidence.

German.—The paper in German shall contain passages for translation into English and questions in grammar limited (except when German is taken as an alternative for Greek) to the Accidence.

Sanskrit ; Arabic.—The paper in Sanskrit and the paper in Arabic shall contain passages for translation into English and questions in grammar.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, ENGLISH HISTORY AND MODERN GEOGRAPHY.

Orthography ; writing from dictation ; the grammatical structure of the language.

History of England to the end of the seventeenth century, with questions in modern geography.

MATHEMATICS.

Arithmetic.—The ordinary rules of arithmetic, vulgar and decimal fractions, extraction of the square root.

Algebra.—Addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division of algebraical quantities, proportion, arithmetical and geometrical progressions, simple equations.

Geometry.—The first four books of Euclid on the subjects thereof.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Mechanics.—Composition and resolution of the statical forces.

Simple machines (mechanical powers) ratio of the power to the weight in each.

Centre of gravity.

General laws of motion, with the chief experiments by which they may be illustrated.

Law of the motion of falling bodies.

HYDROSTATICS, HYDRAULICS AND PNEUMATICS.

Pressure of liquids and gases ; its equal diffusion and variation with the depth.

Specific gravity and modes of determining it.

The barometer, the syphon, the common pump and forcing pump and the air pump.

Optics.—Laws of reflection and refraction.

Formation of images by mirrors and simple lenses.

* For January, 1887, the Latin subject is Cicero, De Senectute and Pro Lege Manilia ; the Greek subject is Homer, Iliad, Book XVI.

† Special stress is laid on accuracy in the answers to the grammar questions, and on the correct rendering of English into Latin.

‡ Candidates may substitute German for Greek.

Heat.—Its sources, expansion, thermometers, relations between different scales in common use. Difference between temperature and quantity of heat.

Specific and latent heat.

Calorimeters, liquefaction, ebullition, evaporation, conduction, convection, radiation.

Chemistry.—Chemistry of the non-metallic elements, including their compounds as enumerated below, their chief physical and chemical characters, their preparation and their characteristic tests :—

Oxygen, hydrogen; carbon, nitrogen, chlorine, bromine, iodine, fluorine, sulphur, phosphorus, silicon.

Combining proportions by weight and by volume.

General nature of acids, bases and salts; symbols and nomenclature.

The Atmosphere.—Its constitution; effects of animal and vegetable life on its composition.

Combustion.—Structure and properties of flame.

Nature and composition of ordinary fuel.

Water.—Chemical peculiarities of natural waters, such as rain water, river water, spring water, sea water.

Carbonic Acid.—Carbonic oxide; oxides and acids of nitrogen; ammonia; olefiant gas; marsh gas; sulphurous and sulphuric acids; sulphuretted hydrogen; hydrochloric acid; phosphoric acid and phosphuretted hydrogen; silica.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATION.

AN important step in the advance of higher education was taken in 1882 when the Governors of the Jamaica Institute determined to make arrangements that Jamaica should be one of the centres for the Local Examinations held by the University of Cambridge. The examination was held in Kingston for the first time in December, 1882, and has since been held annually in December.

The examination for the Scholarship instituted by Sir Anthony Musgrave is valuable as affording for the first time a scale by which Jamaica Schoolmasters and schoolboys can measure their success against that obtained in other countries. But it only touched a very few of the best educated boys in the island, as to pass in it a boy must succeed in every subject out of a list including Latin, Greek, French or German, and Natural Philosophy, with other subjects; and some other test is wanted for the ordinary boy, who leaves school early to go into business or the like. This want is supplied by the Cambridge Local Examinations which are divided into two divisions, one for Senior and one for Junior Students, according as the Candidates are under 18 years of age or under 16 respectively. The regulations are appended below; and from them it is clear that, whilst taking honours and gaining the mark of distinction requires considerable knowledge and power and implies that a boy is well educated and distinguished amongst his competitors, a pass can be obtained by any boy who has made proper use of the opportunities afforded him in any school giving sound teaching even in English subjects. It is only fair to add that in the large majority of cases even a pass implies more than this, and that the majority of those who "satisfy the Examiners" do so in Latin, Mathematics or some modern language.

At the first examination held in December, 1882, the following boys obtained honours :—

SENIORS—CLASS II.

E. R. C. Earle of Potsdam School (distinguished in Latin).

JUNIORS—CLASS I.

F. C. Tomlinson of Potsdam School (distinguished in Latin and in Mathematics).

Besides these boys 1 passed in the Senior and 7 in the Junior Division. No boy failed of the Seniors but 5 of the Juniors did so. It is only fair to point out that the great fire of December, 1882, occurred on the first day of the examination and naturally upset the Candidates, especially those of them living in Kingston.

In December, 1883, the following boys obtained honours :—

JUNIORS—CLASS I.

E. V. Halliday of York Castle School.

CLASS II.

F. B. Cover of York Castle School.

E. V. Lockett of York Castle School.

CLASS III.

J. Costa of York Castle School.

F. W. Dougall of the Jamaica High School.

J. Lockett of York Castle School.

In this year no senior boys presented themselves, but one senior girl passed out of two who went through the examination. Of the junior boys, besides those who took honours, seven satisfied the Examiners and four failed, two girls presented themselves and both passed.

In December, 1884, the following Candidates obtained honours:—

SENIORS—CLASS II.

F. C. Tomlinson of Potsdam School (distinguished in Latin and in Greek).

CLASS III.

E. V. Halliday of York Castle School.

JUNIORS—CLASS I.

J. Costa of York Castle School (distinguished in French).

E. V. Lockett of York Castle School (distinguished in English and in Mathematics).

E. E. Murray of York Castle School (distinguished in English and in Mathematics).

CLASS II.

C. A. H. Thomson of the Church of England and Collegiate School (distinguished in English).

CLASS III.

A. E. Harrison of Potsdam School (distinguished in Latin).

C. L. Scarlett of the Church of England and Collegiate School.

A. W. Thomson of the Church of England and Collegiate School.

Besides these three Seniors and five Juniors passed, one of whom, T. R. Mould of the Church of England and Collegiate School, was distinguished in Latin. Only two failed.

In each of the three years the success obtained by Jamaica Candidates has been satisfactory, and in 1884 was very much above the average of success obtained by the English Candidates. On the other hand Jamaica was very much below the average in the number of Candidates sent in, so that the per centage of successes cannot fairly be compared with that obtaining in England until a much larger number of Candidates compete in the examination.

In 1885 an error occurred in the sending of the Papers by the Crown Agents, which postponed the examination three weeks; and by throwing it into the middle of the Christmas holidays prevented all the Candidates who live at a distance from Kingston from competing. This was very unfortunate as the number of those who had entered was greater than on any previous occasion and there was good reason to suppose that they would keep up to the standard attained in previous years. Of the reduced number (less than half) the following obtained honours:—

SENIORS—CLASS III.

Miss M. R. Geddes of the Barbican High School for Girls (distinguished in English).

JUNIORS—CLASS III.

L. DeMercado of the Church of England and Collegiate School.

W. R. Lee of the Jamaica High School.

Besides these one senior boy passed; one girl and two boys between 16 and 17 and 4 junior boys.

We append an abstract of the regulations, premising that the regulations in full can be obtained from Mr. H. Priest, at the Jamaica Institute, the Local Secretary for the Jamaica Centre.

Regulations for the Local Examinations, 1886.

There will be two examinations, commencing on Monday, December 13, 1886, at 2 p.m., one for Junior and one for Senior Students. Every one entered for the examination will be required to pay a fee of twenty shillings to the University.

Forms of Entry may be obtained from the Local Secretary. They must be returned to him in time to reach Cambridge before October 1.

Examination of Junior Students.

No one born before December 15, 1870, can be admitted as a Junior Student under the ordinary conditions. Those born on any of the days from December 15, 1869, to December 14, 1870, both inclusive, can be admitted under special conditions to be learned from the regulations.

PART I.—PRELIMINARY.

Every Student will be required to satisfy the Examiners in (1) Reading; (2) Writing from Dictation; (3) English Grammar, including the parsing and analysis of sentences; (4) Arithmetic.

PART II.

The examination will comprise the subjects mentioned in the following nine sections. Students will be required to satisfy the Examiners in at least two sections not in the same bracket: no one will be allowed to enter for more than six sections.

Section 1—Religious Knowledge:—(a) II Samuel, I Kings I–XII; (b) the Gospel of St. Luke; (c) the Acts of the Apostles XIII to end; (d) the Church Catechism.

To satisfy the Examiners in this section Students must pass in two of the sections (a), (b), (c).

Section 2—English:—(a) History of England, a selected period with general questions; (b) Roman History, as in English; (c) the Physical, Political and Commercial Geography of Great Britain and her Dependencies and of Europe; questions may be set requiring a general knowledge of Geography; (d) Shakespeare, Julius Caesar.

Section 3—Greek.

Section 5—French.

Section 4—Latin.

Section 6—German.

In all these languages passages will be set from special books named and also other passages for translation into English. Questions will also be set on grammar and parsing and on historical and geographical allusions in the books named. In Latin, French and German passages are also set for translation from English into the language.

Section 7—Mathematics:—Every Student must pass in Euclid, Books I and II, and in Elementary Algebra. Questions will also be set in Euclid, Books III, IV, and VI; in higher Algebra; in plain Trigonometry, and Elementary Mechanics.

Section 8—Natural Philosophy:—(a) Chemistry; (b) Practical Chemistry; (c) the Elements of Statics, Dynamics and Hydrostatics experimentally treated; (d) the experimental laws of heat.

To pass in the section Students must satisfy the Examiners in two of the four subjects.

Section 9—(a) Zoology; (b) Botany.

PART III.

(1) Geometrical Drawing and Linear Perspective.

(2) Freehand and Model Drawing.

(3) Music.

Examination of Senior Students.

No one born before December 15, 1868, can be admitted as a Senior Student, but Students above the age of 18 may be examined and will be placed in lists by themselves, not in any class of honours.

PART I.—PRELIMINARY.

Every Student will be required to satisfy the Examiners in (a) English Grammar (including parsing and the analysis of sentences) and English Composition. (b) The principles and practice of Arithmetic.

PART II.

The examination will comprise the subjects mentioned in the following nine sections; and every Student will be required to satisfy the Examiners in three at least of the sections marked A, B, C, D, E, F, G; or in two of them and one of the sections marked H, I; but no one will be allowed to enter for more than five of the sections marked A, B, C, D, E, F, G.

Section A—Religious Knowledge:—(a) II. Samuel and I. Kings LXII.: (b) St. Luke; (c) the Epistle to the Galatians and the I. Epistle of St. Peter; (d) the Offices for Morning and Evening Prayer, and the Litany in the Book of Common Prayer; (e) Paley's *Horæ Paulinæ*, chapters i. and vi. to the end.

To pass in this section Students must satisfy the Examiners in two of the subjects (a), (b), (c).

Section B—(a), (c), and (d) as in the Junior list; (b) Greek and Roman History, selected periods; (e) the Elements of Political Economy; (f) the Elements of Logic.

To pass in the section Students must satisfy the Examiners in two at least of the subjects; they may not take both (a) and (b) or both (e) and (f).

Section C—Latin, Greek.

Section D—French, German.

The regulations in these four languages are the same as in the Junior regulations, but there are more selected books, and, as in all cases where the regulations are the same, the papers are suited to more advanced Students.

Section E—Mathematics:—Every Student who is examined in this section must satisfy the Examiners in Plane Geometry, viz: Euclid, books I, II, III, IV, VI, and IX to Prop. 7 inclusive, and in Algebra. Questions will be set in the following subjects: Plane Trigonometry and higher Algebra; (2) Conic sections treated both geometrically and by easy analytical geometry. (3) Elementary Statics and Dynamics; and the elementary parts of Astronomy.

Section F.—(a) Chemistry; (b) Practical Chemical Analysis; (c) Statics, Dynamics and Hydrostatics, including the elements of Mechanism, experimentally treated; (d) Experimental laws and elementary principles of heat; (e) Experimental laws and elementary principles of Electricity and Magnetism; (f) Physical Geography.

To pass in the section Students must pass in two of the subjects. No one can take more than three subjects.

Section G—Zoology; Botany. No one will be examined in both subjects.

Section H—Drawing:—(a) Freehand; (b) from Models; (c) in Perspective, and (d) Imitative Colouring.

Every Student examined in the section must pass in (a) and at least one of the other Divisions.

Section I—Music.

The names of boys who pass with credit are placed alphabetically in three Honour Classes. The names of those who pass to the satisfaction of the Examiners yet not as to deserve Honours will be placed in two classes, the lowest class containing the names of those Junior Students who pass only in the Preliminary Subjects, Religious Knowledge and English.

GILCHRIST SCHOLARSHIP.

IN 1869 the Trustees of the Gilchrist Educational Trust decided to extend the operation of the Trust to the encouragement of education in the British West India Colonies; and under that decision a Scholarship of the value of £100 per annum and tenable for three years was annually awarded to the highest among those Candidates at the January Matriculation Examination carried on in the West India Colonies who passed either in the Honours or in the First Division.

Jamaica was one of the centres of examination for the West India Colonies, and examinations were held in January of each year whenever Candidates presented themselves, and under that scheme the Gilchrist Scholarship was won in 1883 by Mr. E. T. Lea of Potsdam School, Jamaica, who passed in the Honours' Division, and in 1884 by Mr. E. R. C. Earle of the Jamaica High School who passed in the Honours' Division. In 1885 the Scholarship was taken by a competitor from Barbados.

The Trustees recently announced their intention of withdrawing the benefits of the Trust from the West Indies after the examination of 1885. Memorials against this course, however, were sent to the Trustees from the Jamaica Schools Commission and the Jamaica Institute, strongly supported by Sir Henry Norman, Governor of Jamaica, and similar representations were also made by the Governors of Barbados and Trinidad, pointing out the great improvement that had lately taken place in education in these colonies, and in deference to these representations the Gilchrist Trustees decided not to withdraw entirely the benefits hitherto offered but to substitute for the Scholarship hitherto offered annually a Scholarship of the same amount (£100) to be offered for competition triennially and to be held, as under the old scheme, for a term of three years. The Scholarship now offered is restricted to the colonies above mentioned, namely, Jamaica, Barbados and Trinidad, and the following are the conditions under which it is offered for competition:—

Conditions for Scholarships instituted by the Gilchrist Educational Trust for the benefit of youths residing in Barbados, Jamaica and Trinidad.

A Scholarship of the value of £100 per annum, and tenable for three years, will be triennially awarded to a Candidate resident in the above colonies, who shall become eligible by Competitive Examination, and shall be desirous of prosecuting a further course of academical study in Great Britain, with a view to graduation either in arts, science, law or medicine, in the University of London: under the following conditions:—

1. Every Candidate shall either be a native of one of the above islands, or shall have resided therein for the five years immediately preceding the Examination.

2. Every Candidate must furnish proof satisfactory to the Local Authorities that he has completed his 16th year, and that his age does not exceed 22 years.

3. Every Candidate must furnish proof satisfactory to the Local Authorities that in regard to personal character he is qualified to be admitted to competition for a Scholarship.

4. Candidates approved by the Local Authorities shall present themselves at the January Matriculation Examination of the University of London, which will be held simultaneously in Barbados, Jamaica and Trinidad, commencing on the second Monday in January under the direction of Sub-Examiners appointed by the Governors of the respective colonies.

5. The answers of the Candidates approved as aforesaid will be forwarded, through the Colonial Office, to the Registrar of the University, who will cause them to be reviewed by its Examiners, and who will forward their report through the Colonial Office, for transmission to the Local Authorities in the Colonial Capitals, to be by them announced to the Candidates.

6. The Scholarship shall be awarded to the Candidate who shall come out highest at that Examination, provided that he pass either in the Honours or in the First Division.

7. The successful Candidate will be expected to arrive in London and to present himself to the Secretary of the Gilchrist Trust not later than the first week in the October following his appointment.

8. Each Scholarship shall be considered as commencing from the 1st of July following the Examination; and shall be paid in quarterly instalments on the first days of October, January, April and July.

9. Each Scholar shall be allowed an option as to the place of study between the University of Edinburgh and University College, London: he shall attend in every Session at least three Courses of Lectures at the Institution in which he studies (unless specially excused by the Trustees from so doing); and he shall transmit to the Secretary of the Gilchrist Trust, at the conclusion of each term, a certificate from each of the Professors whose Lectures he has attended, stating that his diligence and conduct have been satisfactory. Should he not be able to produce such a certificate, or should he be proved guilty of discreditable conduct elsewhere, he shall be considered to have forfeited all claim to the remaining instalments of his Scholarship.

10. Each Scholar will be expected to present himself at the first Examination in that one of the Faculties of the University of London in which he intends to graduate, before the termination of the second (Academical) year* from the commencement of his Scholarship, unless excused from doing so by the Trustees; and if he do not so present himself (unless by permission of the Trustees), or if he fail to pass, he shall be considered as forfeiting his claim to the remaining instalments of his Scholarship. After having passed the first Examination he will be expected to pursue his studies with a view to presenting himself at the second Examination within two (Academical) years.

11. The foregoing scheme shall be subject to revision from time to time, the Trustees reserving to themselves the power of altering the condition of the Scholarships, or of altogether withdrawing them, if they deem it expedient to do either. But no change will be made in such a manner as to affect the interests of Candidates already appointed to Scholarships, or in any case without twelve months' notice.

THE JAMAICA HIGH SCHOOL.

PROVISION is made by Law 34 of 1879, the Schools' Commission Law, for the establishment of a School to be called "The Jamaica High School," at which there shall be provided a good liberal education. Free education and maintenance is by the same Law to be provided for a limited number of Scholars to be called "Foundationers," and the School is to be opened to all religious denominations.

Under section 41 of the above-mentioned Law "The Jamaica Free School" (erroneously called in the Law "The Walton Free School," but the error has been amended by Law 13 of 1882) and all funds and property thereof are absolutely vested in the Commission to be established under the said Law. The Jamaica Schools Commission accordingly now hold all the funds and property of what was the Jamaica Free School for the purposes of the Jamaica High School.

The new buildings at Hope, in the Parish of St. Andrew, between four and five miles from Kingston, were opened by His Excellency Sir Henry Wylie Norman, K.C.B., C.I.E., on the 9th of July, 1885. They contain accommodation for the Headmaster and his family, the Secondmaster, Matron and servants, and fifty boys.

Regulations have been framed by the Commissioners for the management of the High School, of which those of most general interest are the following:—

Scholars.

The School shall consist of the following classes of boys:—

1.—Foundationers.

A. Drax scholars. These are elected from the Parish of St. Ann.

Having regard to the provisions contained in section 33 of the Schools Commission Law, 1879, and to the fact that heretofore the inhabitants of the Parish of St. Ann have, in conformity with the Trusts of Drax's Bequest, enjoyed the privilege of ten nominations to Walton School, the Commission has resolved that whenever a vacancy or vacancies have or have to be filled up in the High School, if at the time the number of St. Ann's Foundationers at the said School is below ten, the said vacancy or so many of the said vacancies (if there be more than one) as may be necessary to raise the number of St. Ann's Foundationers to ten, be appropriated to St. Ann's boys, who shall be called Drax scholars, provided that any

* Thus a Candidate whose Scholarship commences on the 1st of July, 1889, the year in which the Scholarship will first be offered, would be considered as having fulfilled this condition if he pass the first LL.B. Examination in January, 1890; or the Intermediate Arts, the Intermediate Sc., or the Preliminary Scientific M.B. Examination, in July, 1890.

come forward who reach such standard of education as may be determined on; and that otherwise such vacancy or vacancies be filled up by the most eligible Candidates from other parishes.

B. Foundationers other than Drax scholars. These shall be elected from parishes other than St. Ann's. Their number is at present fixed at thirteen.

II.—Holders of Endowed Schools' Special Scholarships to be created.

III.—Holders of Special weekly Boarder Scholarships to be created.

IV.—Paying Term Boarders.

A.—Paying Weekly Boarders.

Day scholars will not be admitted to the School, it being considered impossible to make such regulations as would ensure good discipline and steady work in such cases.

Regulations concerning the Admission of Foundationers.

Foundationers will be elected by the Commission, subject to the results of an Examination and to their meeting the following requirements:—

1. Boys will be eligible as Candidates for admission as Foundationers only in case of the inability of their parents to provide a liberal education for their children.
2. Their age must be between 9 and 11 on the day of examination.
3. Satisfactory testimony must be furnished as to their good character.
4. Boys admitted as Candidates with qualifications 1, 2 and 3, will be required to pass a Competitive Examination in the following subjects:—
 - (a.) *Reading*—Sixth Standard Royal Reader.
 - (b.) *Writing from Dictation*—A passage out of the same Reader.
 - (c.) *Arithmetic*—Simple and compound rules, practice and simple proportion. B. Smith's or Coleenso's Arithmetic is recommended.
 - (d.) *Geography*—The outlines of the Geography of Jamaica, Europe and America. Hughes' Elementary School Geography (pp. 1-16 and 109-113 inclusive) is recommended.
 - (e.) *Grammar*—Parsing and the analysis of simple sentences. Curtis' Outlines of English (Grammar and Manual of Analysis are recommended).
 - (f.) *History*—Outlines of the History of England from the Conquest to the death of Charles I. History of England by Edith Thompson, edited by Dr. E. A. Freeman, is recommended.
 - (g.) *Scripture*—Leading facts of the Old and New Testaments.

N.B.—A boy may be withdrawn from the whole or any part of the Scripture Knowledge Examination if his parent or guardian, or responsible friend, should express in writing that they have conscientious objections thereto.

Special Scholarships from certain Endowed Schools.

With the view of enabling the funds of some of the Endowed Schools (which do not attempt to give a higher education) to be utilized in such a way as to secure their appropriation for purposes more in keeping with the intentions of the original bequests than the maintenance of Primary Schools, and at the same time placing the advantages of the High School within reach of specially deserving scholars from the parishes in which such Endowed Schools are situated, it is deemed desirable that Scholarships from the said Schools should be founded, tenable at the High School. It was accordingly proposed that the Board of the several Local Trusts should be recommended to provide the necessary funds for these Scholarships out of the Trust income at present expended on primary education, so far as the same can legally be done. Such Scholarships would be available only to boys residing within the area which would entitle them to enjoy the benefits of the said Local Endowed Schools; and the general qualifications for competition for such Scholarships would be fixed by the Local Trustees, provided that the boys nominated by them must be prepared at least to pass such Examination as is required by boys coming into the High School as paying boarders.

It is considered that it will be an essential part of the above plan for establishing these Scholarships from Endowed Schools that the Government should consent to make, through the Education Department, such grants-in-aid to the Elementary Schools now maintained out of local endowments as may be sufficient to cover the amounts annually expended by the Trustees in Scholarships; provided that such grants-in-aid do not exceed the amount of grants which such Elementary Schools would be entitled to, if maintained in the ordinary manner.

Weekly Boarders' Scholarships.

Arrangements will be made, as soon as possible, for Special Scholarships for a limited number of weekly boarders, the value of such Scholarships being such as to cover the whole or a greater portion of the actual expenses of a boy at the School.

Candidates for admission to these Special Scholarships must meet the following conditions:—

- I. The Commission must be satisfied that the means of their parents or guardians are so limited as to prevent their furnishing the boys with the advantages of this School without the assistance of this Scholarship.
- II. They must be between the ages of 12 and 14.
- III. Satisfactory testimony must be furnished as to their good character.

IV. They must be prepared to pass a Competitive Examination which will be arranged by the Head Master, subject to the approval of the Commission: the standard of the Examination being such as to show that they are able, at least, to take a position in the School on a level with that of Foundationers who have been three years in the school.

Entrance Examination of Paying Boarders.

1. Those who come in between the ages of 9 and 12 shall be subject to an Examination of the same nature as that for Foundationers.

2. Boys entering after the age of 12 years shall be subject to an examination, which shall test their qualifications to take their place in the School not lower than the class which the average Foundationer has reached, who is a year younger than the applicant. Precise information on this point will be supplied to intending applicants by the Head Master.

Paying Weekly Boarders.

Boys may be admitted to the School to remain from Monday morning till 12 noon on Saturday. The Terms of admission as regards examination will be the same as those for regular boarders.

Payments for Scholars.

1. For the purpose of regulating payments to the School, and for other purposes, the annual work of the School shall be divided into three Terms. The first or Lent Term shall commence on the 21st day of January in each year and end on the 21st day of April, irrespective of the time at which the Easter holiday falls. The second or Summer Term shall commence on the 22nd day of April and end on the 10th day of July. The third or Christmas Term shall commence on the 1st day of September and end on the 20th day of December. In the event of any of these dates falling on a Sunday or public holiday the Term shall commence or end, as the case may be, on such day nearest thereto as may be most convenient.

2. Payments shall be made in advance at the beginning of each Term.

3. Term boarders shall pay at the rate of £16 per Term if under twelve years of age. If over twelve years of age they shall pay at the rate of £20 per Term.

4. Payments for weekly boarders shall be at the rate of £13 6s. 8d. per Term if under twelve years of age. If over twelve years of age they shall pay at the rate of £16 per Term.

5. The charges of the School for weekly boarders, who obtain the weekly Boarders Scholarships, shall be at the rate of £25 per annum; and if it should not be found possible to establish a sufficient number of these Scholarships of value to cover these charges, then the Scholarships may be made at the value of £15 or £20 per annum, leaving the balance to be furnished by the parents or guardians of the boys in due proportions at the beginning of each Term.

6. The charges of the School for the holders of Endowed School Scholarships shall be fixed at £30 each per annum. The whole of this shall in each case be paid by the Treasurer of the Endowed School to the Treasurer of the High School; but it will be a matter for local arrangement whether any portion of such charges be contributed to the Local Trustees by parents or guardians, or whether the Scholarships granted by Local Trustees shall be in all cases sufficient to cover the whole cost of £30.

Age at which Scholars will be required to leave the School.

Foundationers shall not remain in the School after the end of the Term in which they attain the age of sixteen years; and no boy shall remain in the School after the end of the Term in which he attains the age of eighteen years except with the express permission of the Commission on the recommendation of the Head Master. The Commission, however, will be prepared, on the advice of the Head Master, to retain at the School any Foundationer showing marked ability or special diligence for such further period beyond the age of sixteen years as they may determine.

At the beginning of the Midsummer Term of 1886 there were in the School 10 Drax Foundationers, 13 General Foundationers and 3 Paying Weekly Boarders.

All communications respecting boys, or on School matters, should be addressed to "The Head Master, Jamaica High School, Kingston;" letters on general business matters affecting the School should be addressed to "The Secretary of the Schools Commission, Kingston."*

Head Master—Rev. W. Simms, M.A., late Scholar and Prizeman of Christ College, Cambridge, Senior Optime in the Mathematical Tripos 1867, salary £500.

Second Master—J. D. Kerrich, Esq., B.A., late of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, Second Class in the Classical Tripos 1884, salary £250.

Medical Officer—J. Cargill, Esq., M.D., L.R.C.P., London, salary £50.

Matron—Miss H. M. Wright, salary £50.

LADY MICO'S CHARITY.

THE Institutions and Schools under this Charity were founded in the year 1834 by the late Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton. The idea was to afford the benefit of education and training to the black and coloured population of this and the other West India Islands, as well as to train out of this population Teachers for their own Schools and the Schools of all denominations of Christians.

Training Institutions were established in Jamaica and Antigua; and Schools in Trinidad, Demerara, Bahamas, St. Lucia, Mauritius, Seychelle Islands, &c. Of these the two Training Institutions and the Schools in St. Lucia only remain.

The origin of the Charity is as follows:—

Dame Jane Mico, widow of Sir Samuel Mico, knt., formerly Lord Mayor of London, had a kinsman who was engaged to be married to his cousin, a favourite niece of the Lady Mico. They were to receive two thousand pounds on their wedding day. The marriage, however, did not take place. The story runs that the lady preferred an Ensign and eloped with him, but whether or not that is the case it is certain that Lady Mico's niece did not receive the £2,000.

About the time that Lady Mico lived, the middle of the 17th century, the Christian captives detained in Algiers by the Moors seem to have excited general sympathy, and from time to time persons of charitable disposition were wont to give or bequeath sums of money for the redemption of these captives. Lady Mico did the same, and half of the £2,000 above mentioned was by her will bequeathed for this purpose.

The clause of the Will dated July 1st, 1670, is as follows: "Where as I gave Samuel Mico aforesaid two thousand pounds when he had married one of my neeces hee not performinge it I give one of the said thousand pounds to redeeme poore slaves, which I would have put out as my executrix thinke the best for a yearly revenew to redeeme some yearly." By direction of the Court of Chancery in 1680 certain freehold wharf and premises in London were purchased with the legacy and conveyed to Lady Mico's executors.

The suppression of Algerian piracy and the release of all the Christian slaves stayed English benevolence and the question arose,—what was to be done with Lady Mico's legacy, which had increased from £1,000 to over £120,000?

Various plans were proposed from time to time but nothing was done until Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton in 1834 conceived that the interest of the money might be legitimately applied to the Christian instruction of the children of West Indians, a purpose equally as charitable as that for which the money was originally left. A Charter was obtained and the British Government added a grant of £17,000 per annum for five years. This latter was withdrawn in 1841. The Rev. J. M. Trew, afterwards Archdeacon and Bishop of the Bahamas, was the first Secretary and Superintendent of the Mico Charity. The system adopted from the commencement was liberal, comprehensive and undenominational in Schools and Training Colleges.

The original Trustees were:—

James Gibson, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Stephen Lushington, D.C.L.
Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart.
Thomas Richard Warren, Esq., Q.C.
John Gurney Hoare, Esq.
John Elliott Drinkwater Bethune, Esq.

The present Trustees are:—

Thomas Fowell Buxton, Esq., Chairman.
Samuel Hoare, Esq., Treasurer.
Edward Lushington, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Kinnaird.
The Rt. Hon. W. E. Forster, M.P.
Andrew Johnston, Esq.

Rev. J. Wycliffe Gedge, M.A., Secretary.

The Institution of the Charity in this island, situated in Hanover Street, consists of a Training College for 50 students and a School for 300 scholars. Since its commencement in 1835 there have been admitted 579 students to be trained as Teachers for the various religious bodies. Of this number 420 have been certificated.

The expenditure of the Training College and School is about £2,500 per annum. Of this sum £1,050 is allowed by the Local Government for training Teachers, and the Day School earns about £100 per annum under the Government Inspection.

Students are admitted once a year, in January, by a strictly competitive examination. They are expected to remain three years and go out when certificated as Teachers. During residence they receive free teaching, board, lodging, washing, bed linen, and medical attendance. Each student pays a fee of £5.

The objects for which the Institution was originally founded are being more and more realized. Its benefits are not confined to the people of any creed, class, or colour. It holds out to all whatever advantages it possesses.

The following shews the number of Students trained for each denomination from 1835 to 1885:—

The Mico Charity	-	46	The Wesleyan Methodist Society	123
The Church of England	-	92	The United Methodist Society	16
The Church Missionary Society	1		The American Board of Missions	6
The Presbyterian Church	-	58	Private Individuals	- 17
The Moravian Church	-	29	Now in Residence	- 50
The Baptist Society	-	82		
The London Missionary Society	56		Total	- 576

The Governor of the island for the time being is the Patron of the Institution. It is locally managed by a Board of Directors consisting of fifteen Clergymen and Laymen.

The Right Reverend Dr. Nuttall, Bishop of Jamaica, Chairman.	
*Ven. Archdeacon Douet.	Rev. W. Griffith.
*Hon. Thomas Capper.	Rev. H. H. Kilburn.
Rev. John Radcliffe.	Rev. J. Cochrane.
Rev. A. Findlay.	Thomas Oughton, Esq.
Rev. W. Murray.	George Hicks, Esq.
Rev. H. H. Isaacs.	J. J. Bowrey, Esq.
Rev. T. M. Geddes.	H. J. Bicknell, Esq.
Honorary Secretary—Rev. H. H. Kilburn.	Paid Secretary—Mr. C. W. Chapman.
Medical Attendant—I. W. Anderson, Esq., M.D.	

TUTORIAL STAFF.

Rev. William Gillies	.	Senior Co-Principal.
Mr. L. G. Gruchy	.	Junior Co-Principal.
Mr. Robert Lindsay	.	Master Normal School.
Mr. Charles E. Skyers	.	Master of Day School.

WOLMER'S FREE SCHOOL.

THIS Trust was established in the year 1736 by an Act of the Island Legislature (9 Geo. II., cap. 6) to give effect to the bequest of John Wolmer, of Kingston, a goldsmith, who by Will dated the 21st May, 1729, "devised," after some small legacies mentioned therein, the rest and residue of his estate for the foundation of a Free School in the parish in which he should happen to die.

Nothing was done by the executors of Mr. Wolmer to carry out his bequest until the year first mentioned. Then it was found that the Will was defective, as no provision was made for a house, nor directions given for the good order and management of the School, and the Legislature accordingly stepped in and passed the Act above cited, naming certain persons as Trustees, with power to erect or build a School House, &c., out of the moneys to be handed over to them by the executors.

In the year 1774 the Legislature passed another Act appointing additional Trustees and enabling the Trustees to appoint a Treasurer. In the year 1800 the Legislature passed a third Act for securing to the Trustees a perpetual annuity upon their delivering up certain securities (£15,864 currency) for public purposes. In 1801 an Act was passed constituting Kingston a Corporation and directing that the Common Council should have the superintendence, regulation and management of the School. Law 8 of 1866 abolished the Corporation and appointed a Municipal Board, the members of which acted as Trustees until the new City Council was elected in September, 1885, when the management of the Institution was transferred to that Body.

In 1867 a Commission was appointed, at the instance of the Trustees, by Sir John Peter Grant, to inquire into the management of the Trust and, in adoption of one of the recommendations of the Commissioners, two Masters were procured from England to fill the positions of Superintendent of the Institution and Second Master. The Second Master from England died in 1877, and, on the recommendation of Mr. Tillman his place was filled by a native.

In the absence of any early records of the Trust it is impossible to give a succinct account of the work done since its establishment, but taking into account the figures

* Nominees of the Government.

for 12 years, from 1868 to 1880, it would be fair to set down the number who have passed through the Schools during 143 years as 21,500, some of whom have occupied, and are still occupying, important positions of trust in the colony. The School has now on its register 445 pupils (233 boys and 212 girls) and an average daily attendance of 378.

A sound English education for the boys, combined with sewing in the Girls' School is now imparted to the pupils.

The Trustees meet half-yearly for the election of children, generally in the months of February and August. Forms of application for the admission of children can be had from Mr. Cyril Thompson, the Clerk of the Trustees, at the office of the City Council. No distinction is made as to the class and creed of children admitted, the Trustees only giving a preference to those of legitimate birth.

The funds of the Trust consist of the following:—

Amount appropriated by the island under 28 Vic., cap. 23	£12,000	0	0
Amount invested in Island Debentures	5,600	0	0
Total	£17,600	0	0

The sinking fund in the Government Savings Bank now amounts to about £520.

INCOME.		EXPENDITURE.	
Perpetual Annuity under 28 Vic., cap. 23.	£1,044 0 0	Salaries	£1,076 2 2
Interest on Debentures, &c.	239 3 2	School appliances	94 2 10
		Buildings, including Insurance, &c.	65 19 9
	£1,283 3 2		£1,236 4 9

The annual surplus goes toward a sinking fund for the repairs of the School premises from time to time.

TUTORIAL STAFF.

Head Master and Superintendent—John Tillman,	Salary	£296	per annum.
Second Master—J. G. Murray	"	160	"
Third Master—G. H. Thompson	"	90	"
Fourth Master—Thos. Williams	"	65	"
First Mistress—A. L. Levesne	"	150	"
Second Mistress—S. M. Smith	"	90	"
Fourth Mistress—M. J. Mallet	"	70	"
Fourth Mistress—F. E. Brymer	"	60	"
Sewing Mistress—M. J. Mallet	"	20	"
Assistant Sewing Mistress—E. Waite	"	12	"
Janitors—A. Sutcliffe and wife	"	36	"
Clerk to Trustees—C. Thompson	"	36	"

TITCHFIELD FREE SCHOOL.

The Titchfield Trust was established under the Act 26 Geo. III., cap. 7, by which 350 acres of land adjoining the Town of Port Antonio, or Titchfield, were vested in certain Trustees for erecting a Free School and for creating a fund for its endowment and support.

The object of the Trust was to provide instruction for youth, without charge to their parents, in reading, writing, arithmetic, Latin, Greek, mathematics, &c., and the Masters were to be of the Church of England. The School was open to children of the island generally, but those of the inhabitants of the Town of Titchfield were to have the preference.

The School was in active operation from its foundation to the year 1855, when it appears to have been closed in consequence of a report made on its "state and condition" by Mr. Henry Laidlaw, Stipendiary Magistrate, in pursuance of a commission entrusted to him by the Governor; and because of the Trust having been thrown into Chancery by reason of having incurred debts amounting to nearly £300, for which judgment was obtained against the Trustees in the Supreme Court of October, 1852.

The Trust remained in this "deplorable" condition until it was rescued by Sir J. P. Grant's Government in 1871. A law was then passed by the Legislative Council "to relieve the Titchfield School Trust from its present liabilities and to provide

for the future management and carrying out of the Trust." The sum of £183 16s. 0d. was advanced by the Island Treasury in compromise of the debt and a new Board of Trustees was appointed, by which the School was resuscitated. Since then a scheme has been drawn up by the Schools Commission, under authority of the 30th section of Law 34 of 1879, by which the management of the Trust has been vested in the Schools Commission and a Board of Local Managers appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of the Schools Commission.

Under this scheme a Day School for boys and girls has been established in Port Antonio, to the maintenance of which is devoted such amount not exceeding two-thirds of the annual income of the Trust as the Schools Commission may determine, the remainder being devoted to the establishment of Scholarships at the Jamaica High School. One such Scholarship has already been established, and will come into force as from the 1st September, 1886.

The School is being conducted at the old Military Barracks at Fort George which have been placed at the disposal of the Trustees by the Government and the general affairs of the Trust are being carefully managed. The annual income is now nearly £300, and as the property of the Trust is increasing in value at a rapid rate, owing to the rise in the value of real estate in the vicinity of Port Antonio, in consequence of the growth of the fruit trade with the United States, a prosperous future may be anticipated, and it is confidently expected that the School will prove a great success and be of great benefit to the inhabitants of Port Antonio and the neighbourhood.

LOCAL MANAGERS.

J. Malcolm Facey, Chairman.

John Thomas Wigham.

George Ffrench.

A. A. Lindo.

John H. Dodd, Esqs.

Rev. S. Sutton.

Rev. Christopher C. Douce.

Rev. William Heaver.

Mr. John H. Dodd, Steward, salary £50 per annum.

Mr. William Henry Plant, Master of the Boys' School, salary £120 per annum.

Miss Ella E. Doran, Mistress of the Girls' School, salary £60 per annum.

Mr. Henry T. Simmonds, Secretary and Bailiff, salary £30 per annum.

Mr. E. H. E. Maclaverty, Treasurer, salary £12 per annum.

MUNRO AND DICKENSON'S FREE SCHOOL.

ROBERT HUGH MUNRO, Esq. of the Parish of St. Elizabeth, by his Will dated 21st January, 1797, and a Codicil of 23rd May, 1797, bequeathed the residue of his real and personal estate in certain contingencies in trust to his nephew, Caleb Dickenson, and the Churchwardens of the Parish of St. Elizabeth, and their successors, to lay out the same in the endowment of a School to be erected and maintained in the said parish, for the education of as many poor children of the parish as the funds might be sufficient to provide for and maintain; and if necessary to apply to the Legislature for an Act for the regulation of the Charity and to carry out his intentions.

The estate of Munro was held to the use of his nephew, Caleb Dickenson, during the latter's lifetime, and he, at his death, bequeathed it, improved and enlarged as it had been by himself, fully to carry out his uncle's benevolent intentions and further to support the aged poor.

For years after the death of Dickenson the funds of the Charity were applied to anything but their proper purpose, and at length in 1825 an Act of the Legislature was passed for regulating the Charity, which recited the history of the Trust up to that date, and propounded a scheme for its management; but this scheme appears never to have been carried out, and it was not until 1855 that the Act 18 Victoria, chap. 53 (under which the Trust is now worked) was passed with the object of rescuing the remains of the Charity.

In 1856 a Free School for Boys was opened near Black River, and early in 1857 the premises at Potsdam, in the Santa Cruz Mountains, were purchased and the School was removed thither.

Boys are eligible for admission to the School on the Free and £20 Foundations who reside within the limits of the old Parish of St. Elizabeth and whose guardians can satisfy the Trustees of their need of assistance,—orphans having the preference. They are required, on admission, to be able to read any easy book, to work out the first four rules of arithmetic, and to write easy words of dictation; and they must be be-

tween the ages of nine and twelve on admission, and are required to leave the School on attaining the age of fifteen; but the Trustees may, with the advice of the Head Master, retain at the School any boy shewing marked ability, for one, two or three years longer; provided that no boy on the Free and £20 Foundations shall stay beyond the age of eighteen, and that there be not more than three boys on those Foundations above the age of fifteen in the School at the same time.

The School at present contains fifteen boys who are educated, boarded and clothed free of charge, and five boys at the charge of £20 a year. The Course is adapted for boys preparing for the Universities, Civil Service, Cambridge Local Examinations, and Business: it is calculated to combine a sound training in Classics and Mathematics with the requirements of a modern education. Mr. A. E. Tomlinson of this School won the Jamaica Scholarship for 1882; and Messrs. E. T. Lea and E. R. C. Earle both the Gilchrist (West Indian) and the Jamaica Scholarships for 1883 and 1884. Mr. F. C. Tomlinson carried off the Jamaica Scholarship for 1886, with a standing (5th in Honors' Division, London University Matriculation (which qualified him for the Gilchrist, not open this year); he had previously obtained the mark of distinction in Greek and Latin (being placed 2nd in Greek and 10th in Latin) in the Cambridge Local Examination, December 1884.

In addition to the School for boys at Potsdam there is a School at Malvern in the Santa Cruz Mountains where six girls are educated, boarded, &c., free of charge and six girls at a charge of £20 a year.

The Head Master and Head Mistress of both Schools are allowed to take private pupils as boarders, for whom there is ample accommodation.

The income of the Trust is £1,400 4s. 7d. a year as perpetual annuity on the sum of £23,337 sunk under the provisions of the Act 28 Vic., cap. 23, and interest on island debentures to the extent of about £5,000, bought from annual savings since the Act 18 Vic., cap. 53, was passed.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

The Custos of St. Elizabeth.

The Rector of St. Elizabeth.

The Custos of Manchester.

The Rector of Manchester.

And the Members of the Parochial Board of St. Elizabeth.

CLERK TO TRUSTEES—Mr. F. B. Bowen, salary £6 per annum.

TUTORIAL STAFF.

HEAD MASTER AT POTSDAM—Rev. W. D. Pearman, M.A., of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, formerly Classical Tutor of University College, Toronto; salary £300 per annum.

SECOND MASTER—Mr. W. V. Edwards, late Assistant Master of the Grammar School, Grantham, England, salary £100 per annum.

HEAD MISTRESS AT MALVERN—Miss MacCutcheson, salary £100 per annum.

RUSEA'S FREE SCHOOL.

THIS useful Institution was founded by Martin Rusea, a French refugee, who in grateful recollection of the hospitality manifested towards him on his arrival and settlement in the colony left by his Will, dated 23rd July, 1764, all his real and personal estate, which afterwards realized £4,500 currency (£2,700 sterling), for the establishment of a Charity or Free School in the Parish of Hanover.

The devise was disputed but afterwards by decree of Chancery it was established and, thereupon, in 1777, an Act was passed (18 Geo. 3, cap. 18) settling the Trust and establishing the School. Under this Act the Vestry of the Parish of Hanover was authorized to raise annually funds not exceeding £560 currency (£300 sterling) for the purposes of the School, in case the income arising from Rusea's estate should prove too scanty to enable the Trustees to carry out his intentions. This annual parochial grant ceased in 1856, but it rarely, if ever, exceeded £100 sterling per annum.

In 1829 the Legislature in consideration of the transfer of the funds of the Trust "for the absolute use of the colony," agreed to contribute an annual endowment "for ever" of £450 currency or £270 sterling. About the same time a spacious and handsome school-house was erected by the Vestry of the Parish for the occupation of the Trust, in which it still remains.

For some years an infant department was attached to the School, in which elementary teaching of a most rudimentary character was carried out by a Female Teacher styled the Mistress, and the number of pupils on the foundation was in this way swelled to more than one hundred. This system obtained for about four years until May, 1879, when a Committee of Trustees appointed by the Chairman to consider the state of education in the precinct and its relations with Rusea's Free School, and also to devise means for the re-organization of the Institution, presented a report to the Trustees. The Committee, *inter alia*, suggested that the town and district of Lucea being amply supplied with Primary Schools under Government inspection the infant department of Rusea's should be abolished, and that the Institution should revert to the original form of a Grammar School, and this with the object of drafting into it from time to time the more intelligent and promising pupils in the Primary Schools of the parish. This suggestion was agreed to and consequently the number of pupils was reduced to 50, with a limited number of private pupils whom the Board of Trustees itself proposed to take on. For the loss of the privilege of taking private pupils the Master's salary was increased to £175 a year and that of the Assistant Master to £80, and the balance of the revenue was devoted to the purchase of school appliances.

The Jamaica Schools Commission, however, with the view of making the endowment more conducive to the advancement of education, has lately drawn up a scheme under the Schools Commission Law, 34 of 1879, which has been approved by the Governor in Privy Council and ordered to come into force on the 1st September, 1886. Under this scheme the Custos of Hanover and the Chairman of the Parochial Board of Hanover and five other persons to be appointed from time to time by the Governor on the nomination of the Schools Commission are appointed Trustees, and the funds of the endowment are to be appropriated (a) to the maintenance of a School to be established for the purpose of providing a good middle class education and (b) to the provision of such Scholarships at the Jamaica High School as after providing adequately for the maintenance of the School the funds of the Trust are able to afford, the number of such Scholarships and the conditions on which they are held being from time to time fixed by the by-laws. The course of instruction carried out at the School includes the usual branches of an English education, Latin, Geometry and French.

HEAD MASTER.—The Rev. J. K. Collymore, salary £175 per annum.

ASSISTANT MASTER.—Mr. George Stricker, salary £80 per annum.

MERRICK'S CHARITY.

THE object of this Charity will be best understood by a perusal of the following extract from the Will of Charles Merrick, of the Parish of St. George (now a district of Portland) made in September, 1821 :—

"I give and bequeath in trust for ever to the two Members of Assembly, the Custos and three senior Magistrates of the Parish of St. George for the time being, and to their successors, £2,000 currency for the uses and purposes hereafter mentioned, that is to say £1,000 to be put out at interest, on good security, and the interest arising therefrom to be applied towards the support of the poor and indigent of every description of colour of the said Parish of St. George, and £1,000 to be put out at interest, in like manner, for the express purpose of educating one poor boy, either a white or free boy of colour, for three years, which period ought to be sufficient to afford such a share of instruction as it may be hoped would give to the person partaking of it the prospect of becoming a useful member of society; then to be succeeded by another boy in like manner, and so to be continued forever.

"But with regard to the last bequest it is my desire, in the event of an establishment being formed for the promotion of education in the said parish through the means of individual benevolence or legislative aid, the Trustees heretofore mentioned in this particular bequest shall be empowered, at their discretion, to unite the funds herein bequeathed for the purpose of promoting a more enlarged and extensive plan of education to those who stand in need of it."

The administration of the Trust was carried out virtually by the Custos of the Parish of St. George alone, but in 1871 Law 14 of that year was passed empowering the Go-

vernor to appoint a Trustee or Trustees in lieu of the then existing ones. Mr. John Savage, Inspector of Schools, and Mr. J. W. Straton, Auditor General, were appointed Trustees but they have long since left the island and no new appointments have been made.

In 1872 the Buff Bay River estate in the district of St. George was purchased and a Model School was established; it is attended principally by the children of the Charles Town Maroons. The income of the charity is derived from a sum of £1,200 sterling permanently sunk under the provisions of the 28th Vic. chap. 23 and a further sum of £400 similarly sunk, which produce a yearly income of £104; this is supplemented by the sum of £138 which is paid by the Government out of the Education Vote. The cost of the School is therefore £242 per annum.

MASTER.—Mr. Robert Elworthy, salary £230 per annum.

THE VERE AND MANCHESTER FREE SCHOOLS.

SEVERAL persons of the Old Parish of Vere, which included a part of the Parish of Manchester, having made several charitable donations consisting of lands, slaves and money to the use of the said parish, without giving any particular directions or making any particular appointments touching the management or disposal of the proceeds of these gifts, an Act of the Island Legislature was passed in 1740 vesting the funds of the Charity in certain Trustees for the purpose of erecting buildings and endowing a Free School at the Alley in the then parish of Vere, for the education and maintenance of as many poor children as the Trustees might approve of. The present Free School at the Alley, was founded under the provision of this Act.

Finding, however, that the number of children (of the class calculated to be benefited by the Charity) who availed themselves of the privilege was inadequate to the large expenditure which the keeping up of the Institution necessitated, another Act was passed in 1855 (18 Vic., chap. 54) which extended and better utilized the funds of the Charity. The sum of £9,000 was then standing to the credit of the Charity in the books of the Receiver General. By this Act £6,256 was vested in certain Trustees therein designated, to be employed in the establishment of Free Schools throughout the Parish of Vere for the education of poor children of all denominations and classes residing in the parish, and the balance of £2,744 was left in the hands of the Receiver General to await such disposal as the Legislature might direct. Certain parts of the Parish of Manchester being a part of the Parish of Vere at the time of these charitable donations an Act was subsequently passed (19 Vic., chap. 39) by which this residue of £2,744 was also vested in Trustees to be appropriated in the Parish of Manchester in every respect as the portion allotted to Vere. Buildings were secured and Schools organized under the provision of these Acts and are now in operation in both the Parish of Manchester and the District of Vere.

At the request of the Trustees of the Vere Free Schools and with the view of making the endowment of the District Schools of Vere more conducive to the advancement of education, the Jamaica Schools Commission has lately drawn up a scheme under Law 34 of 1879 of which the following are the chief provisions: The Trustees are to be the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Parochial Board of Clarendon; two members of the Parochial Board of Clarendon to be elected from time to time by the members of the said Board and to hold office during the continuance of the said Board; the Rector of St. Peter's Church, Alley, and two other persons to be appointed by the Governor on the nomination of the Schools Commission. The funds of the endowment are to be appropriated (a) to the payment of school fees for free scholars and a bonus on marks obtained at the Government Inspection to the Master of each of the Schools receiving assistance from the funds of the Trust at the time of the coming into operation of the scheme, namely, the Schools at Alley, Portland, Race Course, Milk River, Hayes, Salt River and Mitchell Town, or such Schools more or fewer as may hereafter in lieu of these or any of them be established from time to time under the by-laws; and (b) to the provision of Scholarships at the Jamaica High School. The scheme has been approved by the Governor in Privy Council and ordered to come into force on the 1st September, 1886.

The Jamaica Schools Commission has also lately drawn up a scheme with the view of bringing the arrangements for the Manchester Free Schools more in conformity

with the present need of the parish and the original intentions of the Trust, of which the following are the chief provisions: The Trustees of the Schools are to be the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Parochial Board of Manchester; two members of the Parochial Board of Manchester to be elected from time to time by the members of the said Board and to hold office during the continuance of the said Board; the Rector of the Parish Church, Mandeville, and two other members to be appointed by the Governor on the nomination of the Schools Commission. The funds of the endowment are to be appropriated (a) to the maintenance of a School for boys and girls to be established for the purpose of providing a good middle class education; (b) to the payment of school fees for free scholars and a bonus on marks obtained at the Government Inspection to the Master of each of the Schools receiving assistance from the funds of the Trust at the time of the coming into operation of the scheme, namely, the Schools at Mandeville, St. George's and Mile Gully, or such Schools, more or fewer, as may hereafter in lieu of these or either of them be established from time to time under the by-laws; and (c) to the provision of such Scholarship or Scholarships at the Jamaica High School as the remaining funds may be sufficient to permit.

The funds of both the Vere and Manchester Trusts have been made permanent loans to the island under the Acts 18 Vic. chap. 38, and 19 Vic. chap. 39, and bear interest at 8 per cent. per annum. There is also a rent roll in connection with each Trust. The income of the Vere Trust is £572 18s. 10d. per annum and that of the Manchester Trust, £270 2s. 7d. per annum.

Manchester Schools.

Mandeville—Mr. T. A. Fraser, Headmaster, salary	£90	per annum.
Wear Pen—Mr. Peter Thomas, “	50	“
Clerk to Board of Trustees—Mr. S. Ronitto, “	20	“

Vere Schools.

The Alley—Mr. H. N. Vaz, Headmaster, salary	£100	per annum.
Hayes—Mr. A. J. Hopwood, “	60	“
Portland—Mr. Richard Osborne, “	60	“
Race Course—Mr. J. A. Glasse, “	60	“
Milk River—Mr. T. Atkinson, “	60	“
Mitchel Town—Mr. F. E. Stuart, “	52	“
Salt River—Mr. W. F. Murdock, “	40	“
Clerk to Board of Trustees—Mr. H. N. Vaz, “	20	“

BECKFORD AND SMITH'S SCHOOL, SPANISH TOWN.

PETER BECKFORD, Esq., of Spanish Town, bequeathed by his Will, dated 1735, the sum of £1,000 “to be applied towards building a Free School or Hospital for the poor.” The Hon. Francis Smith, Custos of St. Catherine, bequeathed by his Will, dated 1830, “the sum of £3,000 to the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Jamaica, the Custos and the Rector for the time being of St. Catherine, to be invested in some institution permanently for the instruction of the poorer classes of all colours, free and slave, in the doctrines of the Church of England.” By Law 30 of 1869 these two Schools were amalgamated under the title of “Beckford and Smith's School” and placed under the control of the Colonial Secretary for the time being.

In August, 1876, the School was opened under the title of the “Graded Middle Class School in connection with the Beckford and Smith's Charity.” The School is divided into three grades:—

JUVENILE GRADE.—The elements of Reading, Writing, Grammar, Geography and History; together with the simple and compound rules of Arithmetic.

PRIMARY GRADE.—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, History and Geography, the First Book of Euclid, and the four simple rules of Algebra. On the Classical side, Latin Grammar and simple translation and French Grammar. On the Commercial side, Book-keeping (single entry), Bills, Commercial Correspondence and French.

SECONDARY GRADE.—The higher branches of the subjects taught in the Primary Grade. On the Classical side, Latin and Greek. On the Commercial side, Bookkeep-

ing (double entry), Elementary Chemistry. Also special preparation for the Jamaica Civil Service and other examinations.

While in accordance with the provisions of the Trust the Principal must be a member of the Church of England, and provision must be made for distinctive Church of England teaching at suitable times for the children of those parents who desire it, the School is intended for children of all denominations and religious instruction is given daily throughout the School in accordance with the "Scriptural Knowledge Clause," Schedule A., of the Government Regulations, which is as follows: "The leading facts of the Old and New Testaments, especially the history and teaching of the Lord Jesus Christ, and the essential truths of the Gospel familiarly known."

The fees payable are as follow :—

Juvenile Grade	-	-	£3	0	0	per annum.
Primary Grade	-	-	6	0	0	"
Secondary Grade	-	-	9	0	0	"

These fees must be paid into the Parochial Treasury of St. Catherine on or before the first day of each Term and the Treasurer's receipt must be handed to the Principal before the pupil can be admitted into the School.

The year is divided into Three Terms :—1st Term, January 20th to Easter; 2nd Term, Easter to July 20th; 3rd Term, September 1st to December 20th. The exact dates of the first two Terms are determined by Easter. There are twelve weeks of holidays throughout the year.

PRINCIPAL.—Ven. Archdeacon Douet, M.A., Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

HEAD MASTER.—Rev. W. Kemp Bussell, Certificated Master in Science and Art, South Kensington, London.

ASSISTANT MASTER.—Rev. H. Little, Assistant Curate, Cathedral, Spanish Town.

MANNING'S FREE SCHOOL.

THOMAS MANNING in 1710 left thirteen slaves with land and the produce of a pen called Burn Savannah and cattle to endow a Free School in the Parish of Westmoreland. It was incorporated in the year 1738 and since then has flourished in the Town of Savanna-la-Mar, proving of great advantage to the inhabitants of Westmoreland and the sister parishes.

The income of the School amounts to £471 3s. 3d. per annum, being a perpetual annuity secured to the Charity under the 28 Vic., chap. 23 in lieu of £7,852 14s. 8d. appropriated by the island.

A scheme was drawn up in 1883 by the Schools Commissioners for the future management of this School and was approved by the Major General then Administering the Government in Privy Council under the 36th section of Law 34 of 1879. The scheme provides for the maintenance of a Boys' School furnishing a good middle class education and for a Girls' School of the same description. Provision is also made in this scheme for the establishment of an Elementary School to act as a feeder to the Middle Class Schools.

TRUSTEES.

The Custos of Westmoreland.	Members of the Parochial Board.
The two Senior Resident Magistrates of Westmoreland, not being otherwise Trustees.	Rev. Henry Clarke.
	Rev. J. S. Vaughan.
	Dr. R. S. Harvey.

SECRETARY TO THE TRUSTEES.—Mr. James C. Young, salary £12 per annum.

HEAD MASTER.—Mr. Edwin S. Machay, M.A., Oxford, salary £250 per annum.

SECOND MASTER.—Mr. James A. R. Swaby, the Training College, Spanish Town, salary £100 per annum.

HEAD MISTRESS.—Miss Elizabeth Ruth Dolphy, salary £60 per annum.

LUDFORD'S BEQUEST.

THE following is an extract from the Will, dated the 12th July, 1875, of the late Mr. Thomas Ludford, of the St. Dorothy's district of St. Catherine, who died about nine years ago :—

"And as to the residue and remainder of my said estate, I direct my said executors to pay the same to the Governor of this island, for the time being, to be by him appropriated in the establishment and maintenance of a School, first in the town or village of Old Harbour, and then of such other Schools in the old Parish of St. Dorothy as the Governor may think fit, with the view of providing for those of all denominations who are destitute of the means of elementary instruction, such as is provided by the 18th Victoria, chapter 54, in the parishes of Vere and Manchester. And I hereby declare that I leave to the Governor of this island, for the time being, the establishment of such Schools upon such rules and regulations for their proper conduct and government as he shall think best, so that whilst the instruction of the destitute poor may be provided for, others who may be in better circumstances may also be admitted to the said Schools on such terms and conditions and under such regulations as the Governor may think proper."

After full consideration as to the best means of disposing of the funds of this bequest Sir Anthony Musgrave in July, 1881, approved of the following suggestion, made by the Inspector of Schools, as embodying an arrangement as nearly in accordance with the intention of the Testator as it was possible to make under all the circumstances of the case, namely, that a portion of the bequest should be employed in the erection of a School-house in Old Harbour Market, large enough for any number of children that would be likely to attend the School; that the interest of the remainder of the bequest should be employed in part payment of the Teacher for this School (the other portion of the Teacher's salary being paid from the Government Grant) and in part payment of the salary of the Teacher of the School at Old Harbour Bay, on condition of its being made free and undenominational.

The Inspector of Schools further suggested that the Ministers of the various Denominations in the district should be appointed Joint Visitors of these two Schools, and that parents possessed of means should be allowed to avail themselves of the use of the Schools on payment of such fees as might be fixed.

A building was purchased at Old Harbour Market and adapted for the new School there, which was opened in January, 1886, under an efficient Teacher. The undenominational School at Old Harbour Bay is held in the Schoolroom belonging to the Church of England which is rented from that Body.

A difficulty recently arose with regard to the Mastership of the School at Old Harbour Market. The Rev. W. C. McCalla, joined by his congregation, urged that it was necessary for the Master to be a member of the Church of England and this view was shared by the Bishop and Diocesan Council. After some correspondence, and an ultimate appeal to the Supreme Court by the Governor, the Chief Justice decided that the intention of the Testator was that the Master should be a member of the Church of England.

The amount at credit of the bequest on 30th September, 1885, was £2,601 11s. 4d. of which £1,400 was invested in Rio Cobre Canal debentures, bearing interest at 5 per cent., and £1,042 10s. 0d. was in the Government Savings Bank at 3 per cent. interest; the remainder was uninvested.

WESLEYAN HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS, YORK CASTLE.

THIS School was opened in the month of February, 1876. Its promoters sought to meet a want which was long felt by the members and adherents of the Wesleyan Church, as well as to supply to the whole country and neighbouring islands a School which would obviate the necessity, so far as the educational course was concerned, of sending children to the High Schools of Europe. The School is located in one of the healthiest parts of the island; in the warmest season the thermometer rarely registering above 78 degrees. The scenery is very picturesque and the air dry and bracing.

The Educational Course is laid on the lines of the studies required for matriculating at the London University and the Cambridge Local Examination, embracing Latin, Greek, French, Euclid, Algebra, Trigonometry, Natural Philosophy, Inorganic Chemistry, English Language, English History, Modern Geography, Book Keeping, &c. The extra subjects are German, Music and Drawing. The staff is ample and is under the efficient guidance of Mr. G. W. Blanchflower, B.A., and Classical

Honorman of London University, late Headmaster of the Invercargill High School New Zealand. The School premises afford accommodation to seventy pupils.

Although under Wesleyan supervision the Institution is freed from sectarian or dogmatic bias. The School has had a comparatively short career; but during the last year or two of its existence it has sent out young men who are now filling creditably places in the realm of commerce, school tuition, and in the ranks of the Ministry. One of its pupils who began his education at the School successfully competed for the first Jamaica Scholarship and is now in England pursuing his studies at the University College, London. In connection with the School, and forming an additional branch of it, there is a Theological Institution. The object of this department is to supply to the candidates for the Wesleyan Ministry that training which Richmond and other of the Training Institutions of Methodism in the Mother Country give to Wesleyan ministerial candidates. Young men are sent from the other West Indian islands to this branch; and there are now in Haiti and other islands of the West Indies, as well as in this country, young men who have already passed through this branch of the Institution.

The following are the Terms, payable quarterly in advance :—

Pupils under 12 years of age	£25 per annum.
Pupils from 12 to 15 years of age	40 "
Pupils above 15 years of age	50 "

TUTORIAL STAFF.

Governor and Theological Tutor—Rev. W. Clarke Murray.

Head Master—Mr. G. W. Blanchflower, B.A., London.

Second Master—Mr. A. E. Tomlinson, B.A., Cantab.

WESLEYAN HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, BARBICAN.

THIS Institution was opened on the 29th September, 1881, with seven pupils. There were twenty-five pupils in residence and three in daily attendance during the year 1885.

The course of instruction comprises all the branches of a thorough English Education : English Language and Composition, Arithmetic, Geography, History and Literature, Religious Knowledge, French, Algebra, Euclid, Botany, Geology, Political Economy, Calisthenics and Needlework. There is accommodation for 36 resident pupils. The report of the Cambridge Local Examinations for 1885 shows that certificates of honour were awarded to the following pupils from this School :—1 Senior, Miss M. R. Goddes of Kingston; 1 Junior, Miss A. A. Williams of Manchester.

The following are the Terms, payable quarterly in advance :—

Pupils under 12 years	£35 per annum.	Pupils over 15 years	£45 per annum.
Pupils over 12 to 15	40 per annum.	Daily Pupils	£10 and £12 per annum.
EXTRA—1. Music, 2. Singing, 3. Drawing, 4. Theory and Harmony Class, £2 2s.; 5. Washing, £3 3s.; 6. Special Medical Attendance.			

Table and bed linen, &c., are supplied by the Institution. Books that are required are supplied and charged for. A quarter's notice must be given before removing a pupil. Pupils on entering should be able to read and write, with a knowledge of at least the simple rules of arithmetic.

TUTORIAL STAFF.

Governor—Rev. T. B. Butcher, Kingston P.O.

Principal—Miss Eglinton.

Assistants—Miss Reinke; Miss Eglinton, Junior; Miss Nunes.

MORAVIAN FEMALE TRAINING SCHOOL AT BETHABARA.

THE Female Training School at this place was organized in the year 1860. The object is to train Teachers for the Infant and Mixed Schools. Candidates are admitted by competitive examination. The term of study is three years. Opportunity is afforded to practise what has been learned in the class room by imparting instruction to the children in the Infant School. The Students have to attend to the house work and to do their own washing. This Institution has done, and is doing, good work for the Moravian Schools. Its cost is defrayed mainly by the Moravian Mission Board in Germany. The pupils pay a small annual fee and provide their own clothing; there are ten Students.

The Principal is the Rev. F. Wilde and the Teacher is Miss Dickson, with an Assistant.

MORAVIAN TRAINING SCHOOL AT FAIRFIELD.

THERE are eleven male pupils in training in this Institution, and three additional who have theological studies. The object is the same as that of the Female Training School at Bethabara. The course is three years. The cost is defrayed principally by the Moravian Mission Board in Germany. The pupils pay a small fee and provide their own clothing. The Principal is the Rev. C. T. Oehler and the Usher Mr. John Lewison.

CALABAR INSTITUTION OR JAMAICA BAPTIST COLLEGE.

THIS Institution was projected immediately after the abolition of slavery, but was not opened until the month of October, 1843. It was commenced at Calabar, near Rio Bueno. The buildings were erected by funds supplied by the Baptist Missionary Society in England, in which the entire premises were vested in trust. The objects of the Institution, as set forth in the trust deed, are the education of Ministers of the Gospel and Day School Teachers for Jamaica, the neighbouring islands, and for Africa. For the first ten or twelve years it was conducted as a Theological Institution only, although a large proportion of those who were admitted as Theological Students, not being found eligible for the Ministry, became Schoolmasters.

The first President of the College was the Rev. Joshua Tinson, who conducted it till the time of his death, 1850. The Rev. D. J. East was appointed by the Baptist Missionary Society as Mr. Tinson's successor and took charge of the Institution in January, 1852. In 1843 it had been opened with ten Students, but on Mr. East's arrival there were only four. His attention was immediately turned to the extension of its usefulness, and in 1854 arrangements were made for uniting with the Theological Department a Normal School for the education and training of Day School Teachers. To this was added an Elementary Day School as a training ground for Schoolmasters. Subsequently, also, a department was opened for the admission of lay pupils.

Eventually the locality of Rio Bueno was deemed unsuitable for the Institution on its enlarged basis and it was agreed, by the joint action of the Committee in England and that in Jamaica, to remove it to Kingston, the spacious premises of the Baptist Missionary Society in East Queen Street having become available for the purpose. Accordingly the removal was effected in 1869. Buildings then standing, which could be utilized, were repaired, and old ones were pulled down. A Students' hall and residence and a residence for the Normal School Tutor were erected. To these a residence for the Classical Tutor has recently been added. There are extensive playgrounds both for Students and Scholars.

Since the Institution was begun, in 1843, one hundred and thirty one young men have enjoyed its advantages, either as Ministers or Teachers. The average number of Students in residence is twenty-two. Of those who have left the College sixty-eight are Schoolmasters and thirty-four Pastors in this island; one is a Pastor of a coloured Church at Boston, U.S.; three are Missionaries in Hayti, one in Turks Island and one in Honduras.

In addition to two successive Presidents of the College the following have successively held the position of Normal School Tutors: the Rev. Samuel Hodges, Dr. Dick, Mr. A. Gunning and the Rev. J. Seed Roberts. The last named gentleman commenced his work in October, 1864, and, on the removal of the College to Kingston, was mainly instrumental in the establishment of a flourishing High School. This was subsequently suspended, but has now been re-constituted under a third Tutor, the Rev. James Balfour, M.A., of the University of Edinburgh. The Tutorial Staff now consists of the President and Theological Tutor, the Normal School Tutor, a Classical Tutor, an Assistant Master in the High School and the Master of the Model Day School. At present the numbers in the Institution are as follow: Theological Students, 6; Normal School, 17; High School, 60; General Day School, 156.

The Students of the several departments attend some classes in each, except that the scholars of the General Day School are kept entirely apart. The course of the Theological Students is spread over five years; that of the Normal School over three years.

The Institution is maintained in the following way : (1) The Baptist Missionary Society in England appoints and provides for the Tutors, and for the cost of the erection of buildings and of structural repairs. (2) The Baptist Churches and the friends of education in Jamaica of various denominations provide for the board and residence of the Students, as also for the general current expenses, aided by donations from some few friends in England and the "Government grants-in-aid" to the Model Day School. Five Students are sustained on the foundation of the "Taylor's Trust Fund" and eleven in part by the Government Maintenance Scheme.

The local management of the Institution is vested in a Committee representing contributing Churches in the island. But while the education of Ministers is confined to the Baptist Body, it is distinctly provided that the other departments of the Institution—the Normal School for the training of Teachers, the High School and the Model Day School—are open to members of any Christian denomination, and that in these the teaching shall be strictly UNSECTARIAN.

ST. GEORGE'S COLLEGE.

SINCE 1852 there has been attached to the Catholic Clergy House a School of higher education. It has been conducted by one or more of the Fathers, with the assistance of Lay Teachers, as occasion required. Many now in different parts of the island received their education in this School during the thirteen first years of its existence, when it was under the management of Father Simon. On his returning to New Orleans in 1865 the School ceased to exist ; it was resuscitated in 1868 by Father Jones, in the premises which it now occupies. He took boarders ; most of them came from Haiti, some from Central America, and a few from different parts of Jamaica ; day scholars were also admitted. Finally, in 1872, after few months of abeyance, there was a re-opening of the School for day scholars only, under the management of the Rev. F. X. Jaeckel, M.A. He was succeeded by Father George Huggins in 1877, who in 1878 handed over his twenty-three pupils to the late Head Master, Father J. Ryan, B.A. He was succeeded in May, 1885, by Father W. J. Burns. The Principal of the Institution is Father Porter, the Vicar Apostolic.

The course of studies comprehends in 25 hours weekly—

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Latin, Greek, English, French. | 4. Calligraphy, Drawing. |
| 2. Arithmetic, Geometry, Algebra, Trigonometry, Bookkeeping. | 5. Declamation, Extempore speaking. |
| 3. History, Geography, Natural Philosophy. | 6. Vocal Music. |
| | 7. Religion. |

The Terms are £2 10s. per quarter paid in advance ; for Brothers £2. Books and stationery, extra.

The Vacations are about three weeks at Christmas, four in June, and one week at Easter.

MARY VILLA COLLEGE.

THIS College was opened in 1878 by the Rev. Father Jaeckel, M.A., late member of the Diplomatic Corps of Bavaria and Professor of Holy Scripture and Oriental languages. Mary Villa is a large building situated at the top of Church Street and has spacious grounds attached to it. Assistant Teachers—Mr. Alfred Aarons and Mr. Dumont Bellande.

Charges per Quarter :—

Day Scholars	£ 1 10 0
Boarders, inclusive of schooling, washing, medical attendance	10 0 0
Books and Stationery extra.	

The course of studies, without any extra charge, comprehends :—

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1. Latin, Greek, English, French. | 5. Bookkeeping. |
| 2. History, Geography. | 6. Calligraphy, Singing. |
| 3. Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy. | 7. Religion. |
| 4. Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry. | |

The holidays are of three or four weeks at Christmas and Midsummer.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND COLLEGIATE HIGH SCHOOL.

THIS School, which is the amalgamation of the Church of England High School and the Collegiate School of Kingston, was opened on the 3rd of August, 1881. The School is divided into two departments, namely, the junior for which the curriculum com-

prehends instruction into the primary English branches and arithmetic; and the senior, for which the curriculum comprehends instruction in the classical, mathematical, scientific and advanced English branches, and in modern languages. Undenominational religious teaching, in substantial accordance with the "Scripture Knowledge Clause" in the Schedule of the Government Regulations effecting Primary Schools in this island forms part of the regular curriculum of the School, and provision is made for distinctive Church of England teaching at suitable times, but from this teaching pupils may absent themselves by direction of their parents or guardians or responsible friends.

The School year consists of forty-two weeks of actual tuition, which are divided into four terms, two of eleven weeks, and two of ten weeks each. The holidays at Christmas are four weeks, at Easter one week and at Midsummer five weeks. There are at present 150 pupils in attendance at the School.

The price of tuition is as follows: For pupils in the junior department, £2 per Term; for pupils in the senior department, £3 per Term.

The charge for board at the Institution is	£9	0	0	} Per Term,
" " washing	"	1	0	
" " repair of pupils clothing	0	3	0	

which must be paid in advance to Mrs. William Morrison, who takes the boarders on her own responsibility. Parents and guardians may make arrangements for boarding their children outside of the Institution if they prefer it.

The general management of the School is vested in a Managing Committee consisting of the Bishop of Jamaica, the Archdeacons, the members of the Incorporated Lay Body, the Rectors of the Parish Church of Kingston and of Saint George's and Saint Michael's Churches, Kingston, and of the Parish Church of Saint Andrew; one Layman chosen from each of the three Kingston Churches and of the Parish Church of Saint Andrew, and not more than four other persons nominated by the Bishop.

MANAGING COMMITTEE.

His Lordship the Bishop of Jamaica, Chairman.	
Ven. Archdeacon C. F. Douet, M.A.	Hon. W. J. Ewen
Ven. Archdeacon J. L. Ramson	Dr. I. W. Anderson
Rev. D. Pantou	J. C. Mackglashan
Rev. G. M. Downer	John T. Orrett
Rev. H. H. Isaacs, M.A.	A. H. Jones
Rev. H. M. F. McDermott	P. E. Chapman
Rev. H. H. Kilburn	H. W. Livingston
Rev. R. G. Ambrose	Thomas Harrison
Rev. J. B. Ellis	William Morrison, M.A., Esqrs.

TREASURER—H. W. Livingston, Esq.

SECRETARY—Rev. J. B. Ellis, M.A.

CO-PRINCIPALS—W. Morrison, M.A., King's College, Aberdeen; and Rev. J. B. Ellis, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge.

ASSISTANT TEACHERS—Messrs. W. A. Milne, Andrew Hendriks and A. Thomson.

The School premises are at 93 Hanover Street, Kingston.

THE HEBREW NATIONAL INSTITUTION.

FORMERLY there existed in the City of Kingston two public Jewish Schools supported respectively by the members of the two congregations established there. It was however determined to amalgamate them under the above designation and to depend for support upon the general community. It is fast approaching forty years since this object was successfully accomplished, when the first Principal elected to direct the internal management was the late Henry Vendryes, Esq. The mode of government, well suited to the period when the Hebrew National Institution was established, was found to be unsuited to the present day; it was therefore determined to reorganize the School and to reform its management. This was successfully done and the School now has an average daily attendance of 30 children.

The Institution has the sum of £1,000 invested in island debentures.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Gr. J. DeCordova, President.	Osmond Delgado, Vice-President.
J. L. Ashenheim	Jacob Brandon
Solomon Morais	Joshua DeCordova, Esqrs.
H. Stern, Treasurer.	

ST. MARY'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

AN Industrial School for girls was begun at Alpha Cottage on the Camp Road on the 1st May, 1880. The School is under the care of four ladies of the Roman Catholic Congregation of Holy Trinity Church. Besides reading, writing and arithmetic, the children are being taught sewing, hat making and the ordinary duties of domestic service.

The School is at present partly dependent on the contributions of the public but it is hoped that in time it will be self-supporting. There are at present thirty children on the books.

On the 1st September, 1881, the School was put under Government inspection, so far as the instruction given in school hours is concerned. It passed second class at the examination in 1885 and obtained 44 marks.

MIDDLE GRADE SCHOOL.

This School has been opened by Mr. William Pearce (late Master of the Mico Upper School) and is conducted on the basis of an English Middle Grade School. The pupils are especially prepared for entrance into the Higher Schools and for passing the Civil Service Examinations for Third Class Clerkships as recently instituted; also for entrance into commercial life.

The course of study includes English, Arithmetic, Algebra, Euclid, English History, French, Geography, Elementary Latin and Vocal Music.

Terms £1 10s. per quarter, payable in advance. Candidates for the Civil Service Examinations must make special arrangements as to terms and an experienced Tutor will be provided for their instruction.

Pupils are required to provide themselves with all the necessary books, &c. The School premises are at 54 Hanover Street.

DIVINITY SCHOOL, KINGSTON.

THIS Institution is situated at 93 Hanover Street, Kingston, on the premises adjoining the Church of England and Collegiate School. The object of the School is to train students for ordination in the Church of England and to maintain a general supervision over the work and studies of the Catechists (numbering about 100) of the Diocese. Under its present management and at its present premises the Divinity School was started in January, 1883, since which time ten Students have been partially or entirely prepared for ordination. The Institution possesses no endowment, but is supported by voluntary donations and subscriptions. In January, 1883, the Rev. J. B. Ellis, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge, was appointed Tutor in charge of the School.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

The Lord Bishop of Jamaica, Chairman.

Ven. Archdeacon Douet, M.A.	Rev. H. H. Kilburn.
Ven. Archdeacon Ramson.	Rev. W. Simms, M.A.
Rev. D. B. Panton, M.A.	Rev. W. C. McCalla.
Rev. G. W. Downer.	Rev. R. G. Ambrose.
Rev. H. M. F. McDermot.	Hon. W. J. Ewen.
Rev. H. H. Isaacs, M.A.	John T. Orrett
Rev. H. Scotland.	C. Goldie
Rev. F. H. Sharpe.	George Henderson
Rev. F. L. King.	T. Harrison, Esqrs.
Rev. J. B. Ellis, M.A., Tutor.	Mr. H. E. Squire, Secretary and Treasurer.

JAMAICA FEMALE TRAINING COLLEGE.

THIS College was established at Camperdown, near Kingston, in September, 1885, to meet the long want pressingly felt of trained Female Teachers for the Elementary

Schools of the island. The Students are selected by competitive examination and are in most cases boarded and lodged at Government expense for the whole of their three years' course, subject to an undertaking on their part to teach for three full years in Jamaica Elementary Schools. The College is under the management of a Board of Visitors nominated by the Governor, consisting of both gentlemen and ladies.

BOARD OF VISITORS.

The Lord Bishop of Jamaica, Chairman.

Hon. T. Capper, M.A.	Lady Norman
Ven. Arch. Douet, M.A.	Mrs. C. Campbell
Rev. D. J. East	Mrs. J. Cochrane
Rev. Wm. Gillies	Mrs. James Roberts
Rev. A. Taylor	Mrs. J. S. Roberts

T. Oughton, Esq.

Mr. E. A. Andrews, Secretary, salary £25.

LADY PRINCIPAL.—Miss Amy Charlotte Johnson, Associate in Arts of the University of Oxford and Certificated Teacher of the University of Cambridge.

JAMAICA SCHOOLS COMMISSION.

THERE are scattered throughout the island a variety of School Endowments, the number and value of which are not satisfactorily known. A Commission was appointed in the year 1845 to enquire into these endowments and in the reports which they presented they pointed out the prevalence of abuses, the inefficiency of the governing bodies, and the misapplication or non-application of many of the endowments, and recommended legislation. But though the Legislature interfered and improved a few of the charities so reported upon the recommendations of the Commission did not meet with much attention and the larger portion of the charities continued in an unsatisfactory state. To remedy the evils the Legislature in 1879 passed a law (34 of 1879) creating a corporate body called the Jamaica Schools Commission for the following purposes: (1) To be a governing body for the management of a School to be called the Jamaica High School, to be so conducted as to promote the higher education of the country, and (2) to carry out a systematic visitation of Endowed Schools and to prepare and execute schemes for the reform of governing bodies and the better application of endowments for education throughout the island.

The Grammar School known as the Jamaica Free School in the parish of St. Ann (endowed partly by the funds of a charity called Drax's Free School and partly by an annual grant from the Legislative Council) was transferred to the Schools Commission as the basis of the High School. The character of the instruction to be given in the School was prescribed and a "conscience clause" was inserted in the law.*

Soon after the passing of the law the Commissioners were appointed and proceeded to the discharge of their functions. They removed the Jamaica Free School from St. Ann to newly built premises in St. Andrew and up to the present time they have prepared schemes for the future management of Manning's Free School in Westmoreland, Rusea's Free School in Hanover, Titchfield Free School in Portland and the several Free Schools in Manchester and Vere, which have been duly approved by the Governor in Privy Council.

The School Commissioners at the request of the Governor also form the Board of Examiners for conducting the examination of Candidates for the Public Service under the competitive examination system which has recently been introduced by His Excellency Sir Henry Norman.

JAMAICA SCHOOLS COMMISSION.

The Right Reverend Enos Nuttall, D.D., Bishop of Jamaica, Chairman.

The Hon. H. H. Hocking, Attorney-General, Vice-Chairman.

The Hon. M. Solomon, Custos of St. Ann.	The Rev. A. Robb, M.A., D.D., Principal of the United Presbyterian College.
The Hon. T. Capper, M.A., Inspector of Schools.	The Rev. T. B. Butcher, Vice President of the Wesleyan Western Conference.
The Ven. C. F. Douet, M.A., Archdeacon of Surrey.	

Secretary—Mr. Robert Johnstone of the Colonial Secretary's Office, salary £40.

* See Jamaica High School, page 385.

PART XIII.

THE CIVIL SERVICE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' FUND.

THIS Association was established under Law 11 of 1875 for providing pensions for the widows and orphans of public officers of this island. The pensions are not concurrent but are payable to the widows until marriage or death, and are then divided among the orphans in the following proportions: if three in number or less each receives one-fourth; but if more than three the pension is equally divided between them all. The pensions of boys cease at the age of 18 and of girls on marriage or at the age of 21 years.

The first registration of Associates was made on the 3rd June, 1875, when it was optional with the public officers to join the Association or not; the only penalty for not then consenting to join being that no officer then in receipt of £100 per annum could obtain admission afterwards until he had paid a sum equal to the amount he would have paid had he consented to join on that date. But after the 3rd June, 1875, every officer, on being first appointed to any permanent office in the public service, with a salary of £100 and upwards per annum, was taken to be and considered to be an Associate, his name being registered accordingly, such registration, however, being subject to the result of examination by Medical Practitioners appointed by the Directors. In the event of such examination being unsatisfactory the registration is cancelled.

Every Associate is required to contribute from the date of his registration a sum equal to four per centum on the amount of his salary, and the contributions are deducted by the Island Treasurer. The contributions are payable until the officer attains the age of 65 years, or until they have been paid for thirty-five years, when they cease, unless the officer retires on a pension when an abatement is made of four per centum from the amount of the pension. The contributions are retained by the Government and interest at the rate of six per centum is allowed on the monthly balances.

The Association is under the direction and superintendence of a Board of six Directors, who hold office for a term of three years. Three of them are appointed by the Governor, one of His Excellency's appointees being Chairman, and three of them are elected by the Associates from amongst themselves. The Directors appoint a Secretary for keeping the accounts and registers.

The Directors' Report for the year ended 30th September, 1885, shows that on that date there were 233 registered Associates; that the income for the year was £3,702 11s. 0d., and that the disbursements were £1,326 15s. 2d. At that date there were sixteen widows and twelve orphans on the pension list, the total amount of pensions payable to them being £1,033 5s. 9d. per annum. At the close of the previous financial year there were fourteen widows and thirteen orphans drawing £928 3s. 3d. as pensions.

The affairs of the Association are now undergoing actuarial investigation.

The cash balance in the hands of the Treasurer on the close of each financial year since the formation of the Association was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1876 .	1,369	7	8	1881 .	12,008	10	4
1877 .	3,259	12	9	1882 .	14,768	3	1
1878 .	5,026	17	11	1883 .	17,290	3	7
1879 .	7,135	6	11	1884 .	19,742	19	11
1880 .	9,409	8	10	1885 .	22,118	15	9

The following is the death-rate in the Society since its formation :—

Year.	Number of Members during the Year.	Deaths in the Year.	Percentage of Deaths to Membership.
1879 .	192	5	2.9
1880 .	203	1	0.5
1881 .	226	3	1.3
1882 .	231	5	2.2
1883 .	230	4	1.7
1884 .	229	5	2.2
1885 .	233	2	0.9

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. C. B. Mosse, C.B., M.R.C.S., Chairman.

T. Harrison, Esq.

R. Batten, Esq.

S. C. Burke, Esq.

S. P. Musson, Esq.

A. C. Sinclair, Esq.

} Appointed by the Governor.

} Elected by the Associates.

Secretary—Mr. A. H. Miles, salary £80 per annum.

RECTORS' FUND.

THE Jamaica Rectors' Fund was established about 70 years before the creation of that of the Island Curates. It was intended to provide annuities for the widows and orphans of the then Clergy of the island. The contribution from the salary of each Rector is £25 4s. per annum. In consequence of the disestablishment of the Church there are now but five subscribing Rectors to the Fund. The capital on the 30th September, 1885, was £20,089 1s. 11d. and the liabilities when the condition of the Fund was last reviewed were £22,208. By a recent legislative enactment, Law 14 of 1882, the Government has guaranteed the pensions at the full rates of £52 a year to widows, and £26 and £17 6s. 8d. a year to orphans of each class, respectively, as a set-off to the claims of the Trustees in regard to lapsed Rectories. The Act further constitutes the Island Curates' Fund the residuary legatee of the Rectors' Fund.

Sons cease to receive the benefits of the fund at 18 years of age; daughters receive their annuities till marriage or death. The condition of the Fund is subject to septennial review by an Actuary. The Trustees are the present Rectors and the members of the Diocesan Financial Board for the time being. The Rev. H. H. Isaacs, M.A., is the Secretary; A. Glen Finlaison, Esq., is the Actuary. The annuities paid by the Fund amounted to £1,652 15s. 4d. in 1885.

ISLAND CURATES' FUND.

THE Jamaica Island Curates' Fund was established forty years ago by an Act of the Legislature. It is intended for the benefit of widows and children of deceased Island and other Curates. The amount of twenty-five pounds four shillings a year is deducted by the Public Treasurer from the stipend of each Island Curate and credited to the account of the Fund. The capital on 30th September, 1884, was £29,084 17s. 5d. and on 30th September, 1885, £28,814 17s. 9d., shewing a reduction of capital in the year of £269 19s. 8d., and the existing capital will still further be gradually drawn upon for payment of annuities as the number of subscribers decreases, a process which is now going on very rapidly, the Church being disestablished. The allowances to widows are at the rate of forty pounds per annum and to children twelve pounds ten shillings per annum. Children under age who have lost both father and mother receive double allowances. Sons cease to receive the benefits of the Fund when they come of age. Daughters continue to receive their annuities till marriage or death. Under the provisions of the Law, and subject to the advice of the Actuary, the Fund is managed by a Board consisting of resident subscribers, and the members of the Diocesan Financial Board for the time being. A. Glen Finlaison, Esq., is the Actuary. The annuities paid by the Fund at the present time amount to about £2,500 a year.

PENSION FUND OF DISESTABLISHED CHURCH.

THIS Fund provides pensions for the widows and orphans of deceased Clergymen and superannuation allowances for disabled Clergymen of the Diestablished Church of Jamaica. The Fund consists of two branches.

1. The Widows and Orphans' Branch of the Fund is formed by abatements at the rate of four per cent. from the salaries of the Non-State-Paid Clergymen; of one half of the amount received as offertories from the Churches; of donations and bequests of property or money from societies, institutions or individuals; and of the proceeds of insurances or other investments.

The pensions are thus regulated: On the death of an Associate his widow receives a pension according to the actuarial table attached to the Canon regulating the Fund, and on her marriage or death the amount is divided among the orphans of such Associate in the following proportions: If three in number or less, each receives one-fourth of the amount to which the widow was entitled, but if more than three the pension is equally divided between them. If the Clergyman dies without leaving a widow the amount to which his wife would have been entitled had she survived him is divided among the orphans in the proportion above stated. The pensions of boys cease at the age of 18 and of girls on marriage or at the age of 21.

From the amount received as donations or offertories the Financial Board may make such monthly or other grants to the widows and orphans of Non-State-Paid Clergymen (whether they were Associates or not) as to the Board may seem necessary.

On the formation of the Fund in January, 1881, 37 of the then Non-State-Paid Clergymen became Associates. It being compulsory "on every future Clergyman of the Diocese to contribute to the Fund" all the Clergymen who have since been ordained have been enrolled. The result has been a membership of 48 on the 31st December, 1885. Of this number but one Clergyman has died. His widow was granted a pension of £12 11s 4d. per annum and on her death her children became the recipients of three-fourths of her pension. The total amount of her husband's contributions to the Fund was £3 6s. 2d.

The receipts up to the 31st December, 1885, as abatements from the salaries of Associates and as interest thereon was £1,383 3s. 11d. and the amount received as offertories and as donations was £514 12s. 11d., making a total of £1,897 16s. 10d. The payments for pensions and as refunds to Clergymen who left the Diocese amounted to £89 0s. 8d. and the grants to widows and orphans amounted to £120 15s. 0d., making a total of £209 15s. 8d. The balance of £1,688 1s. 2d. was carried to the credit of the Widows and Orphans Branch of the Fund on the 1st January, 1886.

2. A second branch of this Fund provides for the pensioning of superannuated Clergymen of the Diestablished Church. The resources of this branch consists of an annual contribution from the General Sustentation Fund of the Diocese of not less than one hundred pounds; of half the offertories referred to above and of donations, bequests and collections made specially for this branch of the Fund.

A Clergyman on reaching 65 years of age may claim a retiring pension; and any Clergyman who by a joint resolution of the Bishop, the Diocesan Council and the Financial Board may be declared superannuated (whether at, before, or after sixty years of age) may claim a retiring allowance. The pension is for the time present fixed at the rate of one-sixtieth of the minimum stipend for each year of continuous service; but no pension can exceed two-thirds of the minimum salary of a Clergyman. No pension can be paid for less than ten years continuous service; but any Clergyman who may be compelled to retire before he has completed that period may be paid a gratuity not exceeding ten pounds for each year of service.

In the case of a Clergyman who may have attained the age of 65 years before the passing of the Canon signifying his wish to retire from the duties of his cure, or being required to do so by the Bishop, the Diocesan Council and the Financial Board acting together, a pension may be paid from the General Sustentation Fund, such pension not to exceed £50 per annum. There is one Clergyman at present on this section of the Clergy Pension Fund.

According to Law 14 of 1882 the Widows and Orphans Branch of the Fund has been made the residuary legatee of the Rectors' and Curates' Funds of the late Established Church in Jamaica.

The Financial Board are required to invest all moneys and property received on behalf of the Fund and to manage its general affairs. The details of management are left to a Committee of the Board. The working expenses are not to exceed two-and-a-half per cent. of the annual receipts.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

John T. Orrett, Esq., Chairman.

Rev. W. Simms, M.A.

A. C. Sinclair, Esq.

The Rev. Mr. Simms acts as Honorary Secretary; his Post Office is Kingston.

FLETCHER'S TRUST, KINGSTON.

MARTHA BELLINGER FLETCHER by her Will dated 15th July, 1847, devised and bequeathed her real and personal estate to the Hon. Hector Mitchell and Thomas B Wiltshire upon trust to manage and rent out the same, and with power to sell and invest and apply the clear yearly revenue among such of the blind, poor and destitute of Kingston as should be recommended to the Trustees by the Ministers of the Churches or Places of Worship to which they may belong. Hector Mitchell and Thomas Wiltshire proved the Will and sold all the personal and certain portions of the real estate.

On the 27th May, 1853, Mitchell died, leaving Wiltshire surviving. By instrument made between Thomas Wiltshire of the first part, Rev. D. H. Campbell, Rev. W. West and Rev. D. J. East of the second part, and the Churchwardens of Kingston of the third part, the Churchwardens were appointed Trustees in the room of Hector Mitchell and Thomas Wiltshire. It appears that Wiltshire never interfered with the management of the estate.

On the death of Mitchell his creditors filed a suit in Chancery against his estate and the Churchwardens of Kingston on their appointment as Trustees of Fletcher's Trust filed a petition in the suit for the recovery of the sum of £314 2s. 1d. which was in his hands at the time of his death. The result of this petition was that the sum of £187 19s. 3d. was recovered as the *pro rata* proportion of the debt which was due to the Trust.

The sum received, less solicitor's costs, £57 18s. 4d., namely, £130 1s. 3d., was by direction of the Chancellor paid into the Treasury and thereafter drawn out on the receipt of the Churchwardens (Dr. C. Campbell and Mr. C. Goldie) and lodged to the credit of an account called "Fletcher's Trust" in the Government Savings Bank, where it now is, increased by interest to the sum of £164 5s. 8d. The interest up to 30th September, 1880, was distributed in the Christmas of that year among the poor of Kingston.

SARAH MORRIS' TRUST, KINGSTON.

THIS Trust arose out of a legacy of a Miss Sarah Morris of Kingston, whose Will was proved on the 22nd of December, 1809, in which, after making several bequests, she "bequeathed all the rest, residue and remainder of her estate, both real and personal, to be sold and invested, and the proceeds to arise therefrom, at interest, to be distributed from time to time unto and among the poor of the Parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew, who receive the pay or bounty of the said parishes, in proportion to the number of the poor of the said parishes."

The money of the Trust is invested in Island Debentures under Law 19 of 1880, bearing interest at 5 per cent., the total sum so invested being £2,300. The interest is divided between the Parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew in proportion to their total pauper expenditure, Kingston receiving about two-thirds of the amount. Out of the sum received by Kingston the Municipal Board (now the City Council) distributes annually during the Christmas season small doles to the poor in addition to their usual allowances.

D'ESPINOSE'S BEQUEST.

MR. CHARLES D'ESPINOSE, formerly a merchant in the City of Kingston, who died in Paris on the 7th of April, 1875, by his Will dated 7th June, 1867, bequeathed the sum of one thousand pounds "in aid of any fund or establishment that may be formed for the relief of the destitute poor of Kingston." To this Will there was a

Codicil, dated the 25th May, 1872, declaring that this legacy should be increased to £2,000, "subject to the conditions and control already stated in the Will."

In the absence of any fund or establishment which could be considered in keeping with the Testator's intention, the Executrices and Executor of Mr. D'Espinose's Will in 1882 proposed to the Municipal Board of Kingston that the money should be invested for the benefit of the City Dispensary, with Dr. Nuttall, the Bishop of Jamaica, and the Rev. Father Porter, the Vicar Apostolic of the Roman Catholic Church, as Trustees, and the Board approved of this appropriation of the bequest.

WOOD'S BEQUEST.

MR. R. T. WOOD bequeathed in 1879 a sum of £1,900 in Island Debentures to the Municipal Board of Kingston, the interest to be distributed amongst the poor of Kingston on Christmas Eve.

The last distribution was made on the 4th January, 1886, when the sum of £95 was distributed to 900 persons.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH MUTUAL RELIEF SOCIETY.

THIS Society was organized in November, 1828, by the Rev. T. B. Turner, its object being the mutual relief of its members during sickness; providing also for the burial of members and those dependent on them, namely, father, mother, wife and children. Consequent on the dying out of the foundation members and no new ones being enrolled the Society fell through, but it was re-organized on the 19th September, 1864, during the Incumbency of the Rev. George Cheyne, and under the management of a Committee. In 1866 when the Rev. Mr. Cheyne was removed to another cure the Rev. Enos Nuttall (the present Bishop of Jamaica) his successor, assumed the position of President of the Society, vacating this office at the beginning of the year 1881 in favour of the Rev. H. H. Kilburn, the present Clergyman in charge of the Church. The need for such a Society in these days of Penny Banks, Government Savings Banks, and City Dispensaries is much less than formerly, and therefore the Managers do not feel called upon to make vigorous efforts for its wide extension; but the Society pursues the even tenor of its way, doing good quietly, maintaining careful supervision of all funds entrusted to its care, and having a respectable sum in the Government Savings Bank, sufficient to meet all the claims for which the Society is liable.

DORCAS SOCIETY, ST. MICHAEL'S, KINGSTON.

THE Dorcas Society of St. Michael's Church had its origin in a sewing class of the Sunday School girls under the care of their Teachers. The children were taught to sew by making up common clothing to give away, and better things were made and sold by the Teachers to procure means for sustaining the class.

From this commencement the Dorcas Society arose and its chief object is to supply the poor and infirm with a dinner and a suit of clothes on Christmas Day; but any urgent case of destitution brought to the notice of, and recommended by, the Committee is immediately relieved. For some years past 130 to 140 men and women have been provided by the Society with food and clothing at Christmas.

The utility of this Society continues to be exhibited, though during the last three years its usefulness has been restricted somewhat on account of the falling off of subscriptions; chiefly by death and removal of its former supporters. Still this present year shows an addition to the number of working members, while clothing and food have been distributed to an equal number of recipients of its charity in 1885 as in previous years—but the money value was of necessity less.

After the wants of the poor connected with this Church are relieved, this Society relieves applicants of any denomination who are properly recommended. In this respect it stands alone. With the interest taken in the Institution by the Incumbent of St. Michael's Church, the zeal of its members and the kind assistance of its friends, it is confidently hoped that the St. Michael's Dorcas Society will be blessed in still *extending its benefits.*

DORCAS SOCIETY, ST. GEORGE'S, KINGSTON.

THIS Society, formed for the purpose of supplying very poor people with clothing, continues to be one of the most useful of the many valuable Institutions in connection with St. George's, Kingston. It consists of 29 female members of the congregation who meet every Tuesday in the Schoolroom from 3 to 5 p.m. when "stitch, stitch, stitch," is the order of the day. At 4.20 p.m. the Incumbent joins the pleasant gathering and reads from 4.30 to 5 o'clock, when a hymn and prayer close the proceedings. The Society is managed by a Committee of Ladies in the congregation. A supply of excellent periodicals for home reading, such as *Good Words*, *Sunday at Home*, *Quiver*, &c., is maintained by subscriptions among the members themselves. The members have also the use of a small but select library.

THE CATHOLIC BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

THIS Society was established on the 1st of January, 1871, in connection with the Holy Trinity Church. Its object is to relieve members when sick and to provide funeral expenses in case of death.

The funds in hand amount to £607 and the members number seventy. The sick receive 6/ each per week for the first four weeks and 2/ per week thereafter. In case of the death of a member the friends receive £3 for funeral expenses, and in case of the death of the child of a member he receives one pound.

PATRON.

The Rev. Father J. Dupont, S.J.

TRUSTEES.

Mr. Richard Barnes, Chairman.

Joseph Garrier

William D. Morrison

Alexander Phillips

John W. Mitchell, Esq.

VISITING COMMITTEE.

Joseph Garrier

Alexander Phillips

John W. Mitchell, Esq.

TREASURER AND SECRETARY.—Mr. John W. Mitchell.

Besides this Benevolent Society there is a Burial Association in connection with the Catholic Church. This Association provides for the burial of the dead out of a fund subscribed by the members of the congregation. The Right Reverend Father Porter is Patron and the Hon. Wellesley Bourke President of the Burial Association.

THE HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

THIS Society was established in 1851 immediately after the terrible epidemic of cholera which raged in that and the preceding year. Indeed, it owes its origin to that epidemic, and to the energy and philanthropy of Mr. B. A. Franklin, who was untiring in his exertions to aid the afflicted of all denominations while the scourge continued, and it was during the prosecution of this good work that the extent of the distress which prevailed among the Jewish poor became apparent; the establishment of this Charity was the result of the discovery. At this time out-door relief only was given, but in 1863 it was determined, if practicable, to establish almshouses, and this was accomplished principally with the proceeds of a grand bazaar in Kingston which amounted to upwards of £900. The Charity is supported by voluntary contributions, and a Collector calls weekly on those who are willing to pay a regular subscription which is fixed at 3d. per week as the minimum. The funds amount to about £300.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hermann Stern, Esq., President.

G. J. DeCordova, Esq., Vice-President.

A. Mordecai.

Hiam Barrow.

S. Morris.

Geo. Magnus, Esq.

TREASURER.—Mr. Jacob Mudahy.

JAMAICA MASONIC BENEVOLENCE.

THE purposes of this Institution are "the relief of necessitous and impoverished members of the masonic order, their widows and orphans, by weekly, monthly, or yearly allowances; by donations; by the granting to them of clothing, food, or im-

plements of workmanship; by providing education for their children; by aiding in their passage from the island; or by such other charitable means as may come within the scope and objects of the Association."

The funds are raised by voluntary donations and by annual subscriptions from Lodges and Chapters and from individual Masons and others; and include collections made at masonic banquets and the proceeds of dramatic and other entertainments.

The general affairs of the Association are under the control and direction of a Board of Directors consisting of the Presiding Officers of the District Grand Lodges of England and Scotland in the island; the Presiding Masters of the Subscribing Lodges, and twenty-six Masons annually elected from amongst the subscribers. Every subscribing Mason of one guinea or more per annum is entitled to vote for the members of the Board of Directors and to all the other privileges of membership.

A report of the transactions of the Association is annually prepared by the Directors and distributed amongst the Lodges and individual subscribers to the Fund; but the names of the recipients of charity are not included in such report. Particulars in this regard are only furnished confidentially to individual subscribers or to Subscribing Lodges on application to the Treasurer. In cases of emergency the President (and in his absence from Kingston a Vice-President) is empowered to disburse in charity any amount not exceeding five pounds.

The contributions received to the 31st December, 1885, (the date of the last report) from Lodges, Chapters and individual Masons abroad amounted to £566 7s. 10d., and from Non-Masons abroad £13 3s. 0d., making a total of £579 10s. 10d. The subscriptions and donations from Lodges and Chapters in this island amounted to £241 11s. 1d. from individual Masons £607 16s. 3d., from Non-Masons £7 10s. 0d., from interest £57 16s. 1d., and from a Dramatic Performance £19 16s. 0d., making £934 9s. 5d. The total receipts were therefore £1,514 0s. 3d. The relief granted to distressed Masons and to the widows and relatives of deceased Masons was £707 4s. 0d. The working expenses were £119 9s. 5d. Of the balance in hand (£687 6s. 10d.) £500 were in Government debentures bearing 4 per cent. interest and £155 19s. 5d. in the Government Savings Bank at 3 per cent.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Right Wor. Bro. S. C. Burke, Provincial Grand Master for Scotland, President.	
" " " J. C. Macglashan, District Grand Master of Jamaica	Vice-
" " " Altamont D'Cordova, P.D.D.G. Master of Jamaica	Presidents.
The Wor. Bro. J. Harris, Treasurer.	The Wor. Bro. A. C. Sinclair, Secretary.

ELECTED MEMBERS.

Brother Altamont D'Cordova	Brother John Harris
" M. P. C. McCormack	" G. C. H. Lewis
" C. W. Tait	" Michael Solomon
" J. L. Ashenheim	" C. W. Steer
" A. H. Jones	" A. Watson-Taylor
" William Duff	" J. S. Trench
" M. H. Laurence	" George Ffrench
" J. C. Ford	" A. D. C. Levy
" E. X. Leon	" J. W. Mennell
" G. W. Downer	" J. Richmond
" James Ogilvie	" A. B. Dignum
" J. W. Whitbourne	" S. D. Langshaw
" W. L. Mudon	" A. C. Sinclair.

MASTERS OF SUBSCRIBING LODGES.

Brother C. T. Burton, "Royal"	Brother James Laidley, "Hamilton"
" J. E. Lyons, "Friendly"	" S. D. Streadwick, "Glenlyon"
" J. C. Ford, "Sussex"	" Robert Russell, "Seville"
" H. Higham, "Phoenix"	" G. H. Moodie, "Caledonian"
" J. Milholland, "St. John's"	" A. C. Sinclair, "United Service."

THE DESTITUTE HOME, KINGSTON.

THIS Institution is situated in Beeston Street, No. 73, and is the property of the Government, by whom it has been handed over to the Kingston City Council for charitable purposes. It is capable of providing for the shelter of 33 inmates and is managed (under the direction of the City Almoner) by a resident Matron who, is allowed 3s. per week to provide food for each inmate.

This Institution is open to all poor, sick, destitute and homeless persons, who are admissible day or night on an order from the Almoner or a member of the City Council.

The District Medical Officer is in charge of the Institution and can order any medicine or nourishment he thinks necessary. It costs about £500 per annum, which is defrayed from the poor rates of Kingston.

CITY DISPENSARY.

THIS useful Institution was founded in 1876, upon the suggestion of Mr. W. C. Wright, and through the indefatigable exertions of Mr. B. A. Franklin. The object for which it came into existence, and in the promotion of which it continues with increasing success, is to provide medical attendance and good medicine for the respectable working classes of Kingston and for persons who are unable, out of small and precarious incomes, to pay the fees ordinarily charged by Doctors. Mr. Franklin's attention having been drawn to the necessity of affording in the hour of sickness such aid to these honorable members of society as would save them from pauperism and restore them at one and the same time to health and independence, his energies were immediately thrown into the work with a zeal which bore down all obstacles. After encountering a succession of serious discouragements, he obtained the co-operation of the conductors, managers, foremen, &c., of thirty-four of the leading firms in the city, and within three months he enrolled the names of 1,702 members of the proposed Dispensary. Then Clergymen and other gentlemen of influence were invited to assist in drawing up by-laws, and a subscription list was opened for the foundation fund, the interest of which it was intended to appropriate to the payment of the fees for a certain number of deserving poor persons. The Directors of the Dispensary were selected from among the Magistracy, Clergy and Heads of Public Departments, who alone are eligible for the Directorate. The endowment from the public, in subscriptions and donations, amounted to about £400, and this sum was invested in house property, No. 4 Heywood-street. Dr. Croskery, now in Demerara, was elected by the Directors as Medical Officer and entered without delay upon the discharge of his duties at a salary of £300 per annum. The entrance fee for members was fixed at four shillings, the weekly contribution at threepence, and children under two years of age, the offspring of married parents, were admitted free.

It was soon discovered, however, that in many cases the membership was merely nominal. Large numbers of those who had been eager for enrolment never paid the entrance fee, and equally large numbers fell quickly into arrears. At the end of the first year, during which 588 members were attended and 2,775 prescriptions were given, the total *bona fide* membership was only 551. Even this result indicates the immense good derivable by the city from the Institution. Certain changes were made, reducing the expenses of the Dispensary; and the Doctor consented to receive remuneration on the basis of the actual number of members in good standing. The entrance fee was also reduced to one shilling.

At the close of 1880 Dr. Croskery tendered his resignation on removal to Demerara, and Dr. A. H. Cotter was elected in his place in December of that year. He was succeeded on his death in 1883 by Dr. James Ogilvie. The membership stood at 300 in December, 1880, and in June, 1886, it numbered 910. The visits to patients during the last two years were as follow:—

	1885.	1886.
Number of Members attended at their homes	558	611
.. Visits to these	2,346	1,906
.. Prescriptions	1,641	1,655
.. Attended at Surgery	2,393	2,311
.. Prescriptions for these	2,613	2,587
.. Deaths	7	7

The above statistics indicate the increased usefulness of the Dispensary. The financial condition of the Institution to 30th June, 1886, was very satisfactory. The receipts during the year had reached £548 18s. 10d. (including £35 6s. 5d. brought down from the previous year). The salaries of the Medical Officer, Clerk, and Collector

amounted to £394 16s. 6d., and the other charges (including a deposit of £110 19s. in the Savings Bank during the year) amounted to £140 12. 6d. The balances in favour of the Society at the end of the year were £13 9s. 10d. at Colonial Bank and £244 in the Government Savings Bank bearing interest at three per cent. The Directors having obtained D'Espinosa's Bequest of £2,000, which yields £60 per annum, they have been enabled to render aid to 60 free recipients, nominated by the Trustees of the Trust, namely, His Lordship the Bishop of Jamaica, the Right Reverend Father Porter and Miss D'Espinosa, the Executrix of the estate.

DIRECTORS.

PRESIDENT—Rev. Thos. M. Geddes.	VICE-PRESIDENT—G. J. DeCordova.
Rev. Father Dupont	C. L. Campbell
Rev. Joel Peters	A. H. Jones
Charles Goldie	C. J. Ward
P. Elicio Auvray	W. B. Gray
J. C. Fegan	A. M. Nathan, Esqs.

TRUSTEES OF PROPERTY.

Henry B. Shaw, Esq. P. Elicio Auvray, Esq. Charles Goldie, Esq.

TREASURER and HON. SECRETARY—J. C. Fegan, Esq.

MEDICAL OFFICER—Dr. James Ogilvie, F.R.C.S., Edin.

SECRETARY—Mr. Joseph G. A. Benjamin. COLLECTOR—Mr. Thomas Wall.

OFFICE—91 Harbour Street, Kingston.

Hours of Consultation—From 8.30 to 10 a.m. and from 4 to 5 p.m.

THE WOMENS' SELF HELP SOCIETY.

The Women's Self-Help Society was founded by Lady Musgrave and on All Saints Day, 1st November, 1879, the Depository was formally opened in the presence of the Managing Committee by the Rev. E. Nuttall (now Bishop of Jamaica).

The object of the Society is to enable respectable and industrious women who are necessitous to help themselves by affording them opportunities for selling work of all kinds, especially such work as is calculated to develop the small industries peculiar to the island, as, for instance, work in lace bark, ferns, calabashes, dagger, &c., preserves of different kinds, ginger, guava-jelly, &c.

Deserving needlewomen are also employed by the Society in making up clothes for the working classes which are afterwards sold at cost price. The Committee in their last report (that for the year ending 31st October, 1885,) thus refer to this latter class of work: "Sales of ready-made clothing, house-linen, &c., have been greater than in any former year. This has in a great measure been owing to two orders received from Public Institutions, one from the Vere Alms House and one from the new Training College for Female Teachers. The poor women employed were most thankful for the supply of easy work which these orders provided for them, and the Committee earnestly solicit orders to enable them to supply even to a small extent the needs of this industrious and suffering class who ask not for charity, but for work, and who, for the most part, are unable to do anything but needlework."

Over forty exhibits were sent from the Society to the Colonial and Indian Exhibition in London; they attracted considerable attention and the bonnets, fans, and baskets—all made of lace bark and other native plants—brought large prices to the ingenious manufacturers.

Through the generosity of Mr. Alexander Turnbull of London the Committee have lately been able to give thirty sewing machines to needy needlewomen and to sell twenty to others at half price.

The society sustained in the early part of the year (1886) a great loss in the death of their late Vice-President, Mrs. Charles Campbell, who was one of its promoters. A fund is being raised for the purpose of purchasing Rooms for the Society as a memento of the valuable services of this philanthropic lady. The present Rooms of the Society are at the corner of Church Street and Water Lane. A saleswoman is always in attendance. Visitors to the island should avail themselves of the opportunity of buying curiosities at this Depository.

A class for teaching plain needlework meets twice a week at the Rooms under a ~~stant~~ Assistant Teacher provided by the Society.

The ladies of the Committee pay an annual subscription and a few well-wishers of the Institution make periodical donations. With these exceptions the Society is self-supporting.

PATRONESSES:		
Lady Musgrave.		Mrs. Gamble.
COMMITTEE:		
PRESIDENT—Lady Norman.	VICE-PRESIDENT—Mrs. Nuttall.	
TREASURER—Mrs McDowell.	SECRETARY—Miss Burke.	
Miss Allwood	Mrs. Mainwaring	Mrs. Fisher, Trelawny
Mrs. Batten	Mrs. Marescaux	Mrs. Gibb, Vere
Mrs. Capper	Mrs. Ogilvie	Mrs. Harrison, St. Thomas
Mrs. DeMercado	Mrs. Oughton	Mrs. Heaven, Hanover
Mrs. Douet	Mrs. Peynado	Mrs. D. Kerr, Trelawny
Mrs. Downer	Mrs. Radcliffe	Mrs. MacDonald, St. Mary
Mrs. East	Mrs. Robinson	Mrs. MacGregor, Vere
Mrs. Henderson	Miss Robinson	Mrs. Panton, Manchester
Mrs. Hocking	Mrs. Saunders	Mrs. Ramson, St. Elizabeth
Mrs. Isaacs	Mrs. Sawers	Mrs. Reinke, Manchester
Miss Kemble	Mrs. Anderson, St. Ann	Mrs. Roxburgh, St. Ann
Mrs. McDermot	Mrs. Cooke, St. James	Mrs. Vickers, Westmoreland
Miss McDermot	Mrs. Espeut, St. Andrew	Mrs. Walders, Manchester
	Mrs. Wortley, Portland.	

THE KINGSTON SAILORS' HOME.

In the year 1864 this Institution was established under the patronage of Lieutenant-Governor Eyre and Bishop Courtenay, having for its object the providing of accommodation and relief for necessitous men of the Royal and Mercantile Marine. Its President was Admiral Sir James Hope, K.C.B., who distinguished himself as one of its chief supporters. The Vice-Presidents were Commodore Cracroft, R.N., the honorable Edward Jordon, C.B., and the honorable L. Q. Bowerbank, M.D. It was governed by a Board of Directors composed of fourteen of the most influential gentlemen of Kingston. The Rev. Geo. Cheyne held the office of Honorary Secretary.

The Institution was maintained by annual subscriptions from the merchants and other leading members of the community and for some years prospered. But in the year 1879 it was found that while the contributions received were inadequate for the efficient support of the Home there were no means of preventing defalcations on the part of dishonest inmates and an appeal was made to the Government for aid. A law was thereupon passed by the Legislative Council, Law 30 of 1879, placing the Institution on a more substantial footing than before. A Corporate Body was established for the management of the Institution and the office of Superintendent was created with definite powers. The principle on which Government grants were to be made was laid down to be that of a sum equal to double the total amount of voluntary subscriptions received during the previous year. Since then the Institution has annually received a liberal grant from the Government. The Directors, in closing their Report for 1880, stated "that the success of the past year is in a great measure due to the kind and liberal assistance afforded to them by the Government. Through such assistance the Institution is now on a substantial basis and the heavy losses hitherto experienced will not again take place."

In 1884-85 the sum of £665 4s. 8d. was obtained by grant from the Government, by subscriptions and by board of inmates, which, together with a balance of £46 1s. 11d. to the credit of the Institution on the 30th September, 1884, gave a revenue of £711 6s. 7d. The expenditure for all purposes (including £155 paid on account of Building) was £622 5s. 10d., leaving a balance of £89 0s. 9d. in favour of the Home.

The number of Seamen boarded during 1884-85 was 231; during the same period the Home afforded sleeping accommodation in 3,469 instances free of charge.

The Directors have succeeded in providing better accommodation for the inmates. Having purchased the premises No. 42 Church Street they have erected thereon suitable buildings at a cost of £1,065 0s. 0d. and the same were formally opened by his Excellency Sir H. W. Norman on Thursday the 6th March, 1884. The new Home is calculated to afford accommodation to 20 Seamen and 4 Officers, divided into two classes, first and second.

DIRECTORS.

Hon. H. J. Keshble, Custos of Kingston, Chairman.
 Hon. William Malabre. George Stiebel, Esq.
 Capt. K. H. A. Mainwaring, R.N. Capt. W. P. Forwood
 Charles Goldie, Esq. William Schiller, Esq.
 Secretary—Mr. D. M. Leon. Resident Superintendent—Mr. Wm. M. Holland.

KINGSTON AND ST. ANDREW UNION POOR HOUSE.

THIS Institution was opened on the 1st July, 1870. It is maintained by the poor rates of Kingston and St. Andrew and none but the inhabitants of these parishes, or such other persons as shall have resided and earned their livelihood for the space of one year in either of them, are entitled to admission as inmates. No person who is capable of earning his or her own livelihood, or whose relatives are capable of affording him or her assistance, can be admitted. Orders for admission must be obtained through the Clerk of the Parochial Board of the parish to which the applicants belong.

The Institution accommodates 161 inmates, and the average cost of each is about 6d. per day, including all expenses, with the exception of medical attendance, the Medical Officers for the two parishes visiting the inmates regularly. The inmates are fed in accordance with a regular diet scale. The clothing is made up by the inmates under the superintendence of the Master and the Matron.

The Institution is conducted by the Pauper Committees of both parishes.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

George Stiebel, Esq., Chairman.

Kingston Pauper Committee.—

Rev. W. Griffith
 C. Binney
 S. H. Watson
 James Gall
 John Cassis
 Henry Delgado
 Thomas Harry, Esqs.

St. Andrew Pauper Committee.

George Henderson
 William Berry, Jr.
 S. Soutar
 M. C. Morgan
 John McLean
 J. C. Silburn
 Edward Henley
 Godfrey Duffus, Esqs.

Master—Robert Gibson, £100. Matron—Eliza McKillop, £32.

Clerk—Mr. R. A. Williams, £50.

GIRLS' ORPHANAGE, HALFWAY-TREE.

THIS Orphanage was opened in Kingston on the 13th July, 1865, by the Rev. Duncan H. Campbell, assisted by some members of the Parish Church of Kingston. Its object has always been to train young and destitute orphan girls of good character in habits of piety, industry and self dependence. Since Archdeacon Campbell's death it has been mainly supported as a memorial of him by his relatives, assisted by voluntary contributions. Girls above 8 years of age are not eligible for admission to the Orphanage. At one time there were 40 inmates, but at the beginning of 1886 the number was only 12. More than 30 day scholars are taught in the Day School attached to the Orphanage, for which an educational grant is received on the usual terms allowed for Elementary Schools. Besides the ordinary education given in such schools the girls are carefully taught needlework and cutting and fitting their own clothes, and a competent Teacher attends once a week to give cooking lessons to some of the elder girls.

There have of course been many failures, but proofs of some measure of success in the work are to be found in the respectable manner in which many of the girls brought up at the Orphanage are now supporting themselves, most of them as domestic servants, some as needlewomen, and two as Teachers of Elementary Schools. Some have been respectably married. Several of the girls belong to the Young Women's Help Society formed in St. Andrew by the Rev. H. H. Isaacs, and have received the good conduct badges awarded to deserving young women attached to that Society.

GREGORY'S CHARITY.

MATTHEW GREGORY, Doctor of Medicine, died December 31st, 1779, aged 86. By Will, dated 22nd March, 1765, he left property to be sold, the proceeds of which were to be invested and the interest and profits arising therefrom applied towards relieving any distressed object in St. Jago de la Vega, to bind out poor children to trades, or to portion orphan girls at marriage.

At the time of the enactment of the 28th Vic. cap. 23, the sum of £2,400 in the Public Treasury represented the capital of this Charity, which was by that Act permanently sunk and an annuity of £144 guaranteed instead. This income is applied as the Testator directed and at the discretion of the Trustees, who are his Honor the Chief Justice, the Custos of St. Catherine and the Rector of the Parish. There are at present 33 recipients of the bounty, poor females who have seen better days. The allowances vary from £1 to 4s. per month.

GRAY'S CHARITY.

On the 10th of May, 1854, Mr. John William Gray of the Parish of Saint Mary, merchant, made a Will in which he directed that after his death a sum of £5,000 should be paid by his Executors into the hands of the Governor of Jamaica for the time being, "to be by him appropriated for the use and benefit of the poor of the Parish of Saint Mary in the establishment of a poor house for the exclusive benefit of the poor of the Parish of Saint Mary, to be established and secured by legislative enactment in the manner he, the Governor, may deem best, so that it may be of lasting advantage."

Mr Gray died in 1854, one month after making his Will. Owing to delay in realizing the estate the bequest of £5,000 was not paid over to the Governor, Mr. Eyre, until the year 1863, when it was invested in island securities.

Some correspondence thereafter ensued between the Executors and the Government as to the best means of carrying out the wishes of the Testator, but, with the exception of its having been arranged that Fort Haldane, which was transferred to the Jamaica Government by the Secretary of State for War under the provisions of the Act 25 Vic. cap. 4, should be sold to the Charity for the purposes of a Poor House for the sum of £250, no practical step was taken in connection with the bequest until July, 1872, when Law 42 of 1872, "A Law to establish and secure Gray's Charity, and to authorize the Governor to appoint Trustees for the management thereof," was passed. By this time the bequest had increased by accumulation of interest to the sum of £8,056 14s. 5d. The Governor, Sir John Grant, under this law, appointed as Trustees the Hon. Mr. Straton, Auditor-General, the Hon. Mr. Macdonald, Custos of Saint Mary, and Major Prenderville, Inspector-General of Police. Mr. Henry Westmorland and Mr. W. Gray, a Brother of the Testator, were subsequently, in October, 1874, appointed Trustees in the room of Mr. Straton and Major Prenderville. On the death of Mr. Westmorland and on the removal from the parish of Mr. W. Gray other appointments were made to the Board of Trustees.

Matters dragged on—still without any benefits being conferred by the Charity—until July, 1877, when rules for the management of the Charity were passed by the Governor in Privy Council under the 6th section of Law 42 of 1872. These rules provided, *inter alia*, that twelve inmates should be admitted to the Poor House, who were to receive a weekly allowance of 5s., with wood, water and furniture, but were to provide their own food and keep their apartments clean themselves. These rules further regulated the expenditure on account of the Institution, the duties of the Matron and Clerk, and the arrangements for quarterly meetings of the Trustees.

It does not appear that any inmates were received into the Poor House until the 15th of August, 1880; but since that date a home has been found in the Poor House for twelve suitable persons. The total amount of the funds of the Charity was on 30th September, 1885, £11,035 10s. 5½d., of which £3,600 is invested in Island Debentures and £662 6s. 1d. in the Government Savings Bank; the remainder is uninvested.

TRUSTEES.

F. H. Barker, Esq.

Dr. John Pringle.

Mr. R. M. Cocking, Clerk, salary £40 per annum.

PART XIV.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

THE value of the merchandize and other articles imported during the financial year 1885 stood thus:—Value of imports from the United Kingdom, £761,157; from the Dominion of Canada, £177,172; from the United States, £461,282; from other Countries, £53,762; total of imports, £1,456,373. The following represent the value of the principal articles imported: Food-stuffs, £642,500; clothing, £424,900; building materials, £99,800; household necessaries, £54,500; furniture, £18,800; railway and estates supplies, £31,000; coal, £29,500; books, £9,800; specie, £9,600.

The export trade of the island stood thus in 1885: Value of exports to the United Kingdom, £532,971; to the Dominion of Canada, £65,775; to the United States, £595,237; to other Countries, £214,865; total, £1,408,848.

The value of the total exports for the year 1885 were below those of 1884 by £75,141. This is attributable to two causes—the severe and lengthened drought which existed almost during the entire year (1885) inducing low production and the generally depressed state of trade inducing low prices.

Sugar and rum (the principal staples of the country) stood at the head of the list of exports and in the following proportion to the total of exports: Sugar 22 per cent.; rum 17 per cent. The other products came in the following order: Coffee, 11 per cent.; fruit, 11 per cent.; dyewoods, 11 per cent.; pimento, 4 per cent.

The subjoined return shews the quantity and value of the exports during the year ended 30th September, 1885. The articles were exported in the following proportions to the countries named: United Kingdom, 37.2; United States, 42.2; Dominion of Canada, 5.4; other Countries, 15.2:—

Article.	Quantity.	Value.		
		£	s	d.
Annotto	288,187 lbs.	3,602	6	9
Arrowroot	9 c. 0 q. 22 lbs.	13	14	6
Beeswax	1,107 c. 2 q. 9 lbs.	6,202	9	0
Cattle, neat	109 no.	1,078	0	0
Cacao	3,028 c. 1 q. 14 lbs.	6,359	11	10
Cocoanuts	5,115,872 no.	17,905	11	0
Coffee	80,657 c. 0 q. 22 lbs.	157,281	11	10
Fruit: Bananas	1,117,282 bunches.	129,918	10	4
" Limes	8694 barrels	323	14	0
" Mangoes	166,705 no.	161	5	0
" Oranges	22,614,390 no.	31,660	2	11
" Pine Apples	8,883 doz.	1,443	9	9
" Shaddocks	15 barrels	5	6	0
Ginger	12,313 c. 0 q. 15 lbs.	20,168	18	3
Hides	376,327 lbs.	9,408	3	6
Honey	1,311 c. 0 q. 26 lbs.	1,573	9	7
Horses and Mules	98 no.	2,039	0	0
Lancewood Spars	6,685 no.	2,005	10	0
Limejuice	54,984 gallons	2,060	0	6
Pimento	87,447 c. 0 q. 14 lbs.	53,867	8	7
Rum	2,080,471 gallons	234,052	19	9
Sheep's Wool	23,677 lbs.	493	5	5
Sticks, walking	3,230 bundles	3,790	13	0
Huccades	45 c. 1 q. 5 lbs.	81	12	0
Sugar	490,717 c. 2 q. 15 lbs.	307,826	1	3
Tamarinds	4,597 lbs.	84	16	0
Tobacco, Cigars	4,6894 lbs.	1,993	0	9

Article.	Quantity.	Valuc.
		£ s. d.
Tobacco, Manufactured	2,019 lbs.	155 19 0
Tortoiseshell	3,311 lbs.	1,572 16 10
Turtle	1,487 no.	2,323 8 9
Turtle, prepared and dried	4,788 lbs.	696 3 9
Wood, Bitter	314 17-20 tons	496 5 6
" Ebony	546 14-20 tons	1,640 2 0
" Fustic	927 15-20 tons	2,690 9 6
" Lignumvita	520 19-20 tons	1,302 7 6
" Logwood	56,605 15-20 tons	152,835 10 6
" Mahogany	2,740 feet	32 0 0
Yam	21,021 c. 0 q. 10 lbs.	10,809 9 10

The following figures, shewing the quantities and values of the principal items of produce of Jamaica exported in the years 1854, 1874, 1884 and 1885, will be interesting :—

YEARS.	COFFEE.		FRUIT, &c.					
	Quan- tity. Cwt.	Value. £	Cocoanuts.		Bananas.		Oranges.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			No.	£	Bunches.	£	No.	£
1854	43,059	80,520	220	3	Nil	Nil	1,001,950	604
1874	92,065	336,958	1,359,895	3,740	84,771	6,358	4,796,780	3,386
1884	48,357	98,842	5,438,730	20,671	1,842,934	191,972	41,639,500	53,295
1885	80,657	157,282	5,115,872	17,906	1,417,282	129,917	22,614,390	31,660

YEARS.	PIMENTO.		RUM.		SUGAR.		WOOD.			
	Quan- tity. Cwt.	Value. £	Quan- tity. Galls.	Value. £	Quan- tity. Cwt.	Value. £	Fustic.		Logwood.	
							Quan- tity.	Value.	Quan- tity.	Value.
							Tons.	£	Tons.	£
1854	41,179	83,158	997,745	117,179	420,908	412,238	625	1,453	3,917	7,208
1874	51,139	36,008	1,935,114	290,267	511,182	482,779	2,438	3,260	62,803	147,564
1884	110,472	92,796	2,036,430	220,617	588,524	428,445	1,796	4,491	44,928	134,783
1885	7,447	53,867	2,080,471	234,053	499,717	307,826	928	2,690	56,605	152,836

The following table shows the imports and exports of the colony for the years 1865, 1874 and 1880, and for each year thereafter :—

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1865 year ended 31st December	£1,050,984	£ 912,004
1874 " 30th September	1,762,317	1,442,080
1880 " "	1,475,197	1,512,979
1881 " "	1,392,669	1,178,593
1882 " "	1,321,962	1,543,058
1883 " "	1,591,962	1,469,447
1884 " "	1,548,707	1,483,989
1885 " "	1,456,373	1,408,848

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF IMPORTS.

ARTICLES.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
FOOD STUFFS.				
From United Kingdom	81,566 0 3	60,405 4 8	61,142 2 4	64,125 7 5
" British Possessions	202,668 16 0	210,540 2 2	220,979 0 3	199,387 3 6
" U.S. of America	331,491 19 7	312,195 13 8	325,126 19 3	288,777 6 6
" Other Countries	13,612 1 4	9,211 2 4	8,444 0 8	4,091 5 8
Total Food Stuff	629,341 17 2	592,352 2 10	615,692 2 6	556,381 3 1
LIQUORS.				
From United Kingdom	55,182 15 7	49,052 2 7	48,058 17 10	55,499 6 5
" British Possessions	1,849 5 0	1,933 7 0	1,802 5 0	1,372 4 9
" U.S. of America	607 6 0	971 6 4	796 18 0	767 10 10
" Other Countries	9,442 2 8	9,000 16 10	9,243 9 11	7,391 17 0
Total Liquors	67,081 9 3	60,957 12 9	59,901 10 9	65,030 19 0
TOBACCO INCLUDING CIGARS.				
From United Kingdom	991 16 3	465 7 7	861 18 10	210 16 6
" British Possessions	3 0 0	72 0 0	32 6 6	77 11 0
" U.S. of America	13,013 6 8	9,091 4 9	14,706 3 4	10,501 4 4
" Other Countries	2,490 15 0	2,191 17 0	1,764 4 8	783 17 7
Total Tobacco	16,498 17 11	11,820 9 4	17,364 13 4	11,573 9 5
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.				
From United Kingdom	17,146 4 4	14,437 9 6	11,610 0 3	11,049 6 10
" British Possessions	28 3 4	315 16 5	22 3 5	...
" U.S. of America	4,119 9 10	3,961 9 7	3,970 2 11	3,735 4 2
" Other Countries	741 16 4	1,586 0 1	573 6 11	940 16 9
Total Household Furniture	22,035 13 10	20,300 15 7	16,205 13 6	15,725 7 9
CLOTHING INCLUDING-BOOTS.				
From United Kingdom	470,773 17 1	394,217 9 7	364,008 2 11	345,029 3 7
" British Possessions	211 16 10	998 17 0	112 17 10	2,229 13 1
" U.S. of America	5,754 13 4	10,078 19 9	13,293 19 10	22,469 12 7
" Other Countries	10,567 4 11	4,695 19 6	2,737 17 4	2,794 7 0
Total Clothing	487,307 12 2	409,991 5 10	380,152 17 11	372,462 16 3
HARDWARE AND IRONMONGERY.				
From United Kingdom	78,664 3 0	83,047 18 3	63,184 19 5	45,677 12 8
" British Possessions	227 7 2	76 17 6	79 8 0	80 6 1
" U.S. of America	6,211 2 10	5,243 6 4	5,600 8 5	6,839 11 10
" Other Countries	590 6 0	168 4 5	363 8 7	690 5 9
Total Hardware and Ironmongery	85,692 19 0	88,536 6 6	69,228 4 5	53,287 16

IMPORTS.

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QUANTITY AND VALUE OF IMPORTS.

1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
51,478 12 8	82,265 15 7	60,352 3 8	53,387 5 5	44,707 19 2	68,232 9 4
194,968 6 1	174,432 15 5	168,182 17 4	206,780 19 1	211,327 17 2	193,482 4 3
328,407 5 7	416,368 15 0	252,829 12 11	276,298 13 7	293,291 7 3	337,891 19 9
2,423 18 3	2,038 16 7	3,189 10 0	1,188 19 7	725 5 11	836 1 4
577,278 2 7	675,106 2 7	484,554 3 11	537,655 17 8	550,052 9 6	600,442 14 8
51,702 19 1	46,993 14 6	48,720 13 5	63,114 2 2	67,956 9 1	65,105 16 11
1,520 8 6	732 12 0	350 3 1	297 17 7	451 4 8	171 1 6
1,043 9 3	722 1 1	630 6 9	739 3 3	1,017 9 0	1,199 6 8
5,694 0 7	2,888 4 9	3,551 18 11	3,944 16 10	2,525 9 3	3,603 11 1
59,960 17 5	51,336 12 4	53,253 2 2	68,095 19 10	71,950 12 0	70,079 16 2
113 14 7	445 2 11	215 12 9	681 0 11	218 10 1	463 7 4
3 6 0	4 1 9	120 3 0	61 0 0	55 1 0	36 17 6
114.50 12 7	11,245 1 2	10,142 12 9	12,010 10 9	10,335 9 9	8,663 7 10
1,145 19 11	653 0 10	490 16 11	514 5 7	870 10 6	1,612 14 2
12,713 13 1	12,347 6 8	10,969 5 5	13,266 17 3	11,479 11 4	10,776 6 10
10,196 14 5	10,479 16 6	12,147 11 4	11,160 11 11	15,223 1 1	18,108 12 11
180 14 1	162 10 6	7 1 7	...	13 7 0	7 3 0
4,532 1 2	2,779 9 9	3,140 18 4	6,013 19 2	6,302 13 6	5,949 16 0
619 19 2	189 5 7	214 18 4	134 8 5	158 15 1	392 17 4
15,529 8 10	13,611 2 4	15,510 9 7	17,308 19 6	21,097 16 8	24,458 9 3
431,990 3 2	305,917 1 6	393,056 15 11	489,897 6 9	465,544 6 1	431,553 4 7
1,235 4 9	757 10 11	396 6 3	946 13 7	1,087 15 11	1,700 7 6
16,960 1 10	5,042 14 8	6,799 8 3	9,981 10 4	8,489 5 10	8,109 6 7
1,542 17 10	716 1 5	388 10 8	380 13 1	2,108 5 6	2,523 14 0
451,728 7 7	312,433 8 6	400,641 1 1	501,206 3 9	477,229 13 4	443,886 12 8
60,618 3 8	53,790 4 8	57,704 18 4	56,246 6 9	67,137 11 2	68,466 9 3
141 19 1	1,296 10 7	716 7 4	856 18 6	733 15 4	273 11 6
1,662 0 8	9,231 15 4	6,056 7 7	11,166 10 1	6,810 17 3	14,070 0 8
65 4 11	53 16 6	.....	2 0 0	41 7 6	248 17 0
62,487 8 4	64,374 7 1	64,477 13 3	68,271 15 4	74,723 11 3	83,068 18 5

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF IMPORTS.

ARTICLES.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
BUILDING MATERIALS.				
From United Kingdom	16,118 16 4	14,282 0 10	10,511 16 6	12,001 10 9
" British Possessions	11,253 1 1	11,307 14 7	8,075 19 10	6,446 3 2
" U.S. of America	38,069 1 11	31,193 0 1	29,926 8 7	27,338 16 8
" Other Countries	178 11 9	89 9 6	726 4 7	572 9 4
Total Building Materials	65,619 15 1	56,872 5 0	49,210 9 6	46,158 19 11
ESTATES' MACHINERY AND SUPPLIES. (Other than Food Stuffs, Liquors, &c.)				
From United Kingdom	48,944 10 6	47,464 6 9	35,430 6 8	23,644 5 1
" British Possessions	94 0 0	66 0 9	1,030 12 0	708 19 0
" U.S. of America	15,415 5 2	25,198 1 2	12,054 17 10	8,109 5 6
" Other Countries	4 0 0	197 14 5	1,000 5 0	1 1 0
Total Estates' Machinery and Supplies	64,457 15 8	72,926 3 1	49,516 1 6	32,463 10 7
OTHER MACHINERY & TOOLS.				
From United Kingdom	1,620 13 10	11,918 0 7	4,781 4 1	3,119 0 7
" British Possessions	0 9 0	.....	.....	.....
" U.S. of America	1,968 0 0	1,059 8 2	1,092 0 8	1,552 9 11
" Other Countries	28 9 0	267 16 4	19 0 0	66 0 0
Total other Machinery & Tools	3,617 11 10	13,245 5 1	5,892 4 9	4,737 10 6
COALS AND COKE.				
From United Kingdom	62,969 12 0	49,326 0 0	43,985 3 2	35,269 10 0
" British Possessions	111 0 0	470 0 0	.....	.....
" U.S. of America	.....	2,214 0 0	850 6 4	1,842 0 0
" Other Countries	.....	438 0 0	.....	.....
Total Coals and Coke	63,080 12 0	52,448 0 0	44,835 9 6	37,111 10 0
BOOKS AND OTHER PRINTED MATTER.				
From United Kingdom	7,846 18 6	9,132 8 4	7,862 12 11	6,856 1 3
" British Possessions	.....	.....	.....	.....
" U.S. of America	402 1 1	754 2 8	1,128 7 8	371 1 10
" Other Countries	74 10 1	48 5 6	1 7 9	18 4 10
Total Books and other Printed Matter	8,323 9 8	9,934 16 6	8,992 8 4	7,245 7 11
MISCELLANEOUS.				
From United Kingdom	126,127 11 11	99,233 5 5	105,559 14 3	83,439 6 7
" British Possessions	982 1 0	1,047 3 5	1,284 8 10	1,235 10 4
" U.S. of America	50,537 7 0	51,164 15 8	62,355 17 4	50,793 11 1
" Other Countries	9,549 2 9	11,508 19 10	6,500 4 8	9,701 1 3
Total Miscellaneous	187,196 2 8	162,954 4 4	175,700 5 1	145,163 9 3
Grand Total	1,700,253 16 3	1,552,339 6 10	1,492,722 1 1	1,347,342 0 0

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF IMPORTS—*continued.*

1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
8,044 1 6	13,286 1 2	14,814 10 3	24,013 4 4	24,795 4 3	13,007 13 10
8,902 19 0	8,723 9 5	9,416 10 10	16,633 9 5	9,763 15 3	9,443 0 8
29,565 1 2	31,715 11 10	33,739 5 10	43,474 8 2	30,626 15 7	24,533 4 4
47 6 11	53 8 5	327 2 1	80 15 5	71 1 6	130 8 11
46,559 8 7	53,778 10 10	58,297 9 0	84,201 17 4	65,256 16 7	47,114 7 9
27,351 12 8	37,259 2 8	17,459 2 8	29,124 1 6	28,165 4 11	14,633 2 7
233 16 0	522 1 8	173 17 10	518 11 8	212 5 2	48 2 1
13,857 2 8	10,908 8 4	21,003 12 6	20,995 13 10	21,249 11 2	25,425 10 1
11 4 0	66 0 0	275 1 6	.....	92 8 5	0 16 0
41,453 15 4	48,755 12 8	38,911 14 6	50,638 7 0	49,719 9 8	40,107 10 9
2,952 5 9	2,644 4 6	1,618 1 8	8,399 7 11	2,630 17 1	1,454 12 5
47 16 8	171 1 1	312 12 8	357 2 3	17 14 6	11 3 6
1,762 15 11	1,686 1 2	566 5 3	4,222 9 3	3,959 6 5	1,028 19 7
1 0 0	18 12 0	40 10 0	120 8 3	0 12 0	13 14 0
4,763 18 4	4,519 18 9	2,537 9 7	13,099 7 8	6,658 10 0	2,508 9 6
38,838 12 10	13,473 1 0	28,069 6 10	21,272 19 10	28,659 9 2	28,392 15 3
.....	4 0 0	200 0 10	244 7 2	.....	882 15 3
34 0 0	1,036 16 0	1,311 0 5	319 3 7	.....	474 8 0
.....	.....	8 0 0	.....	200 0 0	86 8 0
38,872 12 10	14,513 17 0	29,588 8 1	21,836 10 7	28,859 9 2	29,836 6 6
7,183 18 4	5,976 6 2	6,067 2 2	8,400 13 1	8,723 12 1	8,202 14 1
8 11 0	8 0 0	2 0 0	63 3 0	78 14 5	4 10 0
965 12 5	329 8 2	512 10 5	1,567 17 10	1,335 3 2	1,139 10 4
19 12 0	72 14 3	45 19 3	2 10 0	24 0 0	14 11 0
8,177 13 9	6,386 8 7	6,617 11 10	10,034 3 11	10,161 9 8	9,361 5 5
87,156 10 4	73,519 13 3	86,197 2 8	183,999 4 10	153,039 10 2	73,045 9 7
1,273 19 10	2,074 18 6	2,635 4 4	1,057 17 1	1,304 10 4	1,968 8 1
63,876 3 10	58,655 16 4	66,474 14 1	53,633 6 6	42,293 15 2	40,151 9 1
3,365 3 4	1,242 7 8	1,396 12 3	1,105 7 7	4,162 1 1	11,036 9 6
155,671 17 4	135,492 15 9	156,703 13 4	239,795 16 0	200,849 16 9	126,201 16 3
1,475,197 4 0	1,392,656 3 1	1,322,062 0 11	1,625,411 15 10	1,568,639 5 11	1,487,832 14 2

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS.

ARTICLES.	1876.		1877.		1878.		1879.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
SUGAR.	Hhds.	£	Hhds.	£	Hhds.	£	Hhds.	£
To United Kingdom	26,108	370,630	26,902	467,687	23,957	347,370	27,204	387,654
" British Possessions	82	1,155	85	1,445	74	1,123	894	12,736
" United States of America	2,812	39,921	3,505	59,570	1,939	29,797	948	13,513
" Other Countries	73	1,044	77	1,322	96	1,517	95	1,495
Total Sugar	29,075	412,750	30,569	530,024	26,066	379,107	29,141	415,398
RUM.	Puns.	£	Puns.	£	Puns.	£	Puns.	£
To United Kingdom	21,050	315,754	19,424	291,364	17,544	206,148	17,957	188,551
" British Possessions	154	2,302	187	2,811	111	1,992	212	2,239
" United States of America	85	1,282	203	3,052	104	1,219	161	1,696
" Other Countries	760	11,393	834	12,503	356	4,628	461	4,832
Total Rum	22,049	330,731	20,648	309,730	18,115	213,987	18,791	197,320
COFFEE.	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£
To United Kingdom	63,123	219,464	55,453	171,899	64,788	211,644	69,170	178,183
" British Possessions	2,892	10,122	1,739	5,394	2,606	8,513	4,943	12,734
" United States of America	7,452	26,080	25,006	84,622	11,417	37,298	16,908	42,009
" Other Countries	3,756	13,150	2,917	9,045	5,221	13,994	6,289	16,208
Total Coffee	77,223	268,816	85,115	270,960	84,032	271,449	96,710	249,134
PIMENTO.	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£
To United Kingdom	29,260	27,498	46,254	51,438	42,353	54,353	44,229	66,874
" British Possessions	22	26	...	...	...	...	53	80
" United States of America	7,052	8,227	8,784	10,248	11,844	20,496	7,248	10,959
" Other Countries	3,618	4,222	5,324	6,213	1,116	599	979	1,481
Total Pimento	39,952	39,973	60,362	67,899	55,313	75,448	52,509	79,394
DYEWOODS.	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
To United Kingdom	58,923	233,910	38,683	126,388	25,150	74,846	34,280	111,329
" British Possessions	...	...	361	1,227	...	...	...	...
" United States of America	12,196	48,184	8,252	27,948	10,846	27,495	21,366	69,282
" Other Countries	6,689	26,584	1,091	3,652	1,509	4,547	3,321	10,796
Total Dyewoods	77,808	308,678	48,337	159,215	37,505	106,888	58,987	191,407

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS.

1880.		1881.		1882.		1883.		1884.		1885.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Hhds.	£	Hhds.	£	Hhds.	£	Hhds.	£	Hhds.	£	Hhds.	£
23,355	362,002	13,287	212,595	23,104	369,668	14,250	229,818	10,650	144,531	6,262	69,436
4,368	67,726	3,860	61,760	11,823	189,170	14,883	240,033	13,687	186,150	5,176	57,396
4,190	61,952	3,707	59,315	3,198	51,178	4,600	74,183	6,425	88,873	15,739	174,508
202	3,142	202	3,231	267	4,267	471	7,602	657	8,891	585	6,485
32,115	497,822	21,056	336,901	38,392	614,283	34,204	551,636	31,419	428,445	27,762	307,825
Puns.	£	Puns.	£	Puns.	£	Puns.	£	Puns.	£	Puns.	£
17,413	195,900	12,760	159,497	20,945	272,289	18,400	206,994	18,039	195,427	17,370	195,484
224	2,528	200	2,501	271	3,519	450	5,066	342	3,700	484	4,342
214	2,408	180	2,247	337	4,385	263	2,956	211	2,281	205	2,311
733	8,255	812	10,161	1,189	15,452	1,236	10,947	1,772	19,205	3,932	31,916
18,584	209,091	13,952	174,406	22,742	295,645	20,349	225,963	20,364	220,613	21,991	234,053
Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£
61,705	172,775	63,948	168,311	41,004	82,665	51,153	97,396	18,266	37,337	29,103	56,751
7,851	21,984	5,841	15,372	4,489	9,049	6,303	12,001	4,223	8,629	7,751	15,118
16,455	46,074	11,483	30,225	13,411	27,037	15,034	28,626	19,346	39,544	31,436	61,302
4,959	3,887	6,639	17,475	7,334	14,784	11,867	22,594	6,522	13,331	12,364	24,110
90,970	244,720	87,911	231,389	66,238	133,535	84,357	160,617	48,357	98,841	80,654	157,281
Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£
63,597	101,500	39,460	64,083	57,498	85,327	67,613	81,407	85,583	71,889	70,340	43,330
445	710	36	58	154	229	619	746	785	659	172	106
22,276	35,553	12,818	20,817	16,739	24,841	15,020	18,083	18,502	15,542	18,216	11,221
4,890	7,805	1,776	2,885	1,631	2,420	2,029	2,443	5,602	4,706	6,632	4,065
91,208	145,568	54,090	87,843	76,022	112,817	85,281	102,679	110,472	92,796	95,360	58,742
Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
48,289	118,958	39,513	117,860	25,630	76,516	29,016	86,845	42,242	125,772	44,364	120,008
20	69	277	712	198	555	10	27	22	58	22	56
10,536	36,114	5,452	16,083	4,620	13,749	498	1,486	751	2,239	2,991	8,100
3,346	11,466	2,226	6,641	4,084	12,214	4,083	12,232	4,023	12,001	11,224	30,304
62,191	166,607	47,468	141,296	34,532	103,034	33,607	100,590	47,038	140,070	58,601	158,469

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS.

ARTICLES.	1876.		1877.		1878.		1879.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
FRUIT.								
		£		£		£		£
To United Kingdom	...	5	...	12	...	...	...	25
" British Possessions	...	71	...	27	...	72	...	29
" United States of America	...	20,373	...	22,310	...	39,385	...	40,112
" Other Countries	...	18	...	1	...	...	...	...
Total Fruit	...	20,467	...	22,350	...	39,457	...	40,166
TOBACCO (INCLUDING CIGARS).								
		£		£		£		£
To United Kingdom	...	4,232	...	4,528	...	6,032	...	2,712
" British Possessions	...	25	...	...	...	220	...	22
" United States of America	...	7	...	39	...	91	...	281
" Other Countries	...	72	...	134	...	...	...	6,125
Total Tobacco	...	4,336	...	4,701	...	6,343	...	9,140
MINOR PRODUCTS (INCLUDING GINGER).								
		£		£		£		£
To United Kingdom	...	46,632	...	43,719	...	45,956	...	47,289
" British Possessions	...	959	...	250	...	791	...	647
" United States of America	...	4,690	...	8,493	...	9,410	...	14,068
" Other Countries	...	2,404	...	2,199	...	1,259	...	1,717
Total Minor Products	...	54,685	...	54,661	...	57,416	...	63,721
CATTLE.								
	Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£
To United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" British Possessions	...	...	3	60	...	...	...	...
" United States of America	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Countries	4	40	103	830	1,487	17,030	1,210	12,581
Total Cattle	4	40	106	890	1,487	17,030	1,210	12,581
HORSEKIND.								
			Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£
To United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	1	35	...	...
" British Possessions	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	450
" United States of America	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Countries	...	...	1	25	362	6,761	30	684
Total Horsekind	...	...	1	25	363	6,796	38	1,134
MISCELLANEOUS.								
		£		£		£		£
To United Kingdom	...	9,020	...	2,390	...	8,903	...	12,336
" British Possessions	...	3,268	...	2,240	...	2,556	...	37,834
" United States of America	...	3,360	...	4,350	...	5,074	...	10,577
" Other Countries	...	60,891	...	29,234	...	20,280	...	37,438
Total Miscellaneous	...	76,539	...	38,214	...	36,833	...	98,185
Grand Total	...	1,517,015	...	1,458,669	...	2,010,704	...	1,357,530

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS—continued.

1880.		1881.		1882.		1883.		1884.		1885.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	£		£		£		£		£		£
...	50	...	28	...	32	...	140	...	231	...	6,270
...	240	...	535	...	598	...	969	...	2,274	...	2,285
...	51,026	...	43,645	...	123,633	...	153,108	...	250,371	...	172,887
...	...	...	7	...	6	...	29	...	143	...	262
...	51,316	...	44,215	...	124,269	...	154,246	...	253,011	...	181,654
	£		£	lbs.	£		£		£		£
...	4,366	...	12,313	21,763	7,430	...	937	...	630	...	411
...	41	...	1,437	2,876	1,510	...	741	...	916	...	504
...	162	...	977	2,466	259	...	235	...	368	...	171
...	567	...	1,685	77,476	5,158	...	1,523	...	541	...	1,094
...	5,126	...	16,412	104,581	14,357	...	3,436	...	2,456	...	2,180
	£		£		£		£		£		£
...	52,077	...	27,694	...	37,996	...	28,580	...	53,631	...	41,444
...	1,979	...	4,448	...	5,906	...	8,936	...	8,191	...	3,779
...	27,064	...	19,074	...	16,552	...	19,863	...	33,931	...	16,307
...	5,240	...	2,680	...	2,981	...	5,779	...	12,761	...	21,227
...	86,350	...	53,896	...	63,437	...	63,158	...	108,521	...	82,757
Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	1,066	99	980
...	...	...	...	...	...	6	80	...	...	...	...
1,006	8,896	1,339	11,506	497	4,266	82	880	100	915	10	98
1,006	8,896	1,339	11,506	497	4,266	88	960	188	1,971	109	1,078
Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£
...
...	...	8	395	39	695	23	580	75	1,917	37	905
...
3	32	32	881	360	5,578	112	2,004	106	2,248	61	1,134
3	32	40	1,276	399	6,273	135	2,584	181	4,165	98	2,039
	£		£		£		£		£		£
...	10,599	...	20,826	...	36,398	...	48,149	...	18,531	...	3,713
...	13,854	...	19,146	...	9,342	...	12,268	...	41,579	...	19,730
...	40,817	...	31,201	...	14,079	...	11,734	...	28,567	...	148,448
...	32,180	...	8,287	...	17,322	...	31,427	...	44,413	...	55,754
...	97,450	...	79,460	...	77,141	...	103,578	...	133,089	...	227,645
...	1,512,978	...	1,178,594	...	1,519,057	...	1,469,447	...	1,488,989	...	1,418,732

TOTAL NUMBER, TONNAGE, AND CREWS OF SAILING AND

Year.	BRITISH.									With Cargoes.		
	With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.					
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
1875-76	241	47,477	2,103	69	20,679	663	310	68,156	2,766	227	52,864	1,795
1876-77	248	47,613	2,070	55	14,885	513	303	62,498	2,583	193	42,765	1,435
1877-78	248	53,166	2,271	59	17,835	907	307	71,001	3,178	218	41,156	1,542
1878-79	254	50,359	2,211	76	21,908	711	330	72,267	2,922	185	34,974	1,324
1879-80	247	50,443	2,137	76	22,504	719	323	72,947	2,856	159	34,152	1,184
1880-81	225	35,167	1,720	52	14,457	475	277	49,624	2,195	120	26,615	880
1881-82	184	31,241	1,388	22	5,845	220	206	37,086	1,608	125	30,362	972
1882-83	196	28,870	1,466	50	14,220	452	246	43,090	1,918	106	29,921	874
1883-84	174	24,091	1,266	56	14,276	486	230	38,367	1,752	93	26,668	750
1884-85	179	28,007	1,354	78	19,053	669	256	47,060	2,023	80	23,966	687
										SAILING		
1875-76	126	170,003	8,162	43	40,142	1,980	169	210,145	10,142	26	27,244	2,094
1876-77	135	170,663	8,207	21	26,714	1,340	156	197,377	9,547	20	15,815	1,564
1877-78	115	159,443	7,562	39	44,553	1,784	154	203,996	9,346	28	21,692	2,053
1878-79	145	184,886	8,462	58	47,316	2,113	203	232,202	10,575	19	14,704	1,133
1879-80	157	192,275	8,342	54	59,842	2,349	211	252,117	10,691	40	18,461	1,119
1880-81	203	223,234	9,433	70	67,564	2,544	273	290,798	11,977	25	13,463	937
1881-82	182	190,836	7,962	62	67,028	2,352	244	257,864	10,314	65	36,472	1,900
1882-83	179	182,957	7,863	73	72,086	2,928	252	255,043	10,791	67	36,566	2,087
1883-84	244	233,199	9,077	105	94,338	3,805	349	327,537	12,882	91	49,450	2,493
1884-85	280	296,563	11,742	41	24,303	1,081	321	320,866	12,773	75	42,768	2,141
										STEAM		

TOTAL NUMBER, TONNAGE, AND CREWS OF SAILING AND

Year.	BRITISH.									With Cargoes.		
	With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.					
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
1875-76	275	66,597	2,611	82	11,312	592	357	77,909	3,203	269	64,349	2,208
1876-77	241	51,106	2,159	97	14,924	697	338	66,030	2,856	232	51,293	1,815
1877-78	229	52,272	2,123	87	13,150	608	316	65,422	2,731	246	42,213	1,628
1878-79	234	54,209	2,142	80	12,361	586	314	66,570	2,728	276	55,030	2,060
1879-80	270	62,364	2,414	49	8,337	370	319	70,701	2,784	223	41,998	1,632
1880-81	205	40,985	1,701	84	13,252	667	289	54,237	2,368	118	27,273	953
1881-82	153	24,987	1,167	55	12,586	455	208	37,573	1,622	147	36,399	1,203
1882-83	200	32,239	1,519	52	9,686	423	252	41,925	1,942	117	28,102	983
1883-84	186	31,454	1,408	53	9,222	371	239	40,676	1,779	111	33,161	989
1884-85	207	34,889	1,631	66	11,183	475	273	46,072	2,106	126	40,917	1,182
										SAILING		
1875-76	126	164,719	8,358	44	44,046	1,791	170	208,765	10,149	44	50,455	3,441
1876-77	139	178,211	8,845	17	14,910	793	156	193,151	9,638	32	27,966	2,533
1877-78	139	183,367	8,809	17	16,189	799	156	199,556	9,608	43	33,946	3,197
1878-79	133	172,510	8,255	63	55,130	2,087	196	227,640	10,342	24	20,380	1,489
1879-80	157	193,312	8,728	53	59,420	1,980	210	252,732	10,708	42	19,655	1,212
1880-81	203	227,958	9,647	65	58,651	2,238	268	286,609	11,885	29	14,492	1,026
1881-82	199	206,163	8,829	44	50,373	1,725	243	256,536	10,554	83	52,485	2,668
1882-83	190	198,357	8,717	57	51,061	1,739	247	249,418	10,456	100	57,611	2,997
1883-84	295	271,118	11,107	39	45,027	1,461	334	316,145	12,568	104	59,179	2,726
1884-85	282	276,833	11,124	39	44,603	1,310	321	321,438	12,443	88	43,536	2,236

STREAM VESSELS ENTERED IN THE PORTS OF JAMAICA.

FOREIGN.						TOTAL.								
In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.		
Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
VESSELS.														
104	24,046	840	331	76,910	2,635	468	100,341	3,898	173	44,725	1,503	641	145,066	5,401
84	20,447	703	277	63,212	2,138	441	90,378	3,505	139	35,332	1,216	580	125,710	4,721
106	2,080	790	324	62,006	2,332	466	94,322	3,813	165	38,685	1,697	631	133,007	5,510
139	32,325	1,117	324	67,299	2,441	439	85,333	3,535	215	54,233	1,828	654	139,566	5,363
108	19,751	762	267	53,903	1,950	406	84,595	3,325	184	42,255	1,481	590	126,850	4,806
54	14,650	483	174	41,265	1,363	345	61,782	2,600	106	29,107	958	451	90,889	3,558
51	14,227	446	176	41,589	1,418	309	61,603	2,360	73	20,072	666	382	81,675	3,026
43	9,225	349	149	39,149	1,223	302	58,791	2,340	93	23,445	801	395	82,236	3,141
68	24,025	649	161	50,693	1,399	267	50,759	2,016	124	38,301	1,135	391	89,060	3,151
85	28,951	824	165	52,917	1,511	259	51,973	2,041	163	48,004	1,493	422	99,977	3,534
VESSELS.														
21	27,238	1,585	47	54,472	3,677	152	197,247	10,256	64	67,370	3,563	216	264,617	13,819
12	10,392	1,022	32	25,207	2,586	155	186,478	9,771	33	37,106	2,362	188	223,584	12,133
23	15,799	305	71	37,491	3,357	143	181,135	9,615	62	60,352	3,088	205	241,487	12,703
8	1,332	31	21	23,036	1,682	161	199,590	9,595	66	55,648	2,662	230	255,238	12,257
5	1,332	31	21	19,613	1,199	197	210,736	9,461	57	61,050	2,429	254	271,786	11,890
1	1,332	31	21	1,063	228	236,697	10,370	76	69,125	2,670	304	305,822	13,040	
1	1,332	31	21	1,820	217	227,308	9,862	86	85,237	3,272	333	312,545	13,134	
1	1,332	31	21	1,468	246	219,523	9,950	119	102,589	4,309	365	322,112	14,259	
1	1,332	31	21	3,520	335	282,619	11,570	139	122,349	4,832	474	404,998	16,402	
1	1,332	31	21	2,691	355	339,331	13,883	68	36,444	1,581	423	375,775	15,464	

AND THE PORTS OF JAMAICA.

TOTAL.						TOTAL.								
In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.		
Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
VESSELS.														
76	18,738	564	345	82,947	2,772	544	130,946	4,819	158	29,910	1,156	702	160,856	5,975
53	15,806	436	290	67,099	2,251	473	102,399	3,974	155	30,730	1,133	628	133,129	5,107
70	18,625	546	316	60,838	2,174	475	94,485	3,751	157	31,775	1,154	632	126,260	4,905
38	8,684	284	314	63,714	2,344	510	109,239	4,202	118	21,045	870	628	130,284	5,072
39	11,920	342	262	53,918	1,974	493	104,362	4,046	88	20,257	712	581	124,619	4,758
53	14,795	417	171	42,068	1,370	323	68,258	2,654	137	28,047	1,084	460	96,305	3,738
27	7,895	204	174	44,294	1,407	300	61,386	2,370	82	20,481	659	382	81,867	3,029
39	13,713	340	156	41,815	1,323	317	60,341	2,502	91	23,399	763	408	83,740	3,265
36	10,126	280	147	43,287	1,269	297	64,615	2,397	89	19,348	651	386	83,963	3,048
30	9,727	233	156	50,644	1,415	333	75,806	2,813	96	20,910	708	429	96,716	3,521
VESSELS.														
3	3,009	103	47	53,464	3,544	170	215,174	11,799	47	47,055	1,894	217	262,229	13,693
			32	27,966	2,533	171	206,207	11,378	17	14,910	793	188	221,117	12,171
7	3,751	165	50	37,697	3,362	182	217,313	12,006	24	19,940	964	206	237,253	12,970
			24	20,380	1,489	157	192,890	9,744	63	55,130	2,087	220	218,020	11,831
3	1,304	65	45	20,959	1,277	199	212,967	9,940	56	60,724	2,045	255	273,691	11,985
2	219	28	31	14,711	1,054	232	242,450	10,673	67	58,870	2,266	299	301,320	12,939
7	1,941	142	90	54,426	2,810	282	258,648	11,497	51	52,314	1,867	333	310,962	13,364
13	9,815	484	113	67,426	3,481	290	255,968	11,714	70	60,876	2,223	360	316,844	13,937
21	16,204	747	125	75,383	3,477	399	330,297	13,833	60	61,281	2,208	459	391,528	16,041
11	7,839	333	99	51,375	2,567	370	320,371	13,360	50	52,442	1,643	420	372,813	15,031

PART XV.

CULTIVATION.

THE total acreage of the island is 2,683,520 acres. Of this 270,000 acres are valueless, being in ponds, morass, rivers, rocks and cock-pits. Of the remainder (2,413,520 acres) 605,704 acres were under cultivation and care during the year 1885, leaving 1,807,816 acres available for agricultural and pastoral purposes.

Coffee, pimento (or all-spice), ginger and cinchona are the principal productions of the higher elevations, whilst sugar, Liberian coffee, cacao, spices, fruit, tobacco, nutmeg, cocoanuts, pine-apples and fibre-yielding plants are grown in the lower elevations and plains. Interspersed with these are fields of Guinea grass which afford abundant nutritious food for cattle and horse-kind.

Sugar.—In the early days of sugar manufacture in the island the mills used for the expression of the cane were almost entirely worked by horse-power, but there are only four or five estates on which this mode of working mills still prevails, steam and water power having almost entirely superseded it. The mills on 121 estates are supplied with motive power by steam; 42 by water; 20 by steam and water; 5 by cattle, and 1 by wind. The separation of molasses from sugar is now almost entirely effected by means of the centrifugal machine, although the old method of standing casks of sugar in tiers and allowing the molasses to gradually drain out, through perforations in the cask, is still followed in a few instances.

The manufacture of sugar is the principal industry of the island; but owing to the beet-root competition it is much reduced in price. The quantity produced during 1885 was considerably less than that produced in the previous year, owing to the cause just stated and to the drought which prevailed in almost all parts of the island during the entire year. The quantity exported was 499,717 cwts. of the value of £307,826.

In addition to the sugar exported a large quantity (estimated at over 10,000 hhds. a year) is consumed in the island; this is principally produced by small settlers who grow the cane on their small holdings and extract the saccharine matter by means of a rude construction designated "small sugar mills."

Rum.—The Jamaica rum is the finest in the world, holding the first place in all markets for quality and merit and commanding a higher price than the rum of any other country. The quantity exported in 1885 was 2,080,471 gallons of the value of £234,053. In addition to the rum exported about 4,000 puncheons are annually made by the large proprietors for home consumption. The small settlers do not manufacture rum from the sugar produced by them as the working of stills of a smaller capacity than 300 gallons is under such legal restrictions as almost to be prohibited.

Coffee.—In the higher mountain districts coffee is grown which can compete successfully with that grown in any other country. The character of this coffee is indeed so well established that notwithstanding the fluctuation of price in the plantations at lower altitudes the coffee from the higher and well-known localities (especially from the Blue Mountains) for the most part remains at the same rates, ranging from 120/ to 140/ per cwt. The exports during the year 1885 were 80,657 cwts. of the value of £157,282.

The coffee above referred to is the Arabian coffee; but Liberian coffee is being planted in several places and may soon occupy a prominent position

in the produce market. Liberian coffee is successfully grown in the plains, where labour is cheaper and more abundant than in the high mountains, and where there are no difficulties and expense in connection with transport. In addition to the coffee exported a very large quantity is annually consumed in the island, all classes of the inhabitants being coffee drinkers. This coffee is principally grown and cured by the small settlers, especially those living in the parish of Manchester.

Pimento.—Pimento, which is indigenous to the island, is not only a very graceful tree but a very remunerative plant in favourable years. It grows without cultivation of any sort in ordinary pasture land, especially in the high elevations. Ever since the Crimean war of 1854 the demand for pimento in the European markets has been considerably reduced, especially in Russia where a large quantity of this spice had been previously consumed, but under no circumstances can a pimento property become valueless to the owner. The plant grows on land left to nature and when it comes to maturity on the mere clearing of the ground of the bush the best of all natural grasses in the island springs up spontaneously around the pimento trees and the pasturage which was fruitless before becomes of great value. The value of the pimento exported in 1885 was £38,929 less than that of the pimento exported in 1884, but this very large falling off is principally due to the total failure of the pimento crop in the parish of St. Ann owing to the drought and strong breezes.

Cinchona.—The lands on the Blue Mountain range where the quinine yielding trees are being cultivated enjoy a temperature resembling that of an English May and are therefore very suitable for the successful growth of the plant. This department of cultivation has been twenty years in existence in Jamaica. It was first established under direction of Sir J. P. Grant by Mr. Nathaniel Wilson, the Government Botanist. The culture was extended under the superintendence of Mr. Robert Thomson who, formerly his assistant, became Mr. Wilson's successor and remained in charge of the plantation for about 14 years, and it has latterly been considerably developed under the care of Mr. Morris, late Director of Public Gardens and Plantations.

There are about 5,000 acres of land now set apart for cinchona. Of these 143 acres constitute the Government Cinchona Plantation at Bellevue and 2,688 acres are lands lately patented by the Government to private individuals at a nominal rate for the purpose of encouraging the enterprise. The remaining acreage consists of private property situated principally in the parishes of St. Andrew, St. Thomas, Portland and Manchester.

Mr. Morris, in his last official report, stated that "most species of cinchona when established in suitable soils appear to do well in Jamaica, but evidently the most hardy and generally the most suitable for the circumstances of the ordinary planter is *Cinchona officinalis*, which at elevations above 5,000 feet grows and thrives in a thoroughly satisfactory manner." For a lower elevation *Cinchona succirubra* is the most suitable tree.

Tea.—The cultivation of this plant is now being established on some of the higher lands purchased from the Government for the purpose of cinchona planting. The results of cultivation by the Government so far have been most encouraging. A sample of black tea (*Camellia thea*) recently sent to England, grown and manufactured at the Government Cinchona Plantations, was pronounced by a firm of brokers (Messrs. George White and Company) "to be of good flavour and to combine to a great extent the peculiar characteristics of a fine China black leaf and a Ceylon Pekoe Souchong."

Bananas.—This is the most extensive and the most valuable fruit interest in the island. The exports in 1875 were of the value of £5,590; in 1880, £38,556; in 1884, £191,972 and in 1885, £129,917. The temporary falling off in the latter year was attributable to the prolonged drought and the general depression of trade. The Director of Public Gardens in reporting to the Government in 1884 stated that “the development of the banana industry has brought into cultivation large tracts of lands formerly lying useless or in ruinate, and it has also been the means of circulating nearly £200,000 per annum in ready money amongst all classes of the community.” With ordinary care and in favourable soil the net profit of banana cultivation is stated to be about £15 per acre planted.

Oranges.—The export of oranges is increasing by rapid strides. Several well kept plantations are springing up, which will no doubt in time yield fruit superior to any now exported; but the trees yielding the bulk of the present export of oranges from Jamaica are self-sown seedlings, growing in cattle pastures or in the neighbourhood of coffee and provision fields, and they receive little or no cultivation. The value of the oranges exported amounts to over £30,000 per annum.

Pine Apples.—The cultivation of this valuable and luscious fruit is greatly extending. During the year 1884 a fine selection of the best English pines from Windsor Castle and Lord Carrington’s nurseries was introduced into Jamaica by the Government and the plants are now doing well. The smooth cayenne species is being introduced by the Horticultural Society. In 1880 the value of the pine-apples exported was £522; in 1885 it had reached £1,443.

Cocoanuts.—In a tropical country and along the sea-coast there is no tree which is at once so picturesque and so useful for shade and shelter and so valuable as a source of food for man and beast as the cocoanut. If carefully planted in favourable situations the plant will take care of itself and will cause no expense for management. An acre of land will produce 60 plants, and these will yield nuts that will realize about ten pounds per annum. Thus the cocoanut industry is capable of being made most lucrative. Already it has an export value of about £20,000, and a home consumption of about £10,000, so that the cocoanut industry in Jamaica is at present of an annual value of about £30,000. The thousands of acres of land bordering the sea-coast of the island are capable of immense development in this direction.

Fruit.—Other delicious fruits such as the mango, the cherimoyer, the naseberry and the sweetsop grow in great profusion without any care or cultivation; some of these might, with care in packing, &c., become articles of export, especially to the United States which are within a week’s journey from Jamaica.

The development of the fruit trade has been very rapid. In 1867 the value of the fruits exported was £728. Two years later an agency was established at Port Antonio (which was then a decaying port) for certain fruit-houses in the United States and seven schooners were loaded with bananas. In the following year cocoanuts and oranges were added, and since then the trade has gone on progressively and has extended itself throughout the island. Several steamers are now engaged in this profitable business, the greater part of the fruit being conveyed to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Orleans. The following table shows the progress made in the fruit trade during the last ten years:—

Article.	Quantity.		Value.	
	1875.	1885.	1875.	1885.
Cocoanuts, no. .	2,007,893	5,115,872	£ s. d. 5,599 7 3	£ s. d. 17,905 11 0
Bananas, bnchs. .	58,411	1,417,282	5,590 0 0	129,917 10 4
Limes, brls. .	635	809½	254 0 0	323 14 0
Mangoes, no. .	57,820	166,705	43 7 4	161 5 0
Oranges, no. .	4,673,820	22,614,390	3,271 13 5	31,660 2 11
Pine-Apples, dozs. .	389½	8,883	116 16 0	1,443 9 9
Shaddocks, brls. .	6	15	0 17 6	5 6 0
Tamarinds, lbs. .	4,082	4,597	204 2 0	84 16 0
	—	—	£15,080 3 6	£181,501 15 0

Cacao was an important industry in Jamaica about a hundred and fifty years ago, but it had so declined that 20 years ago the only trees in the island were a few inferior kinds scattered here and there in settlers' gardens. In 1867 the quantity exported was 133 cwt. but 10 years after it had reached 375 cwt. of the value of £1,051. Now the quantity exported is 3,028 cwts. and the value £6,360. Messrs. Lewis and Peat (English brokers) in recently reporting on samples sent them stated that "before they named where the cacao came from it was classified as 'high class Trinidad.'"

Fibre-yielding Plants.—Increased attention is being devoted to the utilization of the many native plants capable of yielding fibre. The most promising plants appear to be the various species of *agave*, *furcræa*, *sansevieria*, and the China grass or ramie, *Bœrmeria nivea*. *Furcræa cubensis* is widely distributed in the island and especially in the parish of Westmoreland where it is known as "silk grass." The common keratto (*Agave kerratto*) yields a good soap as well as a fair fibre. The bamboo is utilized also for fibre purposes, being exported in a crushed state and packed by hydraulic pressure in convenient bales. The New Zealand flax (*Phormium tenax*) has been introduced and is now established at the Cinchona Plantation.

Woods.—A large business was done in Jamaica woods to the year 1875 when the quantity exported was 85,204 tons of the value of £265,211. Since then both the price and the quantity required have considerably fallen. During the year 1885 the quantity exported was 58,598 tons of the value of £158,500; but this was larger than the exports of the previous year which were 47,080 tons of £140,447 value. The most valuable of the Jamaica woods are the yacca, the bullet tree (hard almost as a bone), the mahoe, juniper cedar, Santa Maria, Spanish elm, the common cedar (from which cigar boxes and furniture are largely made), lignumvitæ, ebony, fiddle wood, yoke, prickly yellow, broad-leaf, guango, soapwood, calabash and cashaw.

Medicinal Plants.—Plants of a medicinal nature are a marked feature in the indigenous flora of Jamaica and in works published from 1735 to the present time numerous references are made to the valuable properties possessed by Jamaica plants. Eighty-seven samples were exhibited at the New Orleans Exposition, among which was the semper vivum (*Aloe vulgaris*), which grows commonly throughout the island and in the driest districts. Samples of the inspissated juice, prepared by the officers of the Botanical Department, have lately been declared in London and New York of good quality and of value as an article of commerce. Sarsaparilla is also successfully grown in the parish of St. Elizabeth and elsewhere. At the present

price of sarsaparilla the gross return is estimated at 30s. per plant, or at the rate of £50 per acre. The quinine-yielding cinchona has already been noticed.

Tuberose.—Plants yielding oils and perfumes are abundant in Jamaica and many are obtainable in large quantities; others, like the tuberose and jasmine, require to be cultivated. The first attempt to establish a flower-farm and extract perfume in the island from the tuberose is being made by Colonel Talbot on Worthy Park Estate in the parish of St. Catherine. From the success attained in the growth of the plants it is evident that both soil and climate are well adapted to the cultivation. There are large flower-farms in South Africa for the growth of the tuberose, but it is probable that the Jamaica climate will prove more suitable as there is no intermission of seasons and the flowering of the plant is continuous throughout the year.

There is a law in operation in Jamaica (Law 4 of 1884) empowering the Governor to prohibit or restrict the importation of seeds and plants should such a precaution be deemed necessary at any time. The law is the outcome of a fear lest destructive parasites which have caused great havoc in Ceylon and India should be introduced into the island with seeds and plants imported from those places.

In connection with the subject of cultivation it may be stated that a large number of exhibits were sent from Jamaica to the Colonial and Indian Exhibition which was opened in London on the 4th May last. The exhibits were collected by the Governors of the Jamaica Institute and were forwarded to Sir Augustus J. Adderley, K.C.M.G., and Mr. C. Washington Eves, the Executive and the Honorary Commissioners of Jamaica at the Exhibition.

Mr. Eves in a pamphlet published by him thus describes the Jamaica Court:

"A splendid turtle back, surmounted by the arms of the colony, which are set off with grass plumes and fan decoration, remind the visitor in what part of the Empire he now stands. * * * A prominent trophy in the front centre of the Court is the rum for which Jamaica is so famous. In handsome glass jars this spirit, which has been designated 'liquid sunshine' from the fact that it is the immediate and natural product of the cane, is shown from the uncoloured white to the deepest shades. All the well-known marks are here represented, as well as the crops of different years. The row of sugars contains some fine specimens, although from many causes Jamaica is not now the great sugar colony that it was, say, in Monk Lewis's time, 100 years ago. Besides producing sugar and rum Jamaica is a large fruit growing country, a ready market being found in the United States, and probably also in England, for oranges, shaddocks and bananas. A number of other important industries are also represented in this Court. The display of coffee is especially fine, occupying a large space on the centre stand facing the entrance. The cacao, pimento, pepper, annatto, are all suggestive of nature's bounty, in providing useful things to make human life more pleasant; and not the least important of these means of amelioration is to be found in the cinchona bark, of which quinine is made, so largely shown in this Court. Standing in front of the Court and looking at it as a whole, the effect is very pleasing. The suspended alligator at the back, the case of humming birds, the shark with his attendant small fish, the two piles of rum casks reaching high up, the stands of sugar canes, the variegated woods, the hammocks overhead, the dried turtle case, and the boxes of Jamaica cigars, the barrels of Turk's Island salt, the hats with their broad brims

shading from the tropical sun, the pressed leaves of ferns, the case of bonnets, baskets and fancy work shown by the Women's Self-Help Society of Kingston, the general arrangement of palms, mahogany plants, ferns, grasses and other foliage, make up a picture which, studied generally or in detail, cannot fail to be regarded with interest by Englishmen, whether resident at home or on a visit from the island. The secret of any success obtained is of course to be found in the intrinsic interest of the exhibits and their adaptability for effective grouping."

On the 1st May the Prince of Wales paid an official visit to the Exhibition and in examining the Jamaica Court His Royal Highness expressed himself as highly satisfied with its appearance. The Queen, upon her visit on the 21st of the same month, was also graciously pleased to express her interest and approbation.

The exhibits sent from the island numbered 969, but to these were added a large quantity of articles collected in England from Jamaica proprietors. Among the former were 20 exhibits of sugar from 17 estates; 42 samples of liqueurs, cordials, &c., made in the island; 74 specimens of rum from 50 estates; 19 specimens of fruit; 68 specimens of coffee; 14 of pimento; 15 of cacao; 15 of annatto; 246 of woods, in polished sections, slabs and blocks; 17 of spices and condiments, such as pepper, ginger, nutmegs, cinnamon, cardamons, &c.; 19 of foods, meals, starches and legumes; 3 of dyewoods, 19 of fibres; 37 of oils, essential oils, perfumes, &c., and 84 of medicinal and economic substances, barks, gums and seeds, including cinchona febrifuge prepared from Jamaica grown bark of the *Cinchona succirubra* by Mr. Bowrey, the Island Chemist. Besides these there were samples of honey, beeswax, lime-juice, yams, preparations of turtle by Levien and Sherlock, and Assam tea, the latter prepared from plants growing on the Government Cinchona Plantation by Mr. J. H. Hart, the Acting Director of the Botanic Department.

The Court also contained a great variety of fancy articles, interesting as showing in what directions the smaller industries may be developed among the people. A good many of these were exhibited by the Women's Self-Help Society and by several of the ladies of the colony. "These found favour with the visitors (said *The Times* in its report of the Exhibition) and a considerable business has been done in them. Many of them exhibit great taste and ingenuity."

The exhibits collected in London included logs of dyewoods in their natural state contributed by Major Carson; Jamaica pressed ferns contributed by Mrs. Carson; growing plants contributed by Mr. Washington Eves and fancy articles contributed by Mr. Henry Sewell and Miss Sewell. Major Carson also exhibited samples of sugar made on Albion Estate by the vacuum pan process and Mr. Washington Eves exhibited sugar made on Friendship Estate by the centrifugal process. The firm of Brancher, Boxwell & Co., of Liverpool, sent an admirable collection of Jamaica coffees to the Exhibition.

A large collection of photographic and oil painting views of Jamaica scenery contributed by the Governors of the Institute and by Mr. Washington Eves assisted to decorate the Jamaica Court.

The Times in concluding its review stated that "altogether, the Jamaica Court presents a very fair picture of the varied industries and interests of the colony; and it may be hoped that a proper development of its resources will make the present depression in no long time a matter of history."

ACREAGE UNDER CULTIVATION.

Parish.	Cane.	Coffee.	Ginger.	Arrowroot.	Corn.	Ground Nuts.	Cotton.	Tobacco.	Cacao.	Vegetables.	Ground Provi- sions.	Guinea Grass.	Common Pas- ture.	Common Pas- ture and Pi- mento.	Plantain.	Total number of acres under cultivation and care.
Kingston	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	84	218	.	.	304
St. Andrew	1,162	4,160	.	1	17	2	.	37	22	17	5,847	2,045	8,508	350	28	22,196
St. Thomas	4,210	1,766	.	.	17	.	.	8	63	3	5,855	1,146	19,300	50	.	32,418
Portland	389	558	1	3	12	1	.	.	111	2	5,650	389	14,567	723	2	22,408
St. Mary	2,499	283	1	.	10	.	.	.	117	101	5,651	3,591	24,492	1,630	357	38,732
St. Ann	2,341	1,699	9	1	39	.	.	1	12	2	4,441	25,103	20,225	41,165	7	95,045
Trelawny	5,853	102	61	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2,631	18,192	23,650	2,279	1	52,770
St. James	4,017	223	3	.	.	.	.	5	.	2	3,506	8,348	19,421	.	.	35,525
Hanover	2,799	11	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	3,355	7,303	28,240	4	.	41,713
Westmoreland	6,340	119	8	3	1	.	.	.	.	1	4,295	10,514	41,000	187	.	62,468
St. Elizabeth	894	1,518	2	1	615	.	.	4	.	1	5,597	17,430	22,754	713	18	49,487
Manchester	61	6,131	9	.	17	.	.	3	.	.	5,558	9,469	16,181	1,212	167	38,808
Clarendon	6,425	1,210	53	.	147	.	1	6	2	3	8,556	5,837	23,886	.	.	46,126
St. Catherine	3,585	1,865	1	.	50	.	.	20	88	5	20,261	13,628	28,159	27	15	67,704
Total	40,515	19,645	148	9	925	3	1	86	415	138	81,204	123,079	290,601	748,340	595	605,704

The following statement shows the acreage under cultivation during the ten years ending 30th September, 1885 :—

Year.	Canes.	Coffee.	Ginger.	Arrowroot.	Corn.	Ground Nuts.	Cotton.	Tobacco.	Cacao.
1876 .	47,683	21,616	273	64	1,769	3	1	460	45
1877 .	46,215	22,940	199	51	1,453	3	1	373	42
1878 .	46,474	23,309	150	47	1,322	2	...	398	21
1879 .	44,948	22,853	130	38	649	4	...	341	37
1880 .	43,247	22,288	158	29	670	2	12	295	34
1881 .	39,804	19,885	112	8	741	2	...	448	26
1882 .	40,045	22,842	130	10	952	1	1	359	50
1883 .	42,107	21,132	102	10	883	3	...	227	170
1884 .	42,518	20,731	171	13	857	6	1	62	282
1885 .	40,515	19,645	148	9	925	3	1	86	415

Year.	Vegetables.	Ground Provisions.	Guinea Grass.	Common Pasture.	Common Pasture and Pimento.	Pimento.	Total number of acres under cultivation and care.
1876 .	67	53,958	120,224	273,791	43,946	2,444	566,344
1877 .	62	54,714	122,984	271,574	52,334	1,951	574,896
1878 .	4	57,838	121,587	276,913	51,719	993	580,777
1879 .	44	58,444	122,369	272,431	42,010	1,155	565,448
1880 .	19	62,871	121,632	270,640	50,431	630	572,958
1881 .	30	55,786	122,087	262,753	55,704	1,713	559,099
1882 .	530	74,630	124,778	289,060	47,975	1,375	602,738
1883 .	30	74,034	121,331	281,720	48,664	1,974	595,387
1884 .	155	72,084	122,957	278,301	51,939	2,328	592,405
1885 .	138	81,204	123,079	290,601	48,340	995	605,704

NOTE.—Fruits are not included in the above statement as they grow indifferently among other products, in Guinea grass pastures, in common pastures, &c., &c.

CLASSIFICATION OF LANDHOLDERS IN 1883-84.

Parish.	Classification of Holdings.	Number of Holdings.	ACREAGE.			Parish.	Classification of Holdings.	Number of Holdings.	ACREAGE.		
			Under Cultivation.	In Guinea Grass.	Common Pasture, Ruminant & Wood.				Under Cultivation.	In Guinea Grass.	Common Pasture, Ruminant & Wood.
KINGSTON.	Acre.					Acre.					
	Less than 1	55	-	-	-	Less than 1	178	116	20	42	
	Between 1 and 5	10	-	14	11	Between 1 and 5	1,860	1,820	30	2,660	
	5 " 10	6	-	14½	24	5 " 10	261	344	20	1,496	
	10 " 20	5	-	15	53	10 " 20	141	186	7	2,100	
	20 " 50	6	½	34	182	20 " 50	54	126	23	1,946	
	50 " 100	1	-	-	81	50 " 100	36	67	10	2,100	
	Total	83	½	77½	331	100 " 200	11	13	26	1,946	
						200 " 500	7	7	162	2,825	
						500 " 800	22	295	110	1,637	
ST. MARY.	Acre.					Acre.					
	Less than 1	1	-	-	-	Less than 1	1	-	-	-	
	Between 1 and 5	5	-	-	-	Between 1 and 5	5	-	-	-	
	5 " 10	10	-	-	-	5 " 10	10	-	-	-	
	10 " 20	20	-	-	-	10 " 20	20	-	-	-	
	20 " 50	50	-	-	-	20 " 50	50	-	-	-	
	50 " 100	100	-	-	-	50 " 100	100	-	-	-	
	100 " 200	200	-	-	-	100 " 200	200	-	-	-	
	200 " 500	500	-	-	-	200 " 500	500	-	-	-	
	500 " 800	800	-	-	-	500 " 800	800	-	-	-	
ST. ANN.	Acre.					Acre.					
	Less than 1	1	-	-	-	Less than 1	1	-	-	-	
	Between 1 and 5	5	-	-	-	Between 1 and 5	5	-	-	-	
	5 " 10	10	-	-	-	5 " 10	10	-	-	-	
	10 " 20	20	-	-	-	10 " 20	20	-	-	-	
	20 " 50	50	-	-	-	20 " 50	50	-	-	-	
	50 " 100	100	-	-	-	50 " 100	100	-	-	-	
	100 " 200	200	-	-	-	100 " 200	200	-	-	-	
	200 " 500	500	-	-	-	200 " 500	500	-	-	-	
	500 " 800	800	-	-	-	500 " 800	800	-	-	-	
ST. ANDREW.	Acre.					Acre.					
	Less than 1	482	58	31	168	Less than 1	1,664	263	4	556	
	Between 1 and 5	1,869	1,265	239½	2,423½	Between 1 and 5	2,751	1,488	11	4,986	
	5 " 10	569	996½	171½	2,950	5 " 10	752	864	2	5,360	
	10 " 20	274	654	212	2,907½	10 " 20	402	654	4	5,416	
	20 " 50	132	291½	240½	3,440½	20 " 50	272	567	28	8,034	
	50 " 100	69	220½	205½	3,843½	50 " 100	100	230	50	6,856	
	100 " 200	53	230½	279	5,988½	100 " 200	49	155	112	7,265	
	200 " 500	48	802½	175	12,961	200 " 500	58	219	964	17,908	
	500 " 800	21	331½	149	12,215	500 " 800	24	93	1,787	13,403	
ST. THOMAS.	Acre.					Acre.					
	Less than 1	1,092	297½	5	300	Less than 1	1,378	643	31	281	
	Between 1 and 5	2,114	2,163½	54½	1,864½	Between 1 and 5	1,798	1,843½	63½	738	
	5 " 10	394	532½	20½	1,368½	5 " 10	147	207½	73½	726½	
	10 " 20	136	293	13	1,551½	10 " 20	107	160½	40½	1,217½	
	20 " 50	77	192	26	1,962½	20 " 50	68	181½	107	1,897½	
	50 " 100	20	53	20	1,415	50 " 100	27	45	84	1,521½	
	100 " 200	29	299	69	3,664½	100 " 200	24	32½	142	3,123½	
	200 " 500	37	409	39	10,487½	200 " 500	23	38½	764	6,475	
	500 " 800	19	527	115	10,665½	500 " 800	11	6½	524	6,077	
ST. JAMES.	Acre.					Acre.					
	Less than 1	790	520½	11	320½	Less than 1	884	460	21½	59½	
	Between 1 and 5	1,800	3,240½	15	2,501½	Between 1 and 5	1,369	2,795½	412	1,819½	
	5 " 10	446	709	15	2,345½	5 " 10	313	67	21	1,485½	
	10 " 20	296	502½	20	3,373½	10 " 20	189	25	114	2,677½	
	20 " 50	166	339½	15	4,542½	20 " 50	95	21	248	1,623½	
	50 " 100	72	145	8	5,240	50 " 100	39	93	463	2,302	
	100 " 200	50	50	5	14,480	100 " 200	26	138	130	1,778	
	200 " 500	46	300	20	13,920½	200 " 500	28	167	452	2,699	
	500 " 800	16	485	76	11,936	500 " 800	29	1,157	1,912	17,997	
PORTLAND.	Acre.					Acre.					
	Less than 1	1	-	-	-	Less than 1	1	-	-	-	
	Between 1 and 5	5	-	-	-	Between 1 and 5	5	-	-	-	
	5 " 10	10	-	-	-	5 " 10	10	-	-	-	
	10 " 20	20	-	-	-	10 " 20	20	-	-	-	
	20 " 50	50	-	-	-	20 " 50	50	-	-	-	
	50 " 100	100	-	-	-	50 " 100	100	-	-	-	
	100 " 200	200	-	-	-	100 " 200	200	-	-	-	
	200 " 500	500	-	-	-	200 " 500	500	-	-	-	
	500 " 800	800	-	-	-	500 " 800	800	-	-	-	
TOWN OF FALMOUTH.	Acre.					Acre.					
	Less than 1	1	-	-	-	Less than 1	1	-	-	-	
	Between 1 and 5	5	-	-	-	Between 1 and 5	5	-	-	-	
	5 " 10	10	-	-	-	5 " 10	10	-	-	-	
	10 " 20	20	-	-	-	10 " 20	20	-	-	-	
	20 " 50	50	-	-	-	20 " 50	50	-	-	-	
	50 " 100	100	-	-	-	50 " 100	100	-	-	-	
	100 " 200	200	-	-	-	100 " 200	200	-	-	-	
	200 " 500	500	-	-	-	200 " 500	500	-	-	-	
	500 " 800	800	-	-	-	500 " 800	800	-	-	-	
TOTAL.	Acre.					Acre.					
	Less than 1	1	-	-	-	Less than 1	1	-	-	-	
	Between 1 and 5	5	-	-	-	Between 1 and 5	5	-	-	-	
	5 " 10	10	-	-	-	5 " 10	10	-	-	-	
	10 " 20	20	-	-	-	10 " 20	20	-	-	-	
	20 " 50	50	-	-	-	20 " 50	50	-	-	-	
	50 " 100	100	-	-	-	50 " 100	100	-	-	-	
	100 " 200	200	-	-	-	100 " 200	200	-	-	-	
	200 " 500	500	-	-	-	200 " 500	500	-	-	-	
	500 " 800	800	-	-	-	500 " 800	800	-	-	-	
TOTAL.	Acre.					Acre.					
	Less than 1	1	-	-	-	Less than 1	1	-	-	-	
	Between 1 and 5	5	-	-	-	Between 1 and 5	5	-	-	-	
	5 " 10	10	-	-	-	5 " 10	10	-	-	-	
	10 " 20	20	-	-	-	10 " 20	20	-	-	-	
	20 " 50	50	-	-	-	20 " 50	50	-	-	-	
	50 " 100	100	-	-	-	50 " 100	100	-	-	-	
	100 " 200	200	-	-	-	100 " 200	200	-	-	-	
	200 " 500	500	-	-	-	200 " 500	500	-	-	-	
	500 " 800	800	-	-	-	500 " 800	800	-	-	-	
TOTAL.	Acre.					Acre.					
	Less than 1	1	-	-	-	Less than 1	1	-	-	-	
	Between 1 and 5	5	-	-	-	Between 1 and 5	5	-	-	-	
	5 " 10	10	-	-	-	5 " 10	10	-	-	-	
	10 " 20	20	-	-	-	10 " 20	20	-	-	-	
	20 " 50	50	-	-	-	20 " 50	50	-	-	-	
	50 " 100	100	-	-	-	50 " 100	100	-	-	-	
	100 " 200	200	-	-	-	100 " 200	200	-	-	-	
	200 " 500	500	-	-	-	200 " 500	500	-	-	-	
	500 " 800	800	-	-	-	500 " 800	800	-	-	-	
TOTAL.	Acre.					Acre.					
	Less than 1	1	-	-	-	Less than 1	1	-	-	-	
	Between 1 and 5	5	-	-	-	Between 1 and 5	5	-	-	-	
	5 " 10	10	-	-	-	5 " 10	10	-	-	-	
	10 " 20	20	-	-	-	10 " 20	20	-	-	-	
	20 " 50	50	-	-	-	20 " 50	50	-	-	-	
	50 " 100	100	-	-	-	50 " 100	100	-	-	-	
	100 " 200	200	-	-	-	100 " 200	200	-	-	-	
	200 " 500	500	-	-	-	200 " 500	500	-	-	-	
	500 " 800	800	-	-	-	500 " 800	800	-	-	-	
TOTAL.	Acre.					Acre.					
	Less than 1	1	-	-	-	Less than 1	1	-	-	-	
	Between 1 and 5	5	-	-	-	Between 1 and 5	5	-	-	-	
	5 " 10	10	-	-	-	5 " 10	10	-	-	-	
	10 " 20	20	-	-	-	10 " 20	20	-	-	-	
	20 " 50	50	-	-	-	20 " 50	50	-	-	-	
	50 " 100	100	-	-	-	50 " 100	100	-	-	-	
	100 " 200	200	-	-	-	100 " 200	200	-	-	-	
	200 " 500	500	-	-	-	200 " 500	500	-	-	-	
	500 " 800	800	-	-	-	500 " 800	800	-	-	-	
TOTAL.	Acre.					Acre.					
	Less than 1	1	-	-	-	Less than 1	1	-	-	-	
	Between 1 and 5	5	-	-	-	Between 1 and 5	5	-	-	-	
	5 " 10	10	-	-	-	5 " 10	10	-	-	-	
	10 " 20	20	-	-	-	10 " 20	20	-	-	-	
	20 " 50	50	-	-	-	20 " 50	50	-	-	-	
	50 " 100	100	-	-	-	50 " 100	100	-	-	-	
	100 " 200	200	-	-	-	100 " 200	200	-	-	-	
	200 " 500	500	-	-	-	200 " 500	500	-	-	-	
	500 " 800	800	-	-	-	500 " 800	800	-	-	-	
TOTAL.	Acre.					Acre.					
	Less than 1	1	-	-	-	Less than 1	1	-	-	-	
	Between 1 and 5	5	-	-	-	Between 1 and 5	5	-	-	-	
	5 " 10	10	-	-	-	5 " 10	10	-	-	-	
	10 " 20	20	-	-	-	10 " 20	20	-	-	-	
	20 " 50	50	-	-	-	20 " 50	50	-	-	-	
	50 " 100	100	-	-	-	50 " 100	100	-	-	-	
	100 " 200	200	-	-	-	100 " 200	200	-	-	-	
	200 " 500	500	-	-	-	200 " 500	500	-	-	-	
	500 " 800	800	-	-	-	500 " 800	800	-	-	-	
TOTAL.	Acre.					Acre.					
	Less than 1	1	-	-	-	Less than 1	1	-	-	-	
	Between 1 and 5	5	-	-	-	Between 1 and 5	5	-	-	-	
	5 " 10	10	-	-	-	5 " 10	10	-	-	-	
	10 " 20	20	-	-	-	10 " 20	20	-	-	-	
	20 " 50	50	-	-	-	20 " 50	50	-	-	-	
	50 " 100	100	-	-	-	50 " 100	100	-	-	-	
	100 " 200	200	-	-	-	100 " 200	200	-	-	-	
	200 " 500	500	-	-	-	200 " 500	500	-	-	-	
	500 " 800	800	-	-	-	500 " 800	800	-	-	-	
TOTAL.	Acre.					Acre.					
	Less than 1	1	-	-	-	Less than 1	1	-	-	-	
	Between 1 and 5	5	-	-	-	Between 1 and 5	5	-	-	-	
	5 " 10	10	-	-	-	5 " 10	10	-	-	-	
	10 " 20	20	-								

CLASSIFICATION OF LANDHOLDERS IN 1883-84.

Parish.	Classification of Holdings.	Number of Holdings.	ACREAGE.			Parish.	Classification of Holdings.	Number of Holdings.	ACREAGE.		
			Under Cultivation.	In Guinea Grass.	Common Pasture, Ruinate & Wood.				Under Cultivation.	In Guinea Grass.	Common Pasture, Ruinate & Wood.
HANOVER.	Acre.	1	428	120	25	100	Acre.	1	468	306	-
	Less than 1	5	1,920	1,750	170	2,210	Less than 1	5	2,891	3,905	7,108
	Between 1 and 5	10	267	272	118	1,046	Between 1 and 5	10	930	2,000	3,370
	5 " 10	20	105	115	247	7,356	5 " 10	20	543	800	8,300
	10 " 20	50	80	225	1,445	17,825	10 " 20	50	242	300	7,901
	20 " 50	100	28	2,005	1,837	11,248	20 " 50	100	58	340	3,102
	50 " 100	200	15	648	2,076	2,648	50 " 100	200	57	300	499
	100 " 200	500	22	528	756	7,427	100 " 200	500	49	990	1,271
	200 " 500	800	16	846	847	2,672	200 " 500	800	27	890	1,245
	500 " 800	1000	11	602	643	7,862	500 " 800	1000	12	54	1,809
800 " 1000	1500	9	528	595	9,062	800 " 1000	1500	18	100	1,648	
1000 " 1500	Over 1500	18	828	6,443	20,867	1000 " 1500	Over 1500	9	750	2,798	13,230
Total	-	2,319	8,276	15,202	95,883	Total	-	5,304	10,915	9,659	103,736
WESTMORELAND.	Acre.	1	328	371	3	107	Acre.	1	1,120	615	-
	Less than 1	5	2,658	1,028	39	4,203	Less than 1	5	3,590	3,180	47
	Between 1 and 5	10	724	534	17	4,129	Between 1 and 5	10	750	1,601	51
	5 " 10	20	357	288	59	2,954	5 " 10	20	318	642	21
	10 " 20	50	233	254	95	6,241	10 " 20	50	231	468	49
	20 " 50	100	67	65	112	4,074	20 " 50	100	84	214	24
	50 " 100	200	55	111	264	7,008	50 " 100	200	38	349	42
	100 " 200	500	35	288	531	9,944	100 " 200	500	47	12	106
	200 " 500	800	18	10	336	9,135	200 " 500	800	24	794	557
	500 " 800	1000	14	177	550	10,991	500 " 800	1000	14	509	528
800 " 1000	1500	18	473	2,287	17,900	800 " 1000	1500	27	2,314	2,091	
1000 " 1500	Over 1500	37	5,458	4,893	68,486	1000 " 1500	Over 1500	32	4,112	2,674	34,428
Total	-	4,544	8,724	9,184	145,169	Total	-	6,275	14,710	6,790	103,236
ST. ELIZABETH.	Acre.	1	699	290	3	48	Acre.	1	796	225	3
	Less than 1	5	2,925	3,080	108	3,106	Less than 1	5	3,101	5,980	572
	Between 1 and 5	10	1,251	1,815	160	5,995	Between 1 and 5	10	1,040	2,989	401
	5 " 10	20	893	1,430	415	8,972	5 " 10	20	479	1,585	246
	10 " 20	50	465	884	458	12,362	10 " 20	50	250	798	351
	20 " 50	100	235	298	375	8,529	20 " 50	100	87	357	371
	50 " 100	200	55	248	481	7,846	50 " 100	200	40	160	1,055
	100 " 200	500	64	70	2,022	11,721	100 " 200	500	59	517	1,868
	200 " 500	800	22	43	1,668	13,280	200 " 500	800	21	249	2,605
	500 " 800	1000	8	13	700	6,298	500 " 800	1000	9	379	647
800 " 1000	1500	6	89	730	6,250	800 " 1000	1500	19	815	2,425	
1000 " 1500	Over 1500	29	604	11,385	76,874	1000 " 1500	Over 1500	28	2,700	2,879	65,801
Total	-	6,652	8,956	18,507	161,281	Total	-	5,929	16,755	13,425	187,374

SUMMARY OF THE WHOLE.

Classification of Holdings.	Number of Holdings.	ACREAGE.		
		Under Cultivation.	In Guinea Grass.	Common Pasture, Ruinate & Wood.
Less than 1 Acre.	1	10,536	3,917	1,901
Between 1 and 5	5	28,302	35,210	40,810
5 " 10	10	7,226	12,207	38,913
10 " 20	20	4,143	7,051	54,067
20 " 50	50	2,295	4,805	80,004
50 " 100	100	768	5,012	68,148
100 " 200	200	488	3,753	60,902
200 " 500	505	3,403	4,691	141,186
500 " 800	276	4,693	10,400	159,853
800 " 1000	147	3,466	7,645	113,927
1000 " 1500	223	14,166	21,939	246,340
Over 1500	237	24,334	50,621	541,163
Total	-	55,168	122,064	1,550,819

SUGAR ESTATES IN CULTIVATION IN JAMAICA IN THE YEAR 1884-85.

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Extent in Acres.		Description of Mill, whether wind, water, steam or cattle.	Process of Manufacture, whether by Vacuum Pan, Centrifugal Apparatus, &c.	Crop in 1885.	
			Cane in Cultivation.	Grass, Wood, &c.			Hds. Sugar.	Phns. Rum.
ST. ANDREW.								
Constant Spring	J. Sawers	E. G. Kerridge	218	2,267	Steam	Centrifugal	175	156
Monn	Louis Verley	Wm. Berry, Sur.	300	1,872	Water	"	154	103
ST. THOMAS.								
Leith Hall	Thos. Daniel	D. J. Davis (Lessee)	158	972	Steam	Common Process	80	55
Pltn. Garden River	Heirs of Kelly	D. J. Davis	250	950	Steam & water	"	80	120
Wheelerfield*	The Colonial Co., England	J. Harrison	20	880	Water	"	6	20
Hordley	James Harrison	...	253	1,411	Steam & water	"	200	95
Amity Hall	E. H. T. Hawkins	...	300	951	Water	"	200	95
Duckenfield	James Harrison	Richard Evans	300	1,700	Steam & water	"	150	90
Golden Grove	Lady Huntingtown	D. J. Davis (Lessee)	300	1,994	"	"	200	200
Lyssons	Chas. Levy	C. H. Levy	207	3,145	Steam	"	186	114
Retrent	Samuel Shortridge	C. E. Neudamore	136	1,061	"	"	125	50
Belvidere	Heirs Count Freeman	D. J. Davis	226	2,046	Water	"	190	132
Hall Head	J. H. McDowell	W. S. Richards	50	2,472	"	"	150	81
Blue Mountain	Sir Wm. Fitzherbert	W. S. Richards (Lessee)	173	879	Steam	"	110	53
Serge Island	Chas. Levy	Chas. H. Levy	400	1,321	Water	"	228	114
Coley	...	...	263	702	"	"	150	85
Norris	W. S. Richards	W. S. Richards	150	1,256	Water & steam	" and Centrifugal	150	61
Albion	J. S. Carson	...	350	4,626	"	Vacuum Pan and "	200	180
PORTLAND.								
Burlington	G. Solomon & Co.	R. Valdes	160	340	Steam	Vacuum Pan and Centrifugal	115	132
Spring Garden	W. B. Espeut	...	40	2,340	Steam & water	"	40	5
Woodstock	P. A. Moodie & Co.	G. W. Middleton	55	1,370	Water	Common Process	40	44
ST. MARY.								
New Ramble	Hon. M. Solomon	...	210	1,510	Steam	Wetzel Pan, Centrifugal, &c.	280	260
Trinity	J. Pringle	...	100	836	"	"	130	50
Llanrumney	...	J. C. Melville	36	983	"	Asipal Pan, &c.	52	33
Balla: da Valley	Colonel Dausey	F. H. Barker	140	1,058	"	Wetzel Pan, Centrifugal, &c.	120	65

SUGAR ESTATES IN CULTIVATION IN JAMAICA IN THE YEAR 1884-85.

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Extent in Acres.		Description of Mill, whether wind, water, steam or cattle.	Process of Manufacture, whether by Vacuum Pan, Centrifugal Apparatus, &c.	Crop in 1886.	
			Cane in Cultivation.	Grass, Wood, and Ruinate.			Hds. Sugar.	Phns. Rum.
TEELAWNY, continued.								
Harmony Hall	G. P. Dewar	...	134	952	Steam	Common Process	21	18
Hampstead	William Gentles	...	125	2,750	"	" and Aspinall and Centrifugal	74	71
Kent	Miss A. M. Jarrett	Hon. Wm. Kerr	74	934	"	"	18	10
Lottory	Henry Sewell	Joseph Shearer	250	1,810	"	"	130	110
Long Pond	J. R. Sheriff	Geo. Robertson	180	2,146	"	"	117	107
Lancaster	C. H. W. Gordon	J. Shearer & G. P. Dewar	221	1,106	"	" and Aspinall and Centrifugal	57	61
Nightingale Grove	Mrs. A. Wilson	Richard Todd	120	799	"	"	42	33
Oxford	C. M. Barrett	Joseph Shearer	180	3,939	"	" and Wetzel Pan and Centrifugal	67	49
Orange Valley	W. L. & H. J. Kerr	...	236	1,559	"	"	151	98
Swanswick	G. E. Clarke	L. C. Shirley	288	2,356	"	"	151	141
Steelfield	Trustee H. Sewell	Joseph Shearer	126	836	"	"	62	70
Spring	Richard Moss	W. Orlivy	70	788	Water	"	10	43
Tulston	Miss A. M. Jarrett	Hon. Wm. Kerr	182	1,836	Steam	"	98	86
Vale Royal	Henry Sewell	Joseph Shearer	246	1,032	"	" and Centrifugal	176	138
ST. JAMES.								
Eden	J. W. Parkin	...	80	814	Steam	Ordinary open Battery	78	60
Providence	Irving & Martin	DeB. S. Heaven	153	911	"	Wetzel Pan	123	56
Ironshore	Matilda Williams	Hon. Wm. Kerr	180	970	"	"	151	108
Spring	Lorenzo Hall	...	137	890	Steam & water	Ordinary open Battery	50	37
Tryall	John Lawrence	Hon. J. W. Fisher	160	965	"	" and Centrifugal	44	40
Running Gut	Geo. Robertson	...	162	905	"	"	42	46
Rose Hall	Geo. Robertson	...	157	462	Water	"	64	58
Cinnamon Hill	C. D. Wittingham (Lessee).	...	180	1,275	"	Ordinary open Battery	105	64
Success	A. C. Houchen (Lessee)	...	73	702	Cattle	"	15	40
Balfield	Wm. Sterling (Lessee)	L. C. Shirley	162	1,183	Steam	"	67	76
Hampden	...	C. W. Sterling	144	1,301	"	" and Centrifugal	83	84
Lima	...	...	160	2,462	"	Ordinary open Battery	80	80

Content	William Sterling (Lessee)	C. W. Sterling	160	1,356	Steam	Ordinary open Battery	123	81.
Windsor Lodge	John McFarlane	...	50	1,048	Mules	"	67	52
Guilbro'	Hon. W. Kerr	...	92	484	Steam & water	"	97	59
Latum	William Murray Floyd and Capt. Robert Peel Floyd	DeB. S. Heaven	214	1,426	"	Wetzel Pan	286	186
Irwin	Hon. J. W. Fisher (Lessee)	...	135	1,811	Water	Ordinary open Battery	130	76
Friendship	G. L. Phillips	A. C. Houchen	80	559	Water & steam	"	44	25
Retirement	J. W. Parkin (Lessee)	...	60	1,467	Water	Wetzel Pan	85	39
Fairfield	J. W. Parkin	...	238	312	"	"	138	83
Catherine Mount	Mias Jarrett	...	77	423	"	Ordinary open Battery	70	42
Catherine Hall	Peter McFarlane	Hon. Wm. Kerr	70	340	"	" and Centrifugal	252	194
Unity Hall	Hon. William Kerr	...	95	1,149	Steam	Ordinary open Battery	28	15
Wiltshire	J. W. Parkin	...	200	1,073	"	Wetzel Pan	58	30
Anchoy	Dutton Trench	...	151	1,097	Water	"	156	248
Hazelymph		...				Ordinary open Battery	85	68
HANOVER.								
Chester Castle	A. E. Cooke	...	105	620	Steam	Old Process	95	52
Golden Grove	John Hodson	DeB. S. Heaven	128	2,370	"	"	135	94
Content	Heirs R. Hind	...	100	1,202	"	Centrifugal	70	69
Copee	G. F. Lawrence	G. L. Phillips	221	1,680	"	Old Process	102	67
Round Hill	Heirs R. Hind	Wm. Kerr	150	1,139	"	"	106	54
Flint River	J. W. Parkin	J. M. Mills (Lessee)	78	979	"	"	54	40
Tryall	Mosquitto Cove and Barbican	...	200	1,984	Water	"	161	194
Point	D. T. Madie	...	159	822	Wind	"	118	29
Kew	Vickers & Sadler	...	125	908	Steam	"	120	90
Riley	H. Davis & Son	...	163	1,878	"	"	200	150
Haughton Court	A. Watson Taylor	...	110	392	"	"	104	94
Orange Cove	Jacob Jackson	J. H. Clerk	200	1,245	"	Old Process and Centrifugal	189	148
Spring Valley	Hawthorn, Sheddin & Co.	Joseph Shearer	184	240	"	Centrifugal	132	91
Prospect	Mrs. Cooke	E. J. Sadler	170	1,483	"	Wetzel Pan	180	98
Haughton Hall	Hawthorn & Watson	"	140	1,330	"	Wetzel Pan and Old Process	90	90
Phoenix	Wm. Farquharson	...	103	800	"	Old Process	80	55
Georgia*	H. Davis & Son	...	100	434	"	"	85	36
WESTMORELAND.								
Albany	Anthony Charley	...	50	1,350	Water	"	...	...
Belleisle	Hon. Wm. Vickers	H. A. Vickers	170	622	Steam	Centrifugal	123	106
Blue Castle	Eustace Greig	E. J. Sadler	400	234	Steam & water	Vacuum Pan	200	228
Blackheath	Eustace Greig	"	165	1,420	Steam	Centrifugal	168	145
Caravina	Mrs. E. Cooke	"	280	2,203	Water	"	262	194
Cornwall	Col. Lushington	"	120	1,476	Steam & water	"	80	51
	* Recently reacquitted.		207	2,531	Water	"	201	137

SUGAR ESTATES IN CULTIVATION IN JAMAICA IN THE YEAR 1884-85.

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Extent in Acres.		Description of Mill, whether wind, water, steam or cattle.	Process of Manufacture, whether by Vacuum Pan, Centrifugal Apparatus, &c.	Crop in 1886.	
			Cane in Cul- tivation.	Grass, Wood, and Ruinate.			Hds. Sugar.	Phos. Rum.
WESTMORELAND, <i>continued.</i>								
Charlottenburg	Anthony Charley	...	210	1,350	Steam	Centrifugal	101	97
Friendship	C. W. Eaves & Co. & E. J. Sadler	E. J. Sadler	175	1,477	Water	"	192	205
Frome	Hon. Wm. Vickers	H. A. Vickers	200	605	"	"	186	160
Fort William	Heirs of Admiral Hay	E. J. Sadler	221	2,327	"	"	201	186
Fontabelle	H. A. Vickers	...	300	1,046	"	"	267	214
George's Plain	Sarah Watt	Wm. Ewen	270	2,427	Steam & water	"	190	127
Grandvale	David King	"	300	3,805	Steam	"	340	128
Glasgow	Helen White Locke	"	220	645	"	"	922	202
Maschur	Anthony Charley	...	643	1,147	"	"	343	184
Mount Eagle	Richard Burgess	Rev. H. Clarke	226	2,330	"	"	253	179
Mint	Mrs. A. H. Sinclair	William Ewen	178	2,137	"	"	235	143
Meylersfield	Eustace Greig	E. J. Sadler	265	3,297	"	"	174	174
Mesopotamia	"	"	242	2,396	Water	"	269	219
New Hope	Alexander Stewart	John Hudson, jun.	200	1,765	Steam	"	148	107
Retrieve	"	"	200	1,332	"	"	189	117
Retreat	Hawthorn, Shedden & Co.	E. J. Sadler	200	2,354	"	"	181	158
Roaring River	Heirs of Admiral Hay	Thomas Cridland	162	872	Water	Ranger Cured Centrifugal	120	103
Shrewsbury	Lady S. Seymour	E. J. Sadler	270	2,283	"	"	280	230
ST. ELIZABETH.								
Appleton	Wm. Hill	...	54	6,249	Water	Ordinary Process	...	178
Bogue	Foster	DeB. S. Heaven	65	6,505	"	"	50	100
Elim	J. M. Farquharson	...	53	4,671	"	"	25	121
Holland	Gladstone & Co.	J. M. Farquharson	206	4,623	"	Weitzel Pan and Centrifugal	200	230
Ipswich	"	DeB. S. Heaven	70	1,935	Steam	Ordinary Process	52	107
Mexico and Island	Estate of Arthur Parcells	John Calder	65	1,453	Cattle & water	"	100	50
Y. S.	...	DeB. S. Heaven	136	5,864	Water	"	116	112
CLARENDON.								
Amity Hall	John Young	Arthur James	346	287	Steam	Centrifugal	165	181

CURRENCY OF JAMAICA.

An Act, 24 Geo. II., chap. 19 (part of sec. 9), is still in force, though it has become from altered circumstances almost obsolete. It provides that no payment shall be deemed good but in current coin of gold or silver, unless when both parties agree for payment in sugar or other produce.

The Acts relating to the metallic currency are 3 Victoria, chap. 39, "To provide for the assimilation of the currency of this island with the currency of the United Kingdom"; 5 Victoria, chap. 28; 6 Victoria, chap. 40; 7 Victoria, chap. 51; Law 49 of 1869; and Law 13 of 1880; and the several Proclamations bearing on the coinage are of the following dates: 14th September, 1838, 19th August, 1853, 9th March, 1854, 23rd October, 1863, 10th November, 1866, and 11th November, 1869.

A Proclamation was issued on 23rd October, 1863, calling attention to the fact that the fractional parts of the dollar of Foreign States were not a legal tender, and prohibiting their reception in payment of Customs duties or taxes. Subsequently, under Law 8 of 1876, the silver dollar itself ceased to be a legal tender.

The only paper currency within the island consists of the notes of the Colonial Bank, which, originally commencing business in this island under a Royal Charter, now carries on its operations under the Imperial Act, 19 and 20 Victoria, chap. 3, (Private Act) entitled "An Act to extend the period limited for the exercise of the powers of the Colonial Bank and for other purposes."

The Island Act regulating Banks not established under Royal Charter or by Act of Parliament is the Act 7 Victoria, chap. 47.

The money of account in Jamaica is pounds, shillings and pence, sterling. By the present Law of Jamaica all silver coins under the value of sixpence current in Great Britain are legal tender here to the extent of forty shillings in one payment, but to no greater extent (7 Vic., chap. 51); and all copper coins current in Great Britain are legal tender here to the extent of twelve pence in one payment, but to no greater extent (6 Vic., chap. 40); but there is now no copper coinage current in Great Britain, and the bronze coinage which has superseded it has not been made current here by Proclamation. The other coins current here are—Spanish and Mexican doubloons of full weight at £3 4s. (Colombian and other Spanish and Mexican doubloons are seldom worth more than £3 each); all American gold coins of \$5 and upwards at the rate of £1 Os. 6d. per \$5 (*one dollar* gold pieces are only current at 4s. 1d.); gold coins current in Great Britain and Ireland, and British silver crowns, half-crowns, florins, shillings and sixpences, all which are legal tender to any extent.

By Law 49 of 1869 the issue of a nickel currency of pennies and half-pennies is authorized, and these coins are a legal tender to the extent of one shilling and of one sixpence respectively. Law 13 of 1880 authorizes the issue of nickel farthings, which are a legal tender to the extent of threepence in one payment.

COINS IN CIRCULATION.

British coins, gold and silver, of all denominations	—
Gold Doubloons (seldom seen)	—
Old Mexican, average	— £3 4 0
Colombian	— 3 0 0

Aliquot parts in proportion.

American (United States) Gold	—
“ Double Eagle	— £4 2 0
“ Single	— 2 1 0
“ Half	— 1 0 6
“ Quarter	— 0 10 3
“ Dollar	— 0 4 1

Jamaica—Nickel Coins : Penny, Half-penny, Farthing.

There are no means of ascertaining with accuracy the amount of specie introduced into the island at any period, but the following is a statement of the value of the gold and silver coin imported and exported by the Colonial Bank in each of the years from 1st January, 1868, to 31st December, 1885 :—

Years.	Imported.	Exported.
1868	£25,050 0 0	£33,894 1 8
1869	47,050 0 0	25,681 5 8
1870	11,700 0 0	17,173 10 0
1871	17,000 0 0	41,737 14 2
1872	38,500 0 0	26,631 13 4
1873	26,700 0 0	23,250 0 0
1874	52,900 0 0	12,438 15 0
1875	9,500 0 0	46,250 0 0
1876	14,880 14 6	10,061 3 4
1877	5,000 0 0	63,732 10 0
1878	Nil	26,917 0 0
1879	Nil	59,418 10 0
1880	7,600 0 0	31,645 5 0
1881	Nil	20,541 10 0
1882	66,300 0 0	21,459 7 6
1883	86,142 18 4	30,675 0 0
1884	33,200 0 0	41,490 0 0
1885	Nil	108,102 0 0

The rates for the selling of Bills of Exchange at the Colonial Bank are as follow :—

RATES FOR SELLING ON LONDON.

90 Days	—	1 per cent. premium.
60 Days	—	1½ " " "
30 Days	—	2 " " "
7 Days	—	2½ " " "

Drafts on Messrs. Barnetts, Hoares & Co., drawn to order on demand, are sold at the following rates :—

Not exceeding £10 at	4/
" " 15 "	6/
" " 20 "	8/
" " 25 "	10/
" " 30 "	12/
" " 35 "	14/
" " 40 "	16/
" " 45 "	18/
" " 50 "	20/

N. B.—An extra charge of 1/ for each draft is made on the day on which Mails for England are made up.

RATES FOR SELLING ON NEW YORK.

Sight Drafts only issued ; price varies according to Exchange quotation at New York.

STAFF OF COLONIAL BANK.

Oscar Marescaux, Manager.	A. A. Forbes, Clerk.
C. L. Hall, Accountant.	A. S. Duff "
Vivian Hosking, Cashier.	J. L. Davidson "
E. L. Marshall, Sub. Acct.	H. Melville "
R. McCutchin, Clerk.	T. A. Smith "
J. A. Robison "	J. H. Aikman "
E. Lucie Smith "	H. M. C. Cobbold "

The annexed statement shows the circulation of the Colonial Bank for twenty years, that is, from 1866 to 1885 inclusive.

* Of this amount £2,936 3s. 4d. was exported to Hayti.

COLONIAL BANK.

Year.	Quarter.	Weekly Average Circulation.	Yearly Average.
1866 -	31st March -	£88,360	£92,154
	30th June -	98,461	
	30th September -	96,840	
	31st December -	84,954	
1867 -	31st March -	83,281	83,082
	30th June -	91,027	
	30th September -	81,851	
	31st December -	76,167	
1868 -	31st March -	83,197	86,672
	30th June -	92,799	
	30th September -	87,696	
	31st December -	82,995	
1869 -	31st March -	91,478	109,730
	30th June -	114,590	
	30th September -	122,693	
	31st December -	110,160	
1870 -	31st March -	£112,166	115,970
	30th June -	124,352	
	30th September -	117,552	
	31st December -	109,810	
Average Circulation for the 5 years, 1865-70		...	£97,521
1871 -	31st March -	117,274	£127,355
	30th June -	138,340	
	30th September -	130,217	
	31st December -	123,591	
1872 -	31st March -	153,587	154,141
	30th June -	168,064	
	30th September -	154,892	
	31st December -	140,020	
1873 -	31st March -	148,393	152,993
	30th June -	164,571	
	30th September -	150,231	
	31st December -	148,418	
1874 -	31st March -	175,888	163,411
	30th June -	168,981	
	30th September -	159,827	
	31st December -	148,948	
1875 -	31st March -	£167,486	161,907
	30th June -	176,217	
	30th September -	155,439	
	31st December -	148,489	
Average Circulation for the 5 years, 1871-75		...	£151,943

COLONIAL BANK.

Year.	Quarter.	Weekly Average Circulation.	Yearly Average.
1876	31st March	162,783	£152,115
	30th June	163,771	
	30th September	147,524	
	31st December	134,381	
1877	31st March	152,537	142,722
	30th June	151,302	
	30th September	136,893	
	31st December	130,156	
1878	31st March	135,586	130,537
	30th June	134,939	
	30th September	126,689	
	31st December	124,935	
1879	31st March	135,929	134,338
	30th June	138,224	
	30th September	126,817	
	31st December	135,983	
1880	31st March	£146,907	138,530
	30th June	145,771	
	30th September	134,383	
	31st December	127,094	
Average Circulation for the 5 years 1876-80		...	£139,630
1881	31st March	123,560	£118,828
	30th June	120,748	
	30th September	112,006	
	31st December	117,002	
1882	31st March	124,764	134,755
	30th June	136,739	
	30th September	137,510	
	31st December	140,007	
1883	31st March	147,978	152,281
	30th June	162,481	
	30th September	152,181	
	31st December	146,485	
1884	31st March	150,287	152,160
	30th June	159,553	
	30th September	154,850	
	31st December	144,151	
1885	31st March	140,977	137,100
	30th June	145,363	
	30th September	137,964	
	31st December	124,068	
Average Circulation for the 5 years 1881-85		...	£138,994

LABOR IN JAMAICA.

THE working hours in the neighbourhood of Kingston and Spanish Town are from 6 a.m. to 5 p.m. with one hour for breakfast, between 11 and 12 o'clock. On Saturdays from 6 a.m. to 11 a.m.

In the country the hours vary considerably, but as a rule they are from 7 a.m. to 4 p.m. with one hour for breakfast, and the people seldom turn out to work on Saturdays.

The average rate of wages paid about Kingston and Spanish Town under ordinary circumstances is given below. Owing, however, to the demand for labor at the Isthmus of Panama wages have risen, so that 10 to 15 per cent. must be added to the rates here given to show the rates now prevailing.

DAY-WORK.

Fitters (scarce, but not in much demand)	5s. to 6s. per day
Masons and Bricklayers	3s. to 3s. 6d. per day
Carpenters and Joiners	2s. 9d. to 3s. 4d. per day
Painters	2s. 3d. to 3s. per day
Blacksmiths	2s. 6d. to 4s. per day
Laborers	1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d. per day
Women	1s. per day
Hire of mule and cart (or dray) with driver	5s. per day
Ditto ditto, with two mules	7s. per day.

TASK-WORK—LABOR ONLY.

Ordinary Brickwork	6s. to 7s. per cubic yard
Rubble Walling in Mortar	5s. to 6s. per cubic yard
Dry Stone Walling	1s. to 1s. 3d. per cubic yard
Shingling	3s. 6d. per square of 100 feet
Painting per coat	1d. to 1½d. per sup. yard
Whitewashing Walls	½d. to ¾d. per sup. yard
Cartage including all charges	1s. to 1s. 6d. per ton mile
Mixing Cement concrete and putting in position	1s. 6d. to 2s. per cubic yard
Cutting Cordwood	1s. to 2s. per cord
Cutting Grass per 100 bundles of 28lbs each	2s. 6d. to 3s.
Fencing Stake and Rail	3s. 6d. to 5s. per chain
Wire Fencing	2s. 6d. to 4s. per chain
Penguin Fencing	2s. 6d. to 4s. per chain
Digging Stumps per 100	2s. to 3s.
Cleaning Ruinate Land	10s. to 20s. per acre
Cleaning Commons and Grass Pieces	1s. 6d. to 4s per acre
Excavating and throwing out earth	4d. to 9d. per cubic yard
Ditto ditto and removing to a distance not exceeding 80 yards	9d. to 1s. 6d. per cubic yard
Excavating Rock	2s. to 3s. per cubic yard
Drilling and Blasting Rock	2d. to 3d. per lineal foot
Breaking Road Metal	1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. per cubic yard
Making and Burning Bricks	30s. to 35s. per 1000
Drilling and Blasting Stone	2d. to 3d. per lineal foot.

Day-labor rates are lower in the country districts, but after making allowance for shorter hours the rates remain practically the same for town and country. In some parts artisans are very scarce, and inferior men have to be employed at town prices.

On a rough average, labor costs from 50 to 100 per cent. more in Jamaica than in England. To mention one instance, good brickwork costs 7/ per cubic yard in Jamaica and only 3/6 for similar work in England.

Laborers make good navvies after a little practice, and the women work well by task.

The Government so far have experienced no difficulty in getting all the labor required for public works;—in fact the supply has almost always been in excess of the demand, but in some districts there is a scarcity of labor for sugar estates.

The foregoing prices are only approximate and do not refer to work on estates where the prices paid are somewhat lower.

CATTLE SLAUGHTERED.

Parish.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
Kingston	3,151	3,354	3,507	3,891	3,957	4,182	3,991
St. Catherine	904	939	923	1,233	1,588	1,413	1,234
St. Andrew	411	414	399	436	545	582	509
St. Thomas	266	269	299	325	408	491	535
Portland	421	463	545	680	805	787	738
St. Mary	535	476	570	713	821	939	764
St. Ann	985	997	955	1,168	1,483	1,664	1,348
Clarendon	466	378	320	559	665	544	525
Manchester	644	615	690	878	1,051	1,006	668
St. Elizabeth	563	617	659	944	1,001	1,016	927
Westmoreland	263	662	792	904	932	996	1,045
Hanover	273	285	297	333	413	455	423
St. James	559	508	521	530	738	725	681
Trelawny	536	523	427	545	557	664	600
Total	9,977	10,500	10,904	13,139	14,694	15,464	14,278

PRICES OF ORDINARY CLOTHING.

Alpacas, Black, peryard	4½d.	6d.	7½d.	8-4 Brown Calico, peryard	9d.	1/	1/3
Ditto, Colored	4½d.	6d.	7½d.	White Long Cloth.	3d.	4½d.	6d.
Mohair, Dress Stuffs	4½d.	6d.	7½d.	Ditto Croydons	3d.	4½d.	6d.
Black, White and				10-4, 11-4, 12-4 White			
Col'd. Sateens	9d.	1/		Sheeting	1/6	2/	2/6
Im. Japanese Silks	9d.	9d.	1/	7-8 Fancy Prints	3d.	4½d.	
Russell Cords	9d.	1/		9-8 Ditto ditto	3d.	4½d.	6d.
Dark Grey Gambroons	6d.	9d.	1/	Striped and Checked			
Col'd. Cotton Trow-				Oxford Shirts	1/	1/3	1/6
serings	4½d.	6d.	9d.	Ditto Harvard Shirts	1/6	2/	2/6
3-4 Union Trowserings	1/	1/6	2/	Men's White L. C. Shirts	2/	2/6	3/
6-4 Melton	1/6	2/	2/6	Brown Cotton Socks	3d.	4½d.	6d.
3-4 Union Serges	9d.	1/	1/6	Col'd. Striped ditto	3d.	4½d.	6d.
Ditto, ditto Woollen	2/	2/6	3/	Self Colors	6d.	9d.	1/
Black Broad Cloths	2/6	3/	4/	Women's White Cot-			
Blue ditto ditto	2/6	3/	4/	ton Hose	3d.	6d.	9d.
Flat Thread Oznaburgs	4½d.			Striped and Self Colors	4½d.	6d.	9d.
Round ditto ditto	6d.			Brown Cotton Under-			
Brown Duck	6d.	9d.	1/	shirts	9d.	1/3	1/6
Bleached Duck	6d.	9d.	1/	White Merino Finish	1/3	1/6	2/
Brown Drill	6d.	9d.	1/	Men's Black and Col'd.			
Ditto Linen for dresses	4½d.	6d.	9d.	Felt Hats	1/6	2/	4/
Bleached Linen	9d.	1/	1/3	Men's Straw Hats	1/6	2/	6/
White Cotton Drills	9d.	1/		Col'd. Rugs	1/6	2/	
Blue Striped Regattas	2½d.	3d.	4½d.	Col'd. Quilts	2/	3/	4/
Blue Jeans	3d.	4½d.	6d.	8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4			
Blue Mottles	2½d.	3d.	4½d.	Woollen Blankets	5/6	7/	8/
Plain and Striped				Col'd. Cotton Bandannas	3d.	4½d.	6d.
Denims	4½d.	6d.	9d.	Im. Madras Handker-			
Striped and Checked				chiefs	6d.	9d.	1/
Oxfords	3d.	4½d.	6d.	Real Madras ditto	1/3	2/	5/
Brown Oxfords	3d.	4½d.	6d.	Women's Lace Shoes	4/	4/6	5/
Blue Florentines	4½d.	6d.		Ditto Boots, elastic sides	4/	5/	6/
Cotton Tick	3d.	4½d.	6d.	Men's Shoes	6/	8/	10/
Brown Domestics	2½d.	3d.	4½d.	Men's Elastic Side Boots	8/	10/	12/

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD.

Bread	3d. per lb.	Salt Beef	9d. per lb.
Sugar	2d per lb.	Salt Pork	8d. per lb.
Coffee	5d. per quart	Fresh Pork	9d. per lb.
Meal	2½d. per quart	Pumpkins	1½d. per lb
White Flour	3d. per quart	Yams	1d. per lb.
Butter	2/ 1/6 and 1/3 per lb.	Shads	4d. per lb.
Corn	2½d. per quart	Herrings	3d. per lb.
Arrowroot	6d. per quart	Mackerels	4½d. per lb.
English Cheese	2/ per lb.	Ham	1/6 per lb.
American "	1/3 per lb.	Onions	6d. per lb.
White Rice	4½d. per quart	Fine Salt	2d. per quart
Brown Rice	4d. per quart	Coarse Salt	1½d. per quart
Red Peas	7½d. per quart	Oatmeal	6d. per lb.
Split Peas	4½d. per quart	Lard	7½d. per lb.
English Peas	4½d. per quart	Sago	6d. per lb.
Quick Increase	4½d. per quart	Sugar, White	7½d. per lb.
Jamaica Potatoes	3d. per lb.	Tea	5/ per lb.
American Potatoes	2d. per lb.	Vermicelli	1/ per lb.
Cocoanut Oil	1/6 per quart	Vinegar	6d. per quart
Fresh Fish	6d. per lb.	Bananas	1/ per 100 lbs.
Salt Fish	6d. per lb.	Tallow Candles	9d. per lb.
Salmon	9d. per lb.	Sperm Candles	1/ per lb.
Fresh Beef	6d. per lb.	Kerosene Oil	6d. per quart
Fowls	9d. per lb.	Matches	7½d. per doz.

PETROLEUM.

LAW 23 of 1871 and Law 27 of 1882 regulate the sale and storage of Petroleum and other oils that are dangerous to life and property. No oil that gives off an inflammable vapour at a temperature of less than 95° Fahrenheit's Thermometer can be kept in any building whatever, whether specially appointed for the storage of Petroleum or not. No Petroleum can be kept otherwise than for private use, or for purposes of retail sale, except in such buildings as may be specially appointed by the Governor. A fire-proof building will be considered safe for the purpose, provided it is not also used as a shop or dwelling house, or as a store for articles liable to spontaneous or easy ignition, such as lucifer matches, heaps of waste cotton or hemp, &c. Buildings not fire-proof will be licensed when they are so situated with regard to other buildings in the neighbourhood, and where those other buildings are of such a class, that the store may be considered safe from danger of ignition externally, and provided that they are not also put to any of the other uses before mentioned. Before a building is certified by the Governor it must be inspected by the Inspector of Constabulary and an Officer of the Works Department of the district, and the Director of Public Works must give his opinion as to the security of the premises, &c.

The following conditions as to the storage of Petroleum, and as to the nature of the goods with which Petroleum may be stored, have been prescribed by the Governor in accordance with the 6th section of Law 23 of 1871 :—

1st—Petroleum, if in casks, shall be stored in tiers or rows; the tier or row next any wall shall be not more than one cask in depth and two casks in height, with a clear passage of at least four feet between it and the next tier or row, which, as well as all the other tiers or rows, may consist of two casks in depth and two casks in height, with a similar passage of at least four feet between every tier or row, and to every such passage between tiers or rows there shall be access by a passage of at least four feet. If the Petroleum be in cases, it shall be similarly stored in tiers or rows; the first tier or row next any wall shall be not more than two cases in depth and four cases in height, with a clear passage of at least three feet between it and the next tier or row, which as well as all the other tiers or rows may consist of four cases in depth and four cases in height, with a similar passage of at least three feet between each tier or row; and to every such passage between tiers or rows there shall be access by a passage of at least three feet.

2nd—None but unflammable goods shall be kept in the same store with the Petroleum.

3rd—Any Officer or Sub-officer of the Constabulary, or other proper Government Officer, shall, at all reasonable times, have access to the Petroleum Store, for the purpose of inspecting the store, or of testing the Petroleum whenever he may think it necessary to do so.

4th—Two locks shall be placed on the Petroleum Store, one a box lock, and the other a padlock, the keys of which are to be kept in the possession of the proprietor, or, in his absence, by his head clerk or headman. Both these locks to be kept closed always at night, and one at least to be kept closed always in the day-time, except when goods are in process of being received into or removed out of the store.

5th—No goods, including Petroleum, shall be received into, or removed from, the Petroleum store except during daylight.

6th—No lighted candle, lamp, or lantern, and no match, shall be at any time, by day or night, taken into the Petroleum Store, under any pretence whatever.

7th—No smoking shall, under any circumstances, be permitted in any Petroleum Store.

All buildings used for storage of Petroleum must be well ventilated, in order that the temperature of the oil may be kept low. The store should never be entered by any person bearing a light.

Petroleum, for the purposes of the Law, includes all kerosene oil, rock oil, Rangoon oil, Burmah oil, and all products of any of them; and any oil made from petroleum, coal, schist, shalt, peat, or other bituminous substance, and all such lamp oil as give off an inflammable vapour at a temperature less than 95 degrees of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

The Justices of the Peace of the several parishes are authorized to grant licenses to sell Petroleum by retail, and to annex to such licenses any conditions as to the quantity of Petroleum which may be kept at any one time on any premises for retail purposes. The following is a memorandum of the quantity of Petroleum thus allowed to be kept in the several parishes:—

Parish.	Quantity.	Parish.	Quantity.
	Gallons.		Gallons.
St. Thomas . . .	50	St. Elizabeth . . .	40
St. Mary . . .	25	Manchester . . .	80
Hanover . . .	40	Clarendon . . .	40
St. Andrew . . .	12 to 16	St. Ann . . .	8
Trelawny . . .	54	St. James . . .	32
St. Catherine . . .	50	Portland . . .	96
Kingston . . .	25	Westmoreland—No limit is placed on Retailers as to the quantity to be kept	

Any Petroleum kept in contravention of the Law is liable to be forfeited, and, in addition, the occupier of the place in which the Petroleum is kept is liable to a penalty of £50; but this penalty is not leviable in respect to Petroleum not used for burning and kept in close bottles not containing more than eight ounces.

VITAL STATISTICS.

THE population of Jamaica in the years 1861, 1871, and 1881, as ascertained by the Census taken in each of those years, was 441,264; 506,154, and 580,804 respectively, showing an increase of 64,890 between 1861 and 1871, and an increase of 74,650 between 1871 and 1881, the increase for the 20 years between 1861 and 1881 having been 139,540.

The population in 1881 was thus classified in the Census returns:—

Males . . .	282,957
Females . . .	297,874
	<u>580,804</u>

White	.	.	.	14,432
Coloured	.	.	.	109,946
Black	.	.	.	444,186
Coolie	.	.	.	11,016
Chinese	.	.	.	99
Not stated	.	.	.	1,125
				<hr/> 580,804

The estimated population in the years subsequent to 1881 is as follows:—

1882	.	588,718	1884	.	591,819
1883	.	594,023	1885	.	596,383

The natural increase of population for the whole island during the year 1885 over 1884 was 15.5 per 1,000 persons living (Census 1881). The parishes yielding rates of increase in excess of this were, St. Elizabeth, 25.9; Manchester, 25.7; St. Ann, 22.9; Clarendon, 19.6; Westmoreland, 18.1.

The births registered in the year 1884-85 numbered 22,558, of which 11,226 were males and 11,332 females, the birth-rate per 1,000 of the mean population being 37.8, an increase of 1,156 on the previous year.

The number of illegitimate births was 13,521 or 59.9 per cent., a slight increase on the previous year when the rate was 58.9 per cent. On this subject a Convention of Ministers of Religion was recently held in the City of Kingston and a Memorial presented to the Governor praying "for legislative action in the direction of systematically making the father of every illegitimate child responsible for the maintenance of his offspring." The Memorialists suggested *inter alia* "that as far as practicable registration be made of the father of every legitimate child" by a public officer to be appointed for the purpose. The Governor (His Excellency Sir Henry Norman) in reply stated: "I am of opinion that the measures proposed for registration cannot be carried out; nor after much anxious consideration am I disposed to believe that it is expedient to introduce any law with a hope that it will reduce the number of illegitimate births. The peculiar circumstances of the country and the social condition of the people during the period in which slavery existed have led to the deplorable amount of illegitimate births and to evil habits which no legislation will cure, while attempts to enforce improvement by the means proposed may lead to other evils—perhaps greater than those which now exist. * * I have to express my firm reliance that by a continued diligent exercise of their sacred functions by Ministers of Religion and by a general discouragement to a life of concubinage on the part of those who have influence in the community, great and steady progress will be made in reducing the number of men and women who live together without marriage and in the lamentable proportion of illegitimate births."

By the Registrar General's returns, 2,995 marriages were registered during 1884-85 as compared with 2,953 in 1883-84. Of this number 2,538 were bachelors and spinsters, 130 bachelors and widows, 243 widowers and spinsters and 84 widowers and widows. The Register showed that 58.5 per cent. of the signatures of persons married were made by "mark"; this is a slight improvement over the two previous years when for each period the proportion was 59.2.

During the year 13,500 deaths were recorded, giving a rate of 22.6 per 1,000 of the mean population, being much the same as in 1883-84 when the rate was 22.7 per 1,000 of the population. The death-rates as given by the Registrar General during the past five years were as follow:—

1880-81 mortality per 1,000	.	.	26.0
1881-82 " "	.	.	20.0
1882-83 " "	.	.	23.0
1883-84 " "	.	.	22.7
1884-85 " "	.	.	22.6

Of the total deaths in 1884-85, 6,778 were those of males and 6,722 of females. The infant mortality was as follows: Under one year per 1,000 deaths, 26.6; under five

years per 1,000 deaths, 39.6. The rates for the previous year were 26.33 and 41.6 respectively. The most favourable death-rates occurred in the following parishes: Westmoreland, St. Elizabeth, Manchester, Clarendon, St. James, St. Ann and St. Mary, the rates being below the island average rate in these parochial divisions.

The causes of death cannot be fully stated as out of 13,500 deaths during the year (1884-85) in only 2,449 or 18.1 per cent. were medical certificates produced. The Superintending Medical Officer, however, furnishes in his report for the year some statistics on the subject. He states: "Malarial fevers prevailed in Kingston, St. Andrew, Port Antonio, the Bandon District of St. James and interior of Hanover, during the last quarter of 1884 and the first quarter of 1885, associated in some instances with a typhoid type, which occasionally resulted fatally; the mortality from this cause, however, was under two per cent. Dysentery was rather prevalent in the early part of the present year in Kingston, St. Andrew and St. Mary: the death-rate was small, and as compared with 1883-84, when severe endemics of the disease with an increased death-rate were reported from Hanover and Westmoreland, the records for 1884-85 may be regarded in a favourable light. A few cases of measles were reported from Falmouth, evidently the termination of the epidemic influence so widely experienced in the previous year. An epidemic of mumps was reported from St. Ann, Trelawny and St. Elizabeth; there is no record of any mortality from this cause.

"Five deaths from yellow fever were recorded in the Kingston mortality returns, they appear in the months of November and December of 1884 and April of 1885; two were sporadic cases which occurred in Kingston; three which occurred in the Public Hospital were admitted from a vessel but recently arrived from Colon. Seven cases of the disease were treated at one of the out-ports; they also originated in a vessel from Colon. In no sense can these cases reflect upon the sanitary state of the island, as they occurred in the crews of vessels just returned from Colon, and there was no spread of the disease. The sanitary history of the year may be deemed satisfactory; there was no epidemic of disease, nor was there any special mortality, the general death-rate being less than for the preceding year.

"The Kingston mortality rate, which for some years has stood at about 9 per thousand and more than in the island generally, may be accounted for by the presence of large public institutions which often receive from the country parishes many incurable cases; moreover, numbers of destitute persons gravitate towards Kingston in the hope of obtaining relief; of this class many die in the Destitute Home and Alms House. As these several classes tend largely to increase the annual mortality it is surprising—in view also of the hitherto insanitary condition of the city—that the death-rate is not much greater."

Towards the end of the year 1885 and in the earlier months of 1886, yellow fever appeared in Kingston and among the officers and crew of the guardship at Port Royal. Several deaths occurred but the disease did not assume an epidemic form.

In February, 1886, a case of small-pox appeared in the port of Kingston in the person of a passenger by the Royal Mail Steamer "Dee" from Vera Cruz. He was removed from the vessel to the Small-pox Hospital where he was medically attended; he recovered but during his illness the disease developed itself in the western part of the city. From thence it extended itself to other localities in Kingston and to eight other parishes. The result was that up to the 30th June 156 cases had occurred in Kingston and 100 in eight other parishes, making a total of 256. The cases were chiefly of a mild type owing to the general system of vaccination that had for years been maintained in the island. The percentage of deaths compared with the number of cases was only 14, this being considerably below the mortality in any previous visitation of small-pox to Jamaica. So far as has been possible, and the law has allowed, isolation has been effected. In Kingston over two-thirds of the patients were treated in the Small-pox Hospital by Dr. Ogilvie, the Commissioner of Health, and Dr. Bronstorff, who was specially employed by the Local Board of Health for the purpose.

CENSUS, 1881.

Parish.	White.			Colored.			Black.			Coolie.			Chinese.			Not Stated.			Grand Total.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Kingston	2,580	2,419	4,999	5,334	8,686	14,020	7,737	11,403	19,140	151	54	205	69	15	84	37	61	98	15,928	22,638	38,566
St. Andrew	881	900	1,781	2,531	2,655	5,006	13,724	14,204	27,928	277	106	473	3	1	4	15	15	30	17,251	17,731	34,982
St. Thomas	181	109	290	1,837	1,813	3,650	14,308	14,984	29,292	320	200	506	1	3	4	12	11	23	16,819	17,126	33,945
Portland	154	155	309	2,148	2,209	4,357	11,579	12,009	23,588	371	189	560				42	45	87	14,204	14,607	28,811
St. Catherine	563	461	1,024	5,290	5,758	11,048	22,681	23,945	46,626	1,291	824	2,115				147	150	297	29,972	31,138	61,110
St. Mary	221	156	377	3,201	3,242	6,403	15,323	15,567	30,890	1,039	650	1,689	2		2	64	62	126	20,010	19,686	39,696
St. Ann	587	674	1,261	4,847	4,784	9,131	17,844	18,269	36,113	39	21	60				14	5	19	22,831	23,753	46,584
Clarendon	512	342	855	3,840	3,965	7,805	19,411	19,521	38,932	1,343	732	2,075	1		1	72	75	147	25,180	24,665	49,845
Manchester	428	504	932	3,668	3,945	7,613	19,440	20,326	39,776	72	34	106				14	17	31	23,622	24,836	48,458
St. Elizabeth	277	225	502	6,497	6,677	13,174	19,364	20,070	40,174	269	139	408				65	52	117	26,612	27,763	54,375
Westmoreland	327	308	635	4,403	4,825	9,228	18,552	18,554	37,106	1,245	779	2,024	2		2	20	20	40	24,549	24,486	49,035
Hanover	264	154	418	2,789	3,297	6,086	11,312	11,463	22,775	199	111	310				14	24	38	14,518	15,049	29,567
St. James	316	254	570	2,876	3,648	6,524	12,453	13,779	26,232	134	59	193	2		2	34	30	64	15,815	17,810	33,625
Trelawny	405	394	799	2,552	3,119	5,671	12,474	12,970	25,444	121	72	193				4	4	8	15,566	16,539	32,105
The whole Island, 1881	7,637	6,755	14,392	51,293	58,633	109,946	216,452	227,734	444,186	6,943	4,975	11,918	80	19	99	554	571	1,125	282,957	297,847	580,804
Ditto 1871	6,909	6,162	13,071	48,048	52,298	100,346	191,498	201,269	392,767										246,573	256,581	503,154
Ditto 1861	7,205	6,521	13,726	38,223	42,842	81,065	167,377	179,097	346,474										213,521	227,743	441,264

POPULATION OF KINGSTON.

			Census, 1881.			Census, 1871.			Increase.	Decrease.
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
	Males.	Females.								
City Proper	11,983	18,290								
" Scattered Outskirts, &c.	706	778	12,689	19,068	31,757	11,340	17,507	28,847	2,910	.
Fletcher's Town			292	489	731	266	404	670	61	.
Smith's Village			170	214	384	129	152	281	103	.
Hannah's Town			218	286	504	180	224	404	100	.
Allman Town and Kingston Gardens.			687	1,053	1,740	492	784	1,276	464	.
Brown's Town			264	425	689	118	145	263	425	.
Rae Town			272	445	717	233	347	580	137	.
Shipping at Kingston			317	7	324	328	26	354	30	30
Ditto at Port Royal			480	35	515*	149	2	151	364	.
Port Royal			539	666	1,205	673	815	1,488*	.	283
			15,928	22,638	38,566	13,908	20,406	34,314	4,565	313
Total Increase			.	.	.	.	.	.	4,252	.

POPULATION OF THE OTHER CHIEF TOWNS.

Parish.	Town.	Census, 1881.			Census, 1871.			Increase.	Decrease.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
St. Catherine	Spanish Town	2,556	3,133	5,689	2,019	2,994	5,013	676	.
Portland	Port Antonio	512	793	1,305	422	634	1,056	249	.
Clarendon	Chapelton	293	361	654	415	502	917	.	263
St. Elizabeth	Black River	573	706	1,279	479	655	1,134	145	.
Westmoreland	Savanna-la-Mar	1,024	1,474	2,498	972	1,334	2,306	192	.
Hanover	Lucea	692	1,010	1,702	589	913	1,502	200	.
St. James	Montego Bay	1,836	2,815	4,651	1,574	2,584	4,158	493	.
Trelawny	Falmouth	1,238	1,791	3,029	1,303	1,875	3,178	.	149
St. Mary	Port Maria	3,283	3,458	6,741	3,165	3,169	6,334	407	.
St. Thomas	Morant Bay	443	557	1,000	667	801	1,468	.	468
St. Ann	St. Ann's Bay	695	870	1,565	470	676	1,146	419	.
Manchester	Manchester	104	114	218	200	265	465	.	247

* Including Garrison and Dock Yard.

PART XVI.

THE KINGSTON BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

THE Kingston Benefit Building Society which, with the exception perhaps of the Jamaica Mutual Life Assurance Society, is the most prominent, as it undoubtedly is the most important, of the co-operative movements for social advancement established in this island within the past few years, is the pioneer of the Building Societies, of which there are several in Kingston and other parts of the island. It was founded in 1864 by the late Rev. W. J. Gardner, with the avowed object of providing freehold houses and improved dwellings for its members. It has not only achieved a vast success in its mission, but has besides that secured to the public a profitable source of investment—a source of investment which, by combining the advantages of a Savings Bank with the commercial working on safe principles of the capital invested, has commanded the confidence of all classes of society, the chief result from a social point of view being the fostering of habits of thrift among the humbler class of the people.

The Society was organized on the determinable principle, that is to say, all its transactions range over and are completed in seven years. It requires that time for the shares to mature, and consequently the loans made for the purchase, building or repairs of dwellings are likewise limited to that period. The working capital is obtained by shares, the number of which is not limited but left to be regulated according to the requirements of those who desire to borrow or invest. The ultimate value of a share is £20 and may be subscribed for in one of two ways, either by the payment at once of £14 4s., for which a scrip of the value of £20 is given in return, or by monthly payments of 4s. per month on each share. The first of these are called paid-up shares and participate equally in the bonus with the others, which are subscription shares. The money is loaned on mortgage of the premises to be purchased, built or repaired, at 9 per cent. interest; and as the principal as well as the interest is re-paid by monthly instalments, the capital is constantly being again and again put out and compound interest is thereby secured. Under a new scheme loans are under certain circumstances extended to ten or even fourteen years; but while these loans bear only 5 per cent. interest the borrowers do not share in the profits.

Interest is written up to the credit of each share annually and the balance of profits carried to a reserve fund from which a septennial division is made and given to the members as bonus. The first declaration of bonus was made in 1871, and the total amount that has been awarded in this way up to the date of the last report of the Directors amounted to £57,388. The bonus declared in 1885 was £2 8s. 0d. per share and a similar amount was awarded in 1886. To convey a proper idea of the extent of the Society's operations we might state that from the commencement to the present time the loans to members have exceeded in amount £612,200. The transactions of the year ending 28th February, 1886 (which is the close of the Society's financial year), represented advances on mortgage to the extent of £21 683 in ordinary and £2,395 in special loans; also £10,018 in temporary loans, making a total of £34,096. The total amount then out on loan was £130,760. The share list exhibited a total of 14,052 shares, 224 paid-up and 3,227 subscription shares having been taken during the twelve months.

TRUSTEES.

Thomas Richard Surridge, Esq.

James Cecil Phillippo, Esq., M.D.

Hon. Henry J. Kemble.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Rev. Wm Griffith, Chairman. C. L. Campbell, Esq., Vice-Chairman.
 Albert H. Jones J. A. B. Clarke
 Emanuel X. Leon John Parry
 Charles W. Tait William Andrews

William H. Mackglashan, Esqs.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Oughton & Garsia.

AUDITORS.

Simon Eml. Pietersz Stephen W. Mais, Esqs.

ARBITRATORS.

The Bishop of Jamaica. Rev. D. J. East
 H. J. Bicknell, Esq. John T. Orrett, Esq.

Hon. William Malabre.

SECRETARY.—Mr. J. M. Polson CASHIER.—Mr. Fred. A. Ritchie

ACCOUNTANT.—Mr. Thomas J. Nix CLERK.—Mr. A. L. MacCormack.

BANKERS.—Colonial Bank.

THE JAMAICA PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY.

THIS Society was formed late in the year 1878 and has just completed its sixth year.

The published report shews there were in the Society on 31st December, 1885, 1,453 proprietary shares representing £14,540, the amounts paid on them being £13,774.

The amount of loans during the year 1885 was £8,168 12s. 6d. and the total amount out on loan on the 31st December, 1885, was £40,800 3s. 1d.

The profit on the last year's transactions amounted to £1,060 14s. 3d., which gave a dividend on the proprietary shares of 4 per cent. per annum in addition to 5 per cent. paid semi-annually, leaving £509 15s. 1d. to be added to the reserve which now amounts to £1,839 6s. 11d.

The special feature of this Society is its proprietary shares which give it a permanent capital to lend out.

Loans are made on building property at 7½ per cent. interest, re-payable by £10 shares in 4 years at 3s. 9d. per month; in 7 years at 2s. per month; in 10 years at 1s. 3d. per month and interest at 7½ per cent.

DIRECTORS.

George Henderson, Esq., Chairman.
 Alexander Berry Charles J. Ward Louis F. Verley Robert Kirkland
 P. Elicio Auvray George Adams George Stiebel Colin A. C. Hogg, Esqs.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Burke & Gray.

TRUSTEES.

Wm. R. Macpherson George Stiebel Alex. Berry, Esqs.

SECRETARY.—Henry Ford, Esq.

OFFICE.—8 Duke Street, Kingston.

THE VICTORIA MUTUAL BUILDING SOCIETY.

THIS, the second Building Society formed in Kingston, was established on the 1st December, 1878, under the patronage of His Excellency Sir Anthony Musgrave, K.C.M.G., then Governor of the Island, and under the authority of the Benefit Building Society's Act, 1865.

The objects of the Society are to promote the acquisition and improvement of freehold property by its members by raising a fund from them by the investment of small sums of money and by borrowing money to a limited extent for such purpose, and generally for the purposes allowed by the Act of 1865.

The shareholders are of two classes, those holding paid-up and those holding subscription shares; the former pay down £12 or £16 and the latter pay 2s. 6d. per share monthly; and on the shares of each class is added interest annually, according to a scale fixed by the rules, making the ultimate value £20 in ten years in the case of the £12 shares or five years in the case of the £16 shares. Borrowers are charged interest at the rate of 7½ per cent. per annum, payable monthly, and with each subscription share is paid one penny per month as contribution towards the working expenses.

The law charges range from 21s. for a loan of £100 to £8 7s. for a loan of £800, and thereafter 15s. more for every £100 of loan, while on subsequent loans no further mortgages are required with their attendant expense. The loans effected during the year amounted to £11,293 18s. 4d.; at the end of the year the total amount out on loan was £27,154 14s. 9d.

On the 30th November, 1885, there were 3,922 subscription and 57 paid-up shares held by 491 shareholders. The Directors in their report to that date "invited the attention of the shareholders to the satisfactory state of the Society, as evidenced in the bonus of 8s. 7½d. per share applicable for the past year, added to the large reserve of £710 19s. 1d."

The Society affords a safe means for investment of capital for fixed periods at 6 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, say 31st May and 30th November.

The property of the Society is vested in three Trustees, whilst its general management is conducted by a Board of Directors and its Secretary.

TRUSTEES.		
Hon. E. N. Walker, C.M.G.	Hon. William Malabre.	John T. Orrett, Esq.
DIRECTORS.		
E. J. Andrews, Esq., Chairman.		
Dr. James Ogilvie.	J. W. Middleton	J. C. Silburn
David Henderson	S. H. Watson	W. T. Malabre, Esqrs.
AUDITORS.		
Edgar Marshall, Esq.	John Murray, Esq.	
SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Harvey & Bourke.		SECRETARY.—W. Arbouin Paine, Esq.
OFFICE.—72 A. Water Lane, Kingston.		

THE ST. ANN BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

THIS Society was established early in 1874 and active operations began in July of that year.

The history of the Society shows a steady progress but its benefits have been felt more in the parish generally than at St. Ann's Bay. This is chiefly owing to the fact that there have been but few lots available for building purposes within the precincts of the town; and although the number of new buildings erected is, on an average, only one in each year of the Society's existence purchases of house property not requiring more than repairs have taken place which could not have been effected except with the aid of the Society.

There are 2,596 shares in existence of which 393 are paid-up shares and 1,931 subscription shares. "As the former are taken by the richer portion of the community, while the latter are the property of those most needing the benefit of the Association, the evidence is afforded," say the Directors in a recent report, "that an increase of subscription shares is an index of increased good." A bonus of £3 4s. 0d. per share has been paid in each of the four last years. The loans outstanding on the 30th May, 1886, amounted to £25,985 5s. 5d.

PRESIDENT—Hon. Michael Solomon.

TRUSTEES.	
Hon. Michael Solomon.	John Cameron, Esq.
DIRECTORS.	
Charles W. Steer, Esq., Chairman.	Edmund N. Hart, Esq., Vice-Chairman.
Rev. Thomas G. Griffiths	Joseph H. Levy
Leslie Fraser	John Boyd
J. Thomas	Joseph D. Ormsby
David Carvalho	Charles S. Campbell, Esqrs.
SOLICITOR.—James O'Mcally, Esq.	
AUDITORS.	
Thomas Bartlett, Esq.	Solomon Isaacs, Esq.
ARBITRATORS.	
Rev. W. C. Murray	Rev. Thos. G. Griffiths
Rev. J. G. Bennett.	
SECRETARY.—Rev. Josias Cork.	ASSISTANT SECRETARY.—Miss Paulina Cork.
BANKERS.—The Colonial Bank.	

WESTMORELAND BUILDING SOCIETY.

THIS Society was established in January, 1874, and during the twelve years ended in December, 1885, its receipts have amounted to £68,847 11s. 3d. It has been the means of erecting and repairing a large number of houses, and has considerably in-

creased the value of land by affording facilities for its sale and improvement. It has also been of great advantage to the community in the facility it affords for the investment of savings on deposit at call at a much higher rate of interest than is given by the Government Savings Bank.

The bonus awarded on matured shares for the last five years is four guineas per share, which is equal to 12 per cent. per annum compound interest on the subscription shares.

Paid-up shares of £14 4s. each bear interest at 17s. each per annum, which is equal to 6 per cent., and they may be withdrawn at any time, but if left undrawn for seven years they are entitled to the bonus in addition.

The interest on loans is 9 per cent. but the bonus reduces it to 6 per cent. The Society has a reserve fund of £2,515 9s. 6d. to meet any unforeseen losses.

TRUSTEES.		
Rev. Henry Clarke.	Hon. William Ewen.	Dr. R. S. Harvey.
DIRECTORS.		
Rev. Henry Clarke	Dr. R. S. Harvey	Charles Cahusac
Rev. H. Clarke, Jr.	Dr. O. C. Harvey	A. S. Aguilar
Rev. T. P. Russell	Stainton Clarke	Jas. C. Young, Esqs.
SOLICITOR.—Hon. J. T. Palache.		
AUDITORS.		
Joseph S. Segre, Esq.	W. Murray Robertson, Esq.	
SECRETARY.—Rev. Henry Clarke.	ASSISTANT SECRETARY.—Mr. Hugh Clarke.	

THE TRELAWNY BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

THIS Society was established on the 1st April, 1875, for the purpose of providing for the purchase, erection, repair and improvement of freehold houses for its members. A principal object of the founders was the improvement of the dwellings of the working classes of the district.

On the 31st March, 1886, 40 paid-up shares were held by 15 members, valued at £656 5s. 6d., and 406 subscription shares were held by 115 members, valued at £2,956 14s. 0d., total £3,612 19s. 6d. The loans on mortgages, &c., amounted to £3,728 5s. 8d. The Directors in their report stated that the profit earned had sufficed for the usual annual requirements, for a fair bonus and for an addition to the reserved fund. The bonus declared was 20s. per share on 30 matured shares. The reason for this reduction in the bonus (that of the previous year was £2 18s. 0d. per share) was the non-recovery of several disputed claims amounting in all to £300. The Directors in a previous report had stated that "in achieving the object of its establishment the Trelawny Benefit Building Society could be fairly said to have been successful, and while the small householder and landowner could thankfully acknowledge its beneficent aid its operations might have been greatly extended had the capitalists of the district invested or interested themselves by becoming shareholders."

TRUSTEES.		
F. Guiselin, Esq.	L. J. Preston, Esq.	Rev. J. Kingdon.
ARBITRATORS.		
Robert Nunes, Esq.	Rev. W. Y. Turner, M.D.	A. B. Dignum, Esq.
DIRECTORS.		
John R. T. Main Esq., Chairman.		
Rev. John Kingdon	John R. Young	J. A. Johnson
T. J. Breakspear	Saml. Binns	E. P. Messado, Esqs.
A. L. Delgado	G. L. S. D'Costa	
AUDITORS.		
H. J. Burger, Esq.	George D'Souza, Esq.	
SOLICITOR.—Daniel Hart, Esq.	SECRETARY.—Henry Levy, Esq.	
BANKERS.—The Colonial Bank.		
Office in Falmouth open Mondays and Thursdays from 11 to 3.		

THE ST. JAMES BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

THE St. James Benefit Building Society was established in Montego Bay in July 1874. At the close of its first financial year it had registered 98 members and 285 shares and at the end of the eleventh financial year it had 202 members owning 949 shares.

Paid-up shares in the Society are allotted on the terminable principle and become matured and of their full value of £20 each at the end of seven years from date of issue. Subscription shares are payable by monthly instalments of 4s. each for 84 consecutive months. Interest is credited on each share at the close of the financial year. Both subscription and paid-up shares participate in the bonus of the financial year in which they become perfected and matured.

Matured shares are allowed to remain at interest (with the consent of the Board of Directors) at 5 per cent. per annum, but are determinable by a notice for withdrawal of three months on either side.

Loans are effected on the mortgage of real estate and on security of shares of the Society at 9 per cent. per annum and are contemporaneous with the shares. Interest on loans are payable monthly. The amount of loans on the 31st July, 1885, was £6,921 15s. 10d., the number of borrowers being 66.

At the Annual General Meeting in October, 1885, a bonus of £2 10s. per share was declared, which left a gross surplus sufficient to meet all eventualities. The report then presented to the shareholders and agreed to informed them that the Directors had experienced some loss of interest by their inability to keep, at all times, the whole of the Society's funds employed, they feeling in the interest of the shareholders security to be more essential than apparent gains. The Directors were, however, pleased to state that the general business of the Society was working in a satisfactory manner and they had no reason to anticipate anything but a bright and prosperous future.

PATRON.

Hon. William Kerr, Custos of St. James.

ARBITRATORS.

Hon. William Kerr.
Rev. Adam Thomson.

Geo. L. Phillips
Maxwell Hall, Esqs.

TRUSTEES.

John Watt, Esq.

Rev. J. H. Sobey.

P. A. Hart, Esq.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

John E. Kerr, Esq., Chairman.
George L. P. Corinaldi
Edgar Turnbull
D. M. Isaacs
Edward Fray

Alexander Rerrie, Esq., Vice-Chairman.
A. C. Grant
Saml. E. Payne
Horatio Aarons, Esqs.
Rev. Chas. Brown.

AUDITORS.—I. Rodriques and E. P. Binns, Esqs.

SECRETARY.—J. S. Corinaldi, Esq.

SOLICITOR.—Phillipotts Brown, Esq.

BANKERS.—The Colonial Bank.

Office (No. 22 St. James Street, Montego Bay) opened for general business on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4; and for receiving the monthly contributions on the evening of first and third Monday of each month from 7 to 9 p.m.

THE ST. ELIZABETH BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

THIS Society was established in 1882. Its progress has been steady and successful. Its object is to provide for the purchase and for the erection, repair or improvement of freeholds in general and to provide improved dwellings for the working classes.

The report for the year ended 31st December, 1885, shewed that the paid-up and subscription shares then amounted to £10,635 11s. 1d. and the loans to £11,230 16s. 8d.

The Directors in their report thus summarized their proceedings during the year:

"They have pleasure in reporting that during the year it has not been necessary to foreclose any of the mortgages held by the Society: and although some of the members have been very much in arrear with their subscriptions yet the Directors have always managed to make such settlements (by transfers and otherwise) that the funds of the Society have in no way suffered.

"The Directors have during the last three months had in hand considerable sums which they have been unable to invest, and found it necessary to advertize for loans, but they are glad to be able to report that things are now in a more healthy state, and that they have good expectations of being able to lend out same on the usual good security."

PRESIDENT.

John William Leyden, Esq.

TRUSTEES.

The Ven. Archdeacon Ramson.

John W. Earle

C. G. Farquharson, Esqs.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.	
C. G. Farquharson, Esq., Chairman.	
G. R. Smith	E. T. Forrest
W. H. Allport	H. M. Farquharson
A. J. Hendricks	C. J. Hamilton, Esqs.
John Clark	Dr. J. Adolphus.
ARBITRATORS.	
Hon. J. M. Farquharson	John Cooper
William Hill	Francis S. Maxwell, Esqs.
AUDITORS.	
Wm. C. Nash, Esq.	C. M. Farquharson, Esq.
SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Palache, Walcott & Farquharson.	
SECRETARY AND TREASURER.—C. G. Farquharson, Esq.	
ASST. SECRETARY AND ASST. TREASURER.—Mr. J. R. Surridge, Jr.	
BANKERS.—The Colonial Bank.	

THE PEOPLE'S DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT COMPANY.

THE People's Discount and Deposit Company (Limited) was established in 1879 by the Rev. W. Clarke Murray, aided by a few gentlemen to whom he made his plan known. His main object was to provide help for a large class of industrious and enterprising people who, not having influence to secure them business relationships with the Colonial Bank, were reduced to the necessity of applying to private individuals for the means necessary to aid them in their business undertakings. A Company was therefore formed to raise a capital fund, by the issue of shares, for the purpose of discounting inland and other bills of exchange or promissory notes, or other obligations, making advances of money on mortgage and other securities, and otherwise transacting business as Bankers, save and except the issuing of a paper currency or bank notes, and also to receive deposits on current account or otherwise.

The Company commenced to work in February, 1879, with a capital of £958 and on the 11th of March, 1885, the completion of the sixth financial year the amount to the credit of the shareholders was £14,280 12s. 7d. and the amount on deposit (bearing 5 per cent. interest) was £3,558 8s. 8d., making a working capital of £17,839 1s. 3d. The amount of bills in hand on the 11th March, 1885, was £12,149 3s. 3d. and the amount on open account £4,501 14s. 7d., making a total £16,650 17s. 10d. Of the first mentioned amount £6,215 2s. 8d. were for bills running to maturity; £1,626 8s. for overdue acceptances in course of collection and £4,307 12s. 7d. "is represented by the balance due on over-due bills which were taken over by the present Directors from their late Secretary and strenuous efforts have been and still are being made to realize as much as possible." The sum of £4,501 14s. 7d. shown on open account is made up by amounts charged on old bills and loans and are partially secured by shares, deposits and life policies held by the Directors as security.

The Directors thus complete their report to the 11th March, 1886: "It is to be regretted that the shareholders, who by the rules of the Association are not able to withdraw their capital, have again to go without any interest on their investments, but it is to be hoped, judging from the result of the business for the past year, that if they are content to carry on the Society the end of the next financial year will prove to them one of more prosperity and advantage. The Directors in conclusion feel it but due to themselves to state that they have to the best of their ability, and at the sacrifice of a great deal of their time, endeavoured in every respect to further the interests of the Company, and they are of opinion that with continued judicious management and unrelaxed supervision its affairs may yet be worked to a still more satisfactory issue."

DIRECTORS.	
W. R. McPherson, Esq., Chairman.	
Rev. T. M. Geddes	John Tillman
P. E. Auvray	G. C. H. Lewis
Alex. Berry	Colin A. C. Hogg
Philip Abbott	A. McD. Nathan, Esqs.
Rev. W. C. Murray, Honorary Director.	
SECRETARY—John C. Fegan, Esq.	
AUDITORS—E. L. Marshall and R. S. Haughton, Esqs.	
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Oughton & Garcia,	

THE JAMAICA STREET CAR COMPANY (LIMITED).

THIS undertaking has proved one of the most successful of local enterprises and the laying down of the Tramway was one of the quickest operations that Jamaica has ever seen.

When application was made to the Governor and Legislative Council for the necessary parliamentary powers for laying the line the bulk of the community believed that this would be one of those still-born projects which would not go further than the obtaining of the bill.

The inception of the enterprise is due to Mr. Tracy Robinson, an American Engineer, formerly on the Panama Railway Company, and Samuel Constantine Burke, Esq.

Mr. Robinson on arrival in Jamaica saw that facilities of locomotion were largely needed in the City of Kingston and the suburbs, which numbered 40,000 inhabitants, and he proposed if Mr. Burke would raise the necessary capital they should jointly operate for the purpose of establishing a Tramway. Mr. Burke having investigated the plans as to expense of laying, equipping and working the line, and the calculations as to traffic, became satisfied that a Tramway would not only be of great importance to Kingston but would prove a financial success. He therefore agreed to obtain the necessary capital and to finance the concern. Six gentlemen agreed to find the capital and the Company was started.

The subscribed capital at the beginning of operations was £6,150 in 1,230 paid-up shares at £5 per share. It having become necessary to raise further capital to complete the lines debentures were issued to the amount of £4,000, bearing interest at 10 per cent. per annum, the same having been first offered to the public at 6 per cent. without success.

The first four miles and 51 chains of the Tramway were completed and opened for traffic on the 13th November, 1876. In 1878 the principal line was extended to Halfway-Tree: and in the following year a line was laid down from the Kingston Parade, along East Queen Street, to Paradise Street. The cost of the extension of the two last lines amounted to £4,000, which was taken from the profit arising from the working of the former lines, making the cost of the then entire line £14,150.

The extent of each of these lines is as follows:—

	Miles.	Chains.
From Victoria Market to Halfway Tree	3	51
Harbour Street to Race Course	1	12
Railway to Rae Town	1	20
Parade to Paradise Street	1	20
Total length	7	23

The Shareholders drew no dividends for six years, and having paid off all the debentures and the other liabilities of the Company they issued new shares to the extent of £5,850 at £5 per share as a bonus to the original Shareholders, making the capital £20,000. Since then shares of the Company have been sold to capitalists at premiums of 10, 13 and 15 per cent.

In 1884 the Directors laid down a line of one mile to May Pen Cemetery on the Spanish Town Road, and in the early part of 1885 they began the extension of the Halfway-Tree line to Constant Spring in the parish of St. Andrew, a distance of three miles from the Halfway Tree Station and of six miles from Kingston. The cost of these Extensions was met by the issue of new shares, which extended the capital to £28,000.

The Directors after paying a dividend of 5 per cent. to the Shareholders during the year ended 30th June, 1886, carried £200 to the reserve fund, making it £4,000: they also carried £1,500 to the renewal account.

The passenger traffic on the several lines has been as follows:—

	383,320 Passengers.
13th November, 1876 to 30th June, 1877	597,689
1st July, 1877 to 30th June, 1878	630,094
1st July, 1878 to 30th June, 1879	653,148
1st July, 1879 to 30th June, 1880	755,655
1st July, 1880 to 30th June, 1881	857,604
1st July, 1881 to 30th June, 1882	979,331
1st July, 1882 to 30th June, 1883	

1st July, 1883 to 30th June, 1884	.	1,165,432	Passengers.
1st July, 1884 to 30th June, 1885	.	1,331,305	"
1st July, 1885 to 30th June, 1886	.	1,335,150	"

DIRECTORS.

S. C. Burke, Esq., Chairman.

Charles J. Ward

P. E. Auvray

W. R. McPherson

Louis Verley, Esqs.

SECRETARY AND MANAGER—Mr. T. L. Barber.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THERE are nineteen Fire Insurance Offices in Jamaica ensuring about two millions of property in different parts of the island. The Jamaica Co-Operative is purely local. The premiums paid amount to £25,000 per annum. The following is a list of the Offices referred to :—

Commercial Union	Agents—Jas. H. McDowell,
Guardian	John C. Fegan & Co.
Imperial	Hiam Barrow,
Lancashire	Turnbull & Co. and John Bonitto,
London & Lancashire	Martin & Spicer,
Liverpool, London and Globe	A. L. Malabre & Co.
Lion	James Gall,
North British and Mercantile	Davidson, Colthirst & Co.
Northern	G. A. Morais,
Norwich Union	Turnbull, Mudon & Co.
Phoenix	Bravo, Bros. & Co.
Queen	William Malabre & Co.
Royal	Anderson & Watson,
Sun	Harvey & Bourke,
Transatlantic	Wm. Schiller & Co.
Fire Insurance Association (Limited)	Archibald Munro,
London Assurance Corporation of London	Altamont De'Ordova,
City of London Fire Insurance Co. (Limited)	A. Mordecai & Co.
Jamaica Co-Operative (Limited)	Secy.—Henry Ford.

RATES OF FIRE INSURANCE.

All the English Companies by Tariff Union. Kingston—Fire proof, 10s : non-Fire proof, 15s. to 50s. Estates, 10s. to 25s. Trash houses, 12Gs.

Jamaica Co-Operative. Kingston—Fire proof, 9s ; non-Fire proof, 13s. 6d. to 40s. Estates, 9s. to 23s. 6d.

JAMAICA CO-OPERATIVE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company was formed in July, 1873, under the patronage of Sir John Peter Grant, K.C.B., Governor of Jamaica, and under the Chairmanship of the late Hon. L. Q. Bowerbank.

The Company was formed with the object of reducing the rates of Fire Insurance in this island and of retaining in the island the large amount of money annually sent away as premiums ; in which objects it has been very successful. It commenced with a lower tariff than that of the English Companies and has since twice reduced its tariff, so that Fire Insurance is now at only about half its former rates of premium. Its subscribed capital is £72,000. The profits are divided mutually between the shareholders and the insured.

The profits in nine years to 31st July, 1882, amounted to £19,987 2s. 11d., after paying all losses and expenses and 5 per cent. interest on its capital. Out of this amount the sum of £10,411 5s. 8d. has been divided mutually between the shareholders and the insured. The great fire of Kingston on 11th December, 1882, proved the stability of the Company and the extent of its resources : its losses were £54,676 18s. 9d., which were promptly paid, and this without sacrificing any of its securities. A large call was made on the shareholders who responded quickly and thus preserved the investments as the capital for future business and retained the confidence of the community. The income for the year ended 31st July, 1885, was £5,505 6s. 8d.

DIRECTORS.

S. Constantine Burke, Esq., Chairman.

George Henderson

P. E. Auvray

P. B. Desnoes

Thomas Oughton

Alexander Berry

Charles J. Ward

Thos. N. Cripps

George Stibel, Esq.

John Murray, Esq.

AUDITORS.

V. Hosking, Esq.

SOLICITOR—Richard H. Jackson, Esq.

SECRETARY—Henry Ford, Esq.

THE JAMAICA MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company was formed in November, 1877, with the object of insurance against loss on merchandize, &c., and on hulls of droghers trading coastwise or with neighbouring islands.

The capital of the Company is divided into 25,000 shares of £2 each, the subscribed capital to 31st December, 1885, being £4,720. The operations of the Society during the year 1885 were thus stated by the Directors in their last report:—

"The gross profits for the year amount to £897 5s. 8d., out of which the Directors recommend that £598 3s. 6d. be carried to the reserve fund and £217 0s. 5d. be paid the Shareholders as dividends at the rate of 10 per cent., leaving a balance of £82 1s. 9d.

"The 10 per cent. dividend with the 5 per cent. interest on the shares gave a rate of dividend for the year of 15 per cent. The reserve fund then amounted to £2,719 16s. 10d. or £549 12s. 0d. in excess of the paid-up capital of the Company."

DIRECTORS.

P. E. Auvray, Esq., Chairman.

P. B. Desnoes, Esq., Vice-Chairman.

C. L. Campbell

Henry Ford

Alexander Berry

Alex. M. Nathan

John Tillman, Esq.

AUDITORS.—John Murray and E. L. Marshall, Esqs.

MANAGER.—John C. Fegan, Esq.

LIFE ASSURANCE OFFICES.

THERE are ten Life Assurance Offices represented in Jamaica. The Jamaica Mutual Society is purely local. The following is a list of the Assurance Offices doing business in the island:—

Offices.	Agents.	Age 25.		Age 30.		Age 35.		Age 40.	
		Yearly.	Half Yearly.	Yearly.	Half Yearly.	Yearly.	Half Yearly.	Yearly.	Half Yearly.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Jamaica Mutual	A. H. Jones, Sec.		1 12 5		1 15 10		2 1 7		2 5 11
New York Life	Wm. Schiller	2 11 10	1 7 0	2 19 2	1 10 9	3 8 9	1 15 9	4 1 7	2 2 5
Northern	G. A. Morais	3 2 10	1 12 3	3 8 8	1 15 3	3 15 10	1 18 11	4 4 10	2 3 0
Queen	W. Malabre & Co.	3 8 0		3 15 4		4 6 0		4 15 6	
Royal	S. H. Watson	3 9 4	1 15 5	3 14 2	1 17 11	4 0 5	2 1 1	4 8 6	2 5 4
Standard	Hon. H. J. Kemble	3 8 9		3 18 4		4 8 11		5 1 4	
Scottish Amicable	Harvey & Bourke	4 6 5	2 4 6	4 11 9	2 7 3	4 18 2	2 10 7	5 0 3	2 14 9
London Assurance	O. Marescaux	2 14 0		3 19 6		4 6 3		4 14 11	
Sun of Canada	J. C. Fegan & Co.	3 0 4		3 6 8		3 14 10		4 4 10	
Whittington	William Andrews	3 2 7	1 12 6	3 8 9	1 15 9	3 15 11	1 19 6	4 4 11	2 4 3
Equitable Life	Alt. DeCordova	\$12 43		\$14 19		\$16 49		\$19 57	

Offices.	Agents.	Age 45.		Age 50.		Age 55.		Age 60.	
		Yearly.	Half Yearly.	Yearly.	Half Yearly.	Yearly.	Half Yearly.	Yearly.	Half Yearly.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Jamaica Mutual	A. H. Jones, Sec.		2 13 7		3 1 3		3 8 8		3 15 5
New York Life	Wm. Schiller	4 18 11	2 11 6	6 2 11	3 3 11				
Northern	G. A. Morais	4 16 9	2 9 8	5 12 4	2 17 8	6 13 2	3 8 6	8 1 6	4 3 2
Queen	W. Malabre & Co.	5 9 3		6 4 6		7 0 1		7 18 9	
Royal	S. H. Watson	5 1 11	2 12 3	6 0 0	3 1 8	7 2 7	3 13 6	8 13 8	4 9 10
Standard	Hon. H. J. Kemble	5 14 11		6 11 1					
Scottish Amicable	Harvey & Bourke	6 1 3	3 2 6	6 19 1	3 11 8	8 0 1	4 2 6		
London Assurance	O. Marescaux	5 6 5		6 1 5		7 1 5		8 12 11	
Sun of Canada	J. C. Fegan & Co.	4 17 5		5 13 3		6 12 11			
Whittington	William Andrews	4 15 5	2 9 10	5 10 6	2 17 5	6 13 7	3 9 6	8 4 9	4 5 9
Equitable Life	Alt. DeCordova	\$23 73		\$29 49		\$37 45		\$48 52	

THE JAMAICA MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

It was at the close of the year 1843, over forty years ago, that seven gentlemen, all now deceased, met for the purpose of forming a Life Assurance Society in Jamaica. Those gentlemen were Alexander Barclay, Edward Jordon, James Davidson, John Samuel Brown, W. W. Anderson, Henry Franklin, and John V. Purrier, Esquires. Having arranged the necessary preliminaries a public meeting was held at the Kingston Court House on the 26th January, 1844, when it was agreed that "the Jamaica Mutual Life Assurance Society be now formed." Application was then made to the House of Assembly for the necessary Law of Incorporation and the draft bill was referred to a Committee of the House. In the Committee it was proposed to receive the Society's moneys at 5 per cent. Mr. John S. Brown, one of the founders of the Institution, and for twenty-two years its valued and highly esteemed Secretary, did good service in his place as a member of that Committee by proposing and carrying an amendment for 6 per cent. instead of 5, on the ground that 6 per cent. was the usual interest of the island, and that the project was in the nature of a Friendly Society. Mr. Darling (afterwards Governor of the Colony) then a member of Assembly, seconded and ably supported Mr. Brown's amendment and it was carried.

On the passing of the Law a Board of Directors consisting of the gentlemen first named, with Mr. Alexander Barclay as Chairman, was appointed, and the first policy was issued on the 1st May, 1844. To the end of that year 53 policies were issued, assuring £31,450.

The Society commenced business without capital—not a shilling! Provision was made that should any policy become a claim by death before the Society's funds had reached the amount, interest should be paid to the claimant and the claim should be a first charge on the funds: this arrangement was never resorted to as the necessity never arose.

The success of the Society under the able and prudent management of the Directors during the past forty-two years has indeed been remarkable; it has experienced uninterrupted prosperity, and this is strikingly demonstrated by the fact that in no instance have the Directors found it necessary to disturb the investments in order to meet any claims made on the Society. The early supporters and subsequent upholders can with pleasurable pride refer not only to the prosperity that has attended the Society, but to the substantial benefit conferred on the families of deceased Assurers; and it is with no little gratification that the Directors have been able to announce that the operations of the Society have now reached over a quarter of a million.

Thirteen bonuses have been paid to the 4th January, 1885	£103,475	6	2
Claims by death paid	...	204,577	4 6
Capital Stock	...	94,656	3 7
		<hr/>	
		£402,708	14 3

The number of policies issued is 2,073 and the income of the Society exceeds £16,500 per annum. Nine hundred and fourteen policies are in existence, amounting with additions to £305,224 16s. 4d., and the total assets are £98,509 11s. 7d.

The whole of the profits are divided among the Assurers and it is believed they exceed those of any other similar Society in the island. For example, a policy of £500 taken out in 1844 now amounts, with bonus additions, to £1,507 13s. 5d., while a policy for £1,000 taken out in 1850 has been increased to £2,569 11s. 6d. A policy for £300 taken out in the same year (1850) now stands at £708 17s. 6d. with bonus additions.

The three last bonuses issued by the Society were taken as under:—

	1879.	1882.	1885.
In cash	£7,406 11 11	£7,458 9 6	£8,869 15 8
In free policies	2,322 1 7	3,721 5 10	5,006 5 1
In reduction of premium	6 11 0	22 18 3	14 0 9
	£9,735 4 6	£11,202 13 7	£13,889 1 6

The stability of the Society may be described by the following extracts from reports of the Actuary, Alexander Glen Finlaison, Esq., of the National Debt Office, London. In 1873 he wrote: "It is a matter of the greatest satisfaction to find that the condition of the Society's engagements may be announced with perfect confidence to be at this moment in a state of prosperity such as cannot be questioned by the most rigorous judgment." In 1876 he said: "The financial condition of the Society is on the present occasion in a relatively stronger position than it was three years ago; this is a state of affairs which will form a subject of congratulation." In 1879 he stated: "The position of the Society is superior from a financial point of view to that which was the case on the 4th January, 1876." In 1882 he said: "The Society is now on a level of stability with the highest class of Assurance Societies in England." In 1885, when recommending a bonus at the rate of 35 per cent. of the values of the policies, Mr. Finlaison reported that "the amount of the funds of the Society confers a very high rank upon the financial position in relation to its engagements to its members and upon this score places it on an equality with the highest class of Assurance Societies in Great Britain."

One of the main causes of the success of the Society is the extreme vigilance of the Directors in the selection of lives, which has led to the death-rate being always below the average. The Directors have also given great care and attention to the investments. At present there are £3,899 19s. 2d. invested in mortgage security at 7 per cent. and £11,530 5s. 7d. at 6 per cent.; £5,100 are in Government securities at 6 per cent., £10,114 17s. 5d. at 5 per cent., £11,750 at 4½ per cent. and £35,300 at 4 per cent. Loans to members exist to the extent of £11,959 2s. 3d.; on these loans 6 per cent. are paid and the policies of the borrowers are held as securities at their surrender value. These figures show that the funds of the Society are yielding an average rate of interest of nearly 5 per cent. per annum.

The Directors have in view of the satisfactory state of the finances of the Society submitted to the Actuary the question of reducing the present scale of premiums for whole life policies and they await his reply.

One of the most remarkable circumstances connected with the Society is that carrying on a large business for so many years it should have been saved from litigation of any kind; this speaks volumes for the good feeling and confidence which have always existed between the Directors and the entire body of members.

PATRON.

His Excellency Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B.

DIRECTORS.

Simon Emanuel Pietersz, Esq. Chairman.

William Lee, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

Hon. J. T. Palache.

Rev. George W. Downer.

Francis B. Lyons

M. C. Morgan

John T. Orrett.

Peter B. Desnoes, Esqs.

SECRETARY.—Albert H. Jones, Esq. SOLICITOR.—Samuel Constantine Burke, Esq.

AUDITORS.

Stephen W. Mais, Esq.

B. S. Haughton, Esq.

T. N. Cripps, Esq.

PART XVII.

FREEMASONRY.

THERE are at present in Jamaica three Grand Lodges, namely, the District Grand Lodge of Jamaica; the Provincial Grand Lodge of Scotland; and the Provincial Grand Mark Masters' Lodge of England.

Under the District Grand Lodge of Jamaica are the Royal, Friendly, Sussex, Jamaica, Collegium Fabrorum, United Service and Kingston Lodges, in Kingston; the Pácenix in Port Royal; the Hamilton in Spanish Town; and the Westmoreland in Savanna-la-Mar. The Friendly Lodge in Montego Bay holds direct communication with the Grand Lodge in England. Mark Masters' Lodges are attached to the Royal, Sussex and Friendly Lodges: to this latter the title of "Clifton Mount" has been given in compliment to the Right Worshipful Robert Hamilton, M.D., the late District Grand Master, this being the name of one of his properties in the island. The Phoenix Lodge at Port Royal holds a warrant also for a Mark Masters' Lodge. Royal Arch Chapters are attached to the Royal, Friendly, Sussex and Phoenix Lodges on the southside and to the Friendly Lodge on the northside of the island.

There are five Craft Lodges working under the Scottish Constitution. The Glenlyon and St. John are in Kingston, the Athole Union in Falmouth, the Seville in St. Ann's Bay and the Caledonian in Port Maria. A Mark Masters' Lodge is connected with each of these Lodges and a Royal Arch Chapter is attached to the Glenlyon.

There are two Rose Croix Chapters in Kingston, No. 49 called the "Jamaica" and No. 80 called the "Kingston," under the "Supreme Council of England."

The following schedules give the Brethren who now hold office in the several Grand Lodges and the Masters of the Subordinate Lodges and Chapters in the island:—

DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF JAMAICA.

Right Wor. Bro. J. C. Macglashan	District Grand Master
Worshipful Bro. J. Mayner y Ros	District Grand Senior Warden
" A. H. Jones	" Junior Warden
Bro. Rev. H. M. F. Macdermot	" Chaplains
" G. C. Linton	" President Board Gen. Pur.
Worshipful Bro. Moses Delgado	" Treasurer
" W. L. Mudon	" Secretary
" Geo. M. Duff	" Senior Deacon
" Luke C. Hollar	" Junior Deacon
" G. P. Myers	" Superintendent of Works
" John Harris	" Director of Ceremonies
" E. N. Leon	" Asst. Dir. of Ceremonies
" C. L. Campbell	" Sword Bearer
" Geo. DeMercedo	" Standard Bearer
" Chas. Goldie	" 2nd Standard Bearer
" Henry Priest	" Organist
" F. S. Sanguinetti	" Assistant Secretary
" A. C. Sinclair	" Pursuivant
" D. I. Motta	" Assistant Pursuivant
" W. S. Richards	
" B. Bolton	
" S. Morais	
" A. G. Ffrench	" Stewards
" J. M. Simpson	
" W. B. Gray	
" W. A. Feurtado	
Brother Geo. Magnus	" Tyler.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF JAMAICA FOR SCOTLAND.			
Right Wor. Bro.	S. C. Burke	Provincial Grand Master	
"	Wm. Arbouin Paine	"	Depute Master
"	K. J. Spicer	"	Past Depute Master
"	Geo. H. Pearce	"	Substitute Master
"	Wm. Duff	"	Senior Warden
"	A. H. Jones	"	Junior Warden
"	M. H. Lawrence	"	Treasurer
"	Wm. Arbouin Paine	"	Acting Grand Sec.
"	A. J. Webb	"	Senior Deacon
"	Jonas Polack	"	Junior Deacon
Brother	W. C. McCalla	"	Chaplain
Right Wor. Bro.	Alfred Lyon	"	Inner Guard
"	H. J. Burger	"	Director of Ceremonies
"	S. J. Streadwick	"	Standard Bearer
"	C. L. M. Knox	"	President of Board of Stewards
Worshipful Bro.	Charles Plummer	"	Bible Bearer
Brother	A. M. Scott	"	Sword Bearer
Right Wor. Bro.	J. J. Milholland	"	Director of Music
"	W. Russell	}	Stewards
"	L. J. Preston		
Brother	Kennedy		
"	John Hoyes	"	Tyler.
MARK MASTER PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF JAMAICA.			
Right Wor. Bro.	J. W. Whitbourne	Deputy Provincial Grand Master	
"	G. J. Sargeant	Pro. Grand Mark Senior Warden	
"	B. Stines, Jr.	"	Junior Warden
Very Wor. Bro.	O. Delgado	"	Master Overseer
"	J. L. Ashenheim	"	Senior Overseer
"	O. Delgado, Jr.	"	Junior Overseer
"	T. N. Aguilar	"	Treasurer
"	G. A. Campbell	"	Registrar of Marks
"	E. X. Leon	"	Secretary
"	D. Barned	"	Senior Deacon
"	G. R. Taylor	"	Junior Deacon
"	T. Allen	"	Inspector of Works
"	A. H. Jones	"	Director of Ceremonies
"	L. C. Hollar	"	Sword Bearer
"	A. P. Myers	"	Standard Bearer
"	W. D. Smedmore	"	Inner Guard
"	J. M. Simpson	}	Stewards
"	A. P. Alberga		
Brother	G. Magnus	"	Tyler.

UNDER ENGLISH CONSTITUTION.

CRAFT LODGES.

Royal, Kingston	No. 207	Wor. Bro. C. T. Burton	Master
Friendly "	" 239	" J. E. Lyons	"
Sussex "	" 354	" J. C. Ford	"
Friendly, Montego Bay	" 393	" Egbert DePass	"
Phoenix, Port Royal	" 914	" R. Higham	"
Westmoreland, Sav.-la-Mar	" 1377	"	"
Hamilton, Spanish Town	" 1440	" J. Laidley	"
Jamaica, Kingston	" 1771	" W. B. Gray	"
Collegium Fabrorum, Kingston	" 1836	" A. Tripe	"
United Service, Kingston	" 1873	" A. C. Sinclair	"
Kingston "	" 1933	" C. Plummer	"

HOLY ROYAL ARCH CHAPTERS.

Royal	.	Most Excell. Compn. D. I. Motta, Principal Z.
Friendly	.	" Eugene Finzi "
Sussex	.	" A. H. Jones "
Phoenix	.	" L. C. Hollar "

ROSE CROIX.

Jamaica	No. 49	} Excell. Bro. W. Duff, Most Wise Sovereign
Kingston	" 80	} " Wm. Andrews, Most Wise Sovereign

PRECEPTORY OF KNIGHTS TEMPLARS.

in Knight W. L. Mudon, Eminent Preceptor. Sir Knight A. H. Jones, Constable.
UNDER SCOTCH CONSTITUTION.

CRAFT LODGES.

Glenlyon Lodge, Kingston	No. 346	Rt. Wor. Bro. S. J. Streadwick	Master
Seville, St. Ann's Bay	" 530	" Robert Russell	"
Saledonian, Port Maria	" 554	" G. H. Moodie	"
St. John, Kingston	" 623	" J. Milholland	"
Wholesale Union, Falmouth	" ...	" L. J. Preston	"

HOLY ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER.

Glenlyon Royal Arch Chapter No. 62 . Most Excellent K. J. Spicer, Principal Z.

ROSE CROIX.

Illust. Bro. S. C. Burke, 33 deg., Most Wise Sovereign and General Superintendent for the West Indies.

MARK LODGES.

Sussex Mark Lodge, No. 42, Prov. No. 1, Kingston	{	Wor. J. W. Whitbourne, Master
Clifton Mount Keystone, No. 230, Prov. No. 2, Kingston		" A. DeCordova "
Royal Keystone Lodge, No. 240, Prov. No. 3, Kingston		" J. M. Simpson "
Phoenix Mark Lodge, No. 242, Prov. No. 4, Kingston		" O. Delgado "

DATES OF MEETINGS OF LODGES AND CHAPTERS IN KINGSTON, &C.

GRAND LODGES.

District Grand Lodge of Jamaica	Fourth Thursday in January and July.
Provincial Grand Lodge of Scotland	First Thursday in February, May and August and on the 30th November.
Provincial Grand Lodge Mark Master Masons	Fourth Wednesday in March and September.

CRAFT LODGES.

Royal	First Monday in every Month.
Phoenix, Port Royal	First Tuesday "
United Service	First Tuesday "
Kingston	First Wednesday "
Hamilton, Spanish Town	First Thursday "
Friendly	Second Monday "
Glenlyon	Second Wednesday "
Collegium Fabrorum	Second Thursday "
Sussex	Third Wednesday "
St. John's	Fourth Monday "
Jamaica	Fourth Tuesday in every other Month.

HOLY ROYAL ARCH CHAPTERS.

Royal, Kingston	Fourth Thursday in January, April, July and October.
Phoenix, Port Royal	Fourth Thursday in January, April, July and October.
Friendly, Kingston	Third Monday in February, May, August and November.
Sussex	First Tuesday in March, June, September and December.
Glenlyon	First Wednesday in March, June, September and December.

MARK LODGES.

Sussex	Not fixed.
Clifton Mount Keystone	First Monday in March, June, September and December.
Royal Keystone	Third Monday in March, June, September and December.
Glenlyon	Not fixed.

The Directors of the Jamaica Masonic Benevolence meet on the second Wednesday each month.

ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS.

THERE are eight Courts in this island all of which communicate direct with the Executive Council in England.

The main objects of the Society are to provide for the sick and distressed, to bury the dead and to assist the widows and orphans of deceased brethren.

The following are the names of the Courts and of the Secretaries for the Term :—

Court Hinds, Kingston, G. J. Mills.	Court Union, Port Royal, H. D. Morais.
Court Westmorland, Annotto Bay, J. W. Allen.	Court Jackson, Spanish Town, J. B. Edwards.
Court Vickers, Sav-la-Mar, J. M. Robertson.	Court Solomon, St. Ann's Bay, C. R. Phillips.
Court Nunes, Falmouth, J. E. Browne.	Court Kerr, Montego Bay, R. S. Turner.

There are over three hundred members in the several Courts, about eighty being attached to Court Hinds of Kingston ; this is the oldest Court in the island, having been organized in 1863 by the late Brother Jacob Hinds, of Court Western Star of Barbados, who died on the 11th of April, 1883, and to whose memory a tablet has been erected on the Lodge premises in Hanover Street. Each Court meets once a month for ordinary business.

GRAND UNITED ORDER OF ODDFELLOWS.

THERE are three Lodges in Kingston (organized during the year 1880-81) consisting of 150 members. These Lodges are under the immediate control of a District Lodge of which Brother Henry A. Calder is Secretary.

The Oddfellows Fraternity is a Charitable and Benevolent Institution and is based on the three grand principles of Friendship, Love and Truth. The members of the Fraternity contribute monthly in order to create a fund for the following purposes : to afford relief in sickness and distress, to grant funeral allowance in case of death and to provide for the widows and orphans of deceased members.

The following are the names of the Lodges and the names of the respective Secretaries for the Term : Surrey Lodge, 1,954, R. Nicholas ; Kingston Lodge, 2,042, George A. Munro ; Concordia Lodge, 2,174, Henry A. Calder.

The Kingston Lodge has recently completed the erection of a Lodge Room at No. 70 King Street. The Surrey Lodge also hold its meetings there.

There is also organized in connection with the Order the Household of Ruth, which the female relatives of those who are members are allowed to join. The Household consists of 40 members and meets under the control of the Kingston Lodge at their Rooms once a month. Bro. G. A. Munro is the Worthy Recorder.

MANCHESTER UNITY OF ODDFELLOWS.

THERE are two Lodges in this island in connection with the Manchester Unity of Odd Fellows ; their names are the Loyal Lilly and the Loyal Jamaica.

The objects of the Fraternity are (1) the paying of a weekly allowance to members when bodily or mentally sick and thereby unable to follow their employment ; (2) the supplying of medical attendance and medicine to members and their wives ; (3) the burial of members and their wives ; (4) the granting of relief to members in distress ; and (5) the assisting of members when compelled to travel in search of employment. These benefits are secured by entrance fees and periodical contributions ; by fines for the infraction of rules, and by interest on accumulated capital.

Each Lodge meets twice a month for the disposal of business and once for the conferring of degrees. The District Grand Lodge for the West Indies is held at Barbados.

LOYAL LILLY.

Bro. Philip Boswell, Noble Grand	Bro. John E. Robinson, Vice-Grand.
Bro. Jacob E. White, Secretary.	

LOYAL JAMAICA.

Bro. Geo. S. Banham, P.G.M.	Bro. Algernon Tripe, N.G.E.C.
Bro. E. C. Hinchcliffe, N.G.	Bro. T. E. Robinson, Secretary.

Another Lodge to be called the Loyal St. Lawrence is in course of formation.

I. O. GOOD SAMARITANS AND DAUGHTERS OF SAMARIA.

THE St. Luke's Lodge, No. 13, was organized on the 4th October, 1882. It now numbers 40 members. The object of this Order is to forward the work of temperance, relieve the distressed, comfort and assist the fatherless and the widow, bury the dead, watch over each other in sickness and in health, and to remonstrate with those who wander from the path of rectitude and sobriety. The Lodge meets on the first and third Mondays in each month at No. 54 Hanover Street. The Worthy Chief for 1886 is Brother T. Thompson and the Secretary Brother F. C. Burnett.

The St. Mary's Lodge is for females and works in conjunction with the St. Luke's Lodge; it numbers over 70 members. The presiding Daughter for 1886 is Mrs. Susan Porter and the Daughter of Records Mrs. S. Jacque.

The St. Matthew's numbers 22 male and the St. Martha's for females numbers 19; the latter works in conjunction with the St. Matthew's.

The St. Peter's numbers 11 male members. The Euodia numbers 16 females members and works in conjunction with the St. Peter's.

The Star of Hope numbers 20 male members. The Rose of Sharon numbers 20 female members and works in conjunction with the Star of Hope.

These Lodges work under warrants from the National Grand Lodges of Good Samaritans in New York and Philadelphia respectively.

There are two other Lodges, the St. John's and the St. Marks, that are also in working order.

LOYAL ORDER OF ANCIENT SHEPHERDS.

THE Lodge Sparkes the First, No. 2,052, was inaugurated on the 18th March 1885, at the premises No. 67 Harbour Street, Kingston. The membership then numbered 21. The Lodge is a branch of the Loyal Order of Ancient Shepherds of England. The objects of the organization are to provide a fund for weekly payments and medical attendance to its sick members, the relief of members in distress, and the payment of a certain sum of money on the decease of a member or the funeral expenses of a member's wife. The business is conducted by the following officers; Past Master, Worthy Master, Deputy Master, Secretary, Treasurer, Chief Secretary, Sick Visitors, Inside Guardian, Minstrel, a Committee of Management, and three Trustees. The District Chief Shepherd for 1885-86 is Brother J. T. M. Wilson; the Deputy District Chief Shepherd is Brother J. Callender and the Secretary is Brother G. L. Mills. There is also a District Lodge in connection with the Order in Jamaica styled The Jamaica District No. 110.

THE JAMAICA BRANCH OF CHURCH OF ENGLAND TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

THE objects of this Society are the promotion of habits of temperance; the reformation of the intemperate and the removal of the causes which lead to intemperance; and the Society is based upon union and co-operation—upon perfectly equal terms—between those who use in moderation and those who wholly abstain from the use of alcoholic drinks.

The Society have adopted the declarations of the Church of England Temperance Society and have agreed to rules for the formation of Parochial Branches. The Parochial Branches are to be worked by the Clergy of the Parish and Representative Laymen from the several Churches therein. The Rev. G. W. Downer is Chairman of the Kingston Branch, the Rev. H. H. Kilburn, the Rev. R. G. Ambrose, and Messrs. William Duff, W. J. Pearson and A. C. Sinclair being the members of the Managing Committee. Seventy-eight members have made the declaration of temperance and twenty-eight of total abstinence. Sixteen have subscribed to the following special declaration which has been prepared by the Kingston Branch:—

"I recognize my duty as a Christian to exert myself for the suppression of intemperance, and will endeavour, in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, both by example and effort, to promote the objects of the Church of England Temperance Society; and in furtherance of this duty I hereby agree, with the help of God, to abstain from

the use of intoxicating drinks, except for religious purposes, or under medical order, so long as I retain the card of membership."

The General Society is managed by the Bishop, the Archdeacons, and such of the members of the Diocesan Council as are members of the Temperance Society.

OFFICERS.

The Right Reverend Bishop Nuttal, D.D.—President.

Rev. C. S. McGregor, William Duff, and A. C. Sinclair, Esqs., Joint Secretaries.

GOOD TEMPLARY.

GOOD TEMPLARY was introduced into Jamaica in January, 1875, when the Lodge designated The Hope of Port Royal was established. Since then the Order has progressed slowly but with good effect; there are now 13 working Lodges in existence, with an active membership of 596. The Lodges are distributed over eight parishes. There are in the City of Kingston three Subordinate Lodges and one Grand Lodge, which last meets annually on the first Tuesday in March.

The Officers of the Grand Lodge for the year 1885-86 are:—

Henry Ford, G.W.C.T.	Alex. P. Lake, G.W.Chap.
E. N. McLaughlin, G.W. Coun.	E. Lennon, G.W.M.
Chas. T. Burton, G.E.Sup.	J. A. Gregory, G.W.G.
W. S. Newman, G.Sup. Juv. Tem.	O. S. Vaz, G.W.Sent.
W. H. Thomas, G.W.V.T.	H. J. Murray, G.W.A.S.
Geo. H. Thompson, G.W.Sec.	Mrs. Lennon, G.W.D.M.
W. B. Hylton, G.W.Treas.	A. Fouche, G.W.Mes.

Wm. Duff, P.G.W.C.T.

The following is a list of the Subordinate Lodges and their Presiding Officers:—

Name of Lodge.	Name of Deputy.	Place of Meeting.	Situation of Lodge.
Pioneer	E. C. Hinchcliffe	Temperance Hall, Church Street	Kingston
St. Michael	W. B. Hylton	East Branch Schoolroom, Fleet Street	"
Imperial	W. H. Thomas	Temperance Hall, Church Street	"
Hope of Port Royal	J. E. Simmons	Wesleyan Schoolroom	Port Royal
Aboukir Guiding Star	Geo. Good	Wesleyan Schoolroom	"
St. Peter's	Francis White	Wesleyan Schoolroom	"
Trelawny	Robert Black	—	Falmouth
St. Catherine	Chas. F. Richards	Monk St. Schoolroom	Spanish Town
Anchor	M. E. Cunningham	Court House	Port Antonio
St. Ann's	J. Thomas	Foresters' Court Room	St. Ann's Bay
St. James Union	Lambert D. Frazer	—	Montego Bay
Star of Hope, Letter A.	J. Askwith	Garrison	Newcastle
Royal (new)	N. E. French	—	Manchioneal

The Kingston Lodges meet weekly on the following evenings: Imperial on Monday; Pioneer on Wednesday and St. Michael's on Friday. The St. Catherine's Lodge meets at Spanish Town every Tuesday evening.

JAMAICA CLUB.

THE Jamaica Club was first organized in the latter part of 1872 and was formally declared opened on the 15th January of the following year at temporary and very circumscribed premises situated in King Street. In June of 1874 the Managing Committee obtained on a yearly rental of £150 the more commodious premises No. 103 East Street, which admitted of the setting apart of bedrooms for the accommodation of country members. The enlarged scope of the Club consequent on the acquisition of these more suitable premises necessitated the personal supervision of a Resident Secretary, which office was undertaken by Mr. A. P. Short, and it is in a consider-

able measure due to this gentleman's exertions that the ultimate success of the undertaking was assured.

The house in East Street was in turn vacated in December, 1877, on the termination of the lease under which it was held, the owner desiring to re-enter into possession, and, with but a limited time to look about them for another building, the Committee had no alternative but to take the most suitable place at the time offering, namely, the premises No. 59 Hanover Street, which have since been the Club House. Although not very well adapted to the purposes to which it has been put, the building possesses the advantage of being centrally situated and forms a convenient halting place for members who, residing in the upper part of the town, have avocations requiring their daily presence in the business portion of the city.

The Club House is the property of the members, having been purchased with moneys raised on scrip subscribed for by members and bearing interest at the rate of 6 per centum per annum, the building and furniture being the security for the ultimate repayment of the advances.

The Club is managed by a Committee consisting of the holders of shares in the building and 20 elected members, one of whom is by vote of the others chosen President. The present holder of the office is Mr. J. C. Macglashan, who for many years past has occupied the same position.

The election of candidates for membership is in the hands of the Committee by ballot and every candidate must be proposed by one member and seconded by another, to both of whom he must be personally known. The names of candidates, their places of residence and professions, with the names of their proposers and seconders, must be recorded in the Candidate's Book at least 21 days prior to election, the book being placed for reference on the table of the Reading Room of the Club.

The entrance fee is £5 5s., having been increased by £2 2s. in 1877, and the annual subscription is £3 3s. for members residing within a radius of five miles of Kingston, and £2 2s. for country members. Officers of the Army and Navy and Foreign Consuls not otherwise connected with the colony are admitted, after the usual ballot, to membership on payment of an annual subscription of £1 1s. The Governor, the Commander of the Forces, the Commodore on the Station, and the Officers of the North American and West Indian Squadron (the Guardship excepted) are honorary members.

Members have the privilege of introducing their friends to the Club, provided the latter do not live within five miles of Kingston; and gentlemen on a visit to the island, on being introduced by a member, may be received as visiting members for a period of 15 days without charge, which period may subsequently be extended for two months on payment of 10/6 per month; but should they desire to continue the use of the Club after the expiry of that time their names must be submitted for election as permanent members, the amount already paid being deducted from their regular subscription.

Games of hazard are not allowed, and the removal from the Club House of books, newspapers, &c., is strictly forbidden.

By-laws are from time to time framed respecting the billiard room, card room, &c., &c., which have the same force and effect as the general regulations on which the management of the Institution is based.

At the time of holding the last Annual General Meeting there were on the books of the Club 189 members, of whom 67 were town members, 91 country members, and 31 either military or naval men.

MANAGING COMMITTEE.

J. C. Macglashan, Esq., President.

Hon. E. N. Walker, C.M.G.	J. C. Macglashan	C. J. Ward
Hon. Michael Solomon	L. R. Fyfe	L. F. Mackinnon
Major O'Brien, R.E.	L. C. Shirley	Charles Goldie
Capt. Cartwright	G. H. Pearce	John Harris
Dr. A. R. Saunders	R. S. Haughton	A. H. Miles
Dr. D. P. Ross	James Allwood	F. B. Lyons
Geo. Stiebel		Geo. Solomon, Esqs.

TREASURER.—Mr. A. H. Miles. RESIDENT SECRETARY.—Mr. H. S. Fisher.

JAMAICA YACHT CLUB.

THE objects of the Club are the encouragement of boat sailing and of yacht racing in Jamaica. The Club consists of over one hundred members and is managed by a Committee consisting of a Commodore, a Vice-Commodore, a Rear Commodore, a Secretary, a Treasurer and nine other members. The burgee is white with blue St. George's Cross and red diamond centre. The subscription is one guinea per annum, payable in advance. The members of the Club are elected by the Committee of Management, two black balls excluding. All Naval and Military Officers on the Station may be honorary members and may be allowed to enter the boats under their command in club races, subject to the approval of the Sailing Committee. Boats competing for a race must be steered throughout the match by a member of the Club. Boats that are employed in trade are excluded from competition in club races or from being entered on the list of club yachts. All prizes sailed for in club races must be given in plate or other suitable articles but not in money.

No higher stakes than six-penny points are allowed in connection with the playing of any games in the Rooms and politics and religious questions of every kind are absolutely excluded from open discussion in the Club.

It is hoped that a commodious Club House will soon be erected at Rac Town by funds raised amongst the members; in the meantime the temporary premises of the Club are in a house immediately adjoining the land at present leased by the Club.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

COMMODORE.—His Excellency Sir H. W. Norman, K.C.B., C.I.E.

VICE-COMMODORE.—Commodore F. M. Prattent, R.N.

REAR-COMMODORE.—Capt. W. Peplow Forwood.

Capt. Bromley, R.N., Naval Member.

R. Johnstone

H. R. Miller

A. W. Farquharson, Esqs.

Capt. Coxhead, R.A., Military Member.

H. S. Fisher

William Bailey

G. C. Lindo, Esqs.

Rev. J. B. Ellis.

HON. SECRETARY.—C. C. Anderson, Esq.

HON. TREASURER.—J. Allwood, Esq.

The following is a list of the Club Yachts.

Name.	Owner.	Tonnage.	Rig.	Distinguishing Flag.
Alba	His Excellency Sir H. W. Norman	166	Schooner	—
Emma*	Capt. G. R. Bromley	10.9	Sloop	Light blue with black cross.
Fanny*	Com. F. M. Prattent	10.7	Bermudian	White with red Maltese cross.
Maggie	George Stiebel	—	Cutter	Blue with white star.
Phryne	Capt. W. P. Forwood	5.9	Cutter	Red with blue cross and white ball in centre.
Gladys	J. H. DePass	5.9	Bermudian	Blue and white cheques.
Dauntless	G. C. Lindo	5.7	Bermudian	White with blue St. George's cross.
Alma	G. E. D. Astwood	4.0	Bermudian	White with red diamond.
Dolphin	W. T. Eden, <i>et al</i>	3.5	Sloop	Blue D in white ball on red ground.
Sylvia	J. Allwood	3.2	Cutter	Yellow and black horizontal bars.
Ruby	R. Johnstone	2.5	Sloop	White St. Andrew's cross on blue ground, with blue anchor in white ball in centre.
Nautilus	C. C. Anderson, <i>et al</i>	2.4	Sloop	White St. Andrew's cross on blue ground.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

THIS organization, founded on the 15th May, 1885, is established on the bases of the Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations and has for its object the improvement of young men by such methods as are usually followed in similar Associa-

* Naval boats.

tions in Europe and America. It is under the patronage of His Excellency Sir Henry Norman, K.C.B., and is governed by an Executive Committee elected at the annual meeting of the Association, held as soon as possible after the 15th May in each year. The Officers are similarly elected and are *ex-officio* members of the Committee.

Immediately after its appointment the first Executive Committee proceeded to the task of securing central and otherwise suitable premises for the purposes of the Association; but as at the end of June it had not succeeded one of the Lecture Halls of the Mico Institution was, by permission of the Directors, opened as a temporary reading room, and was so used during the months of July and August. The premises now occupied by the Association at 63 Hanover Street were purchased in the course of September and their occupation entered upon in the following month.

The rooms are supplied with English, American and island newspapers, and with the daily news telegrams of the West India and Panama Telegraph Company. A library has been formed and is being enlarged. Under the direction of the Committee lectures are delivered, illustrative readings on temperance and other topics are given, and discussions take place on subjects that are fitted to interest and to be useful to young men. During the past year a Lecture on Agricultural Openings for young men in Jamaica was at the request of the Committee delivered in St. George's School Room by D. Morris, Esq., M.A., late Director of Public Gardens and Plantations. Bible readings are held every Sunday afternoon.

The Association has now a membership of about 200 young men. A condition of membership is the payment of 3/ per quarter in advance, in aid of current expenses, and most of the members contribute also in sums varying in amount to the Building and other Funds of the Association. Associates (who have no interest in the property and no voice in the management of the Trust) pay 2/6 per quarter in advance. The Society is now considered to be firmly established and to have before it a prospect of much real usefulness among the young men of Kingston.

PATRON.

His Excellency Sir Henry Wylie Norman, K.C.B., C.I.E., Governor.

VICE-PATRONS.

The Right Reverend Bishop Nuttall, D.D.	Hon. William Malabre.
Hon. Sir Adam Gib Ellis, Knt.	Hon. C. R. Curran.
Hon. E. N. Walker, C.M.G.	George Stiebel, Esq.
Hon. Major-General Mann, R.E., C.M.G.	T. F. Roxburgh, Esq.
Hon. H. J. Kemble, Custos of Kingston.	Alexander Turnbull, Esq.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Major Hobbs	Colonel White.
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PRESIDENT.

Rev. William Gillies.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

George Henderson, Esq. Hon. Thomas Capper, M.A., Thomas Oughton, Esq.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

Rev. D. J. East	Mr. J. M. Nethersole
" H. H. Kilburn	" L. A. Turnbull
" James Balfour, M.A.	" W. B. Hannan
Mr. George Hicks	" J. A. Wales
" J. J. Bowrey	" R. D. M. Watson
" L. G. Gruchy	" Isaiah Cox
" C. L. Campbell	" J. H. Aikman
" A. C. Sinclair	" E. X. Leon
" T. Arbonin	" J. O. Silburn
" W. D' Morcado	" H. W. Smith
" H. A. Cunha	" C. E. Brock.
" George E. Burke	" W. O. Feurtado.

Mr. Nathaniel W. Lee.

TREASURER—Mr. C. T. Burton.

LIBRARIAN—Mr. W. B. Hannan.

JOINT SECRETARIES—Mr. W. J. Pearson and Mr. A. V. Kingdon.

READING CLUBS.

SINCE January, 1884, a large number of illustrated monthly periodicals, published for the working people of England, have been put in circulation among the peasantry of Jamaica, upon a plan set forth in a Circular issued by Assistant School Inspector Hicks. The plan provides that several members of a congregation, uniting to form a Reading Club, shall pay in advance one shilling each as a year's subscription; that with the money so paid a number of different penny and half-penny illustrated monthly periodicals shall be subscribed for, for a year; that these, received monthly, shall be distributed among the members of the Club, to be retained one week and returned on Sunday for exchange, thus giving each member of the Club the reading of a different periodical every week. Usually the Schoolmaster undertakes the responsible duty of superintending the weekly exchange. School Clubs upon a similar plan have been formed in many Day Schools and a few Sunday Schools, the subscription being sixpence a year, in advance. With this money a variety of illustrated children's papers are obtained from England monthly, and circulated among members of the Club by weekly exchanges. At the close of the year 1885 there had been formed 88 Reading Clubs for adults, with 1,450 members, and 127 School Clubs, with 1,820 members. In several instances large Clubs have been subdivided into sections, each consisting of four members, constituting a "Club of Four." In such case each one pays the full price with postage (1/6) for one periodical, and after reading, through weekly exchange, the four periodicals for the month, each retains his own, having at the end of twelve months a complete set of one periodical for the year. Many testimonies have been given to the usefulness of these Reading Clubs organised among the peasantry and the school children.

THE ST. CATHERINE'S INSTITUTE.

THE purpose of this Association is to carry on a Reading Room in Spanish Town, to which is added a Library and News Room and Recreation Rooms; and its objects are to afford instruction and entertainment to the inhabitants of the parish of St. Catherine.

The Company has been registered under the Limited Liability Company's Act and at present consists of 76 members. Each member pays a subscription of 2s. per month in advance. Any person, not being a member, may enjoy the advantages of any section of the Institute at the following rates:—

For the use of the Reading Room and News Room	1s. per month.
For the use of the Circulating Library	1s. 6d. per month.
Other benefits of the Institute	To be fixed.

The affairs of the Company are conducted by a Committee of Management. Candidates for membership are elected by the Committee by ballot. The Library contains over 400 well selected works; and a large number of quarterly and monthly periodicals and English and Island newspapers are at all times kept in the Reading Room. The Rooms are in the Public Square of Spanish Town.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

PRESIDENT.—Hon. T. L. Harvey.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.—Ven. C. F. Douet

E. B. Lynch, Esq.

W. B. Edridge

C. L. Ripoll

G. Ponsonby, Esqs.

T. Gayleard

A. G. Ffrench

Dr. G. T. Martyn

Jas. Richmond

G. E. C. Field

Dr. H. J. Minchinton

Rev. H. Little.

TREASURER.—T. B. Manahan, Esq.

SECRETARY—W. Cork, Esq.

THE JAMAICA MASONIC LIBRARY.

THE object of the Jamaica Masonic Library is the diffusion of masonic information with regard to the history, principles and practice of Freemasonry, in times past and present, throughout the world. By the kind permission of the Governors of the Jamaica Institute the Library is kept on their premises in East Street, Kingston, and is opened each day from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 7 to 9 p.m.

Sufficient funds having been obtained for the purpose the Committee of Management imported a number of useful and very valuable masonic works which are now

in the Library. Several Members have also presented the Association with rare and valuable works on the subjects above named.

The subscription is 6s. per annum to members of Subscribing Lodges; and to members of Lodges not subscribing to the Library Fund an entrance fee of 4s. is charged, besides the annual subscription of 6s.

PATRONS.

Right Wor. Bro. Alt. DeCordova
Right Wor. Bro. S. C. Burke
Right Wor. Bro. J. W. Whitbourne

Right Wor. Bro. Jas. Ogilvie
Right Wor. Bro. M. Solomon
Right Wor. Bro. S. E. Pietersz.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

PRESIDENT.—Wor. Bro. H. J. Burger. VICE-PRESIDENT.—Wor. Bro. C. L. Campbell.

Wor. Bro. Wm. Andrews
Wor. Bro. E. X. Leon
Wor. Bro. Wm. A. Paine
Wor. Bro. K. J. Spicer

Wor. Bro. G. C. H. Lewis
Wor. Bro. Sol. Morais
Wor. Bro. A. H. Jones
Wor. Bro. M. H. Lawrence

Wor. Bro. C. T. Burton.

TREASURER.—Wor. Bro. Wm. Duff.

LIBRARIAN.—Wor. Bro. Henry Priest.

SECRETARY.—Wor. Bro. W. A. Feurtado.

The Presiding Masters of all Subscribing Lodges are *ex-officio* members of the Committee of Management.

JAMAICA SOCIETY OF AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

THIS Society was started in May, 1885, the objects for which it exists being as follow: 1. To take action in all matters connected with the agriculture and trade of the colony. 2. To offer facilities for considering and discussing all schemes or proposals having for their object the increased development of the industrial resources of the colony by means of improved methods of cultivation, scientific process of manufacture, new implements or appliances of husbandry, or any other available agency. 3. To promote interchange of experiences among the members of the Society in reference to the improvement of the breed of stock, the opening up of new markets for the sale of cattle, horses, etc., as well as of the agricultural products of the colony, and the practicability of enlarging the area of minor products. 4. To co-operate with kindred Associations in the West Indies and elsewhere, in constitutional efforts for the removal of all unjust fiscal or other disabilities, such as foreign export bounties, which deprive the colony of the natural advantages of soil and climate, and exert an injurious influence on every department of commercial and industrial activity. 5. To afford opportunities for reading papers, delivering lectures, or holding discussions upon subjects of general interest and importance in connection with the general welfare of the colony. 6. To have control over the holding and conducting of agricultural shows, fairs and competitions in different parts of the island. 7. To perform in its capacity of a regularly constituted responsible Association the functions of a recognized medium of communication with the Government, conducting the correspondence and representing the interests of its members in all matters falling within the province of the Society. 8. To exercise the province of Arbitrators (when solicited so to do by contending parties) in all matters agricultural or commercial, with a view to an economical and peaceable solution of differences.

The Government of the Society is vested in a Council chosen from the general body of members in the month of May in each year. The election of members is entrusted to the Council. Gentlemen residing outside the island are eligible for membership. There are upwards of 200 members on the roll.

With the view of extending its usefulness the Council offered a prize of £5 for the best essay on "The most effective and practical means of ameliorating and extending the agriculture and productive capabilities of Jamaica." The amount was increased to £15 by £5 from His Excellency Sir Henry Norman and £5 from an anonymous friend of the Society. Twenty essays were received and referred to a Committee for decision. The Committee unanimously awarded the prize to Mr. W. Bancroft Espent, of Spring Garden, in Portland. In the month of July, 1885, a lecture on Droughts

was delivered in connection with the Society by Mr. D. Morris, late Director of Public Gardens and Plantations; the lecture was printed and circulated among the members.

On the 1st of February, 1886, with a view of supplying the long-felt need in Kingston of a Chamber of Commerce worthy of a City of its extent and commercial importance, the Society opened for the use of members "The Merchant's Exchange," situated at the South-west corner of Duke and Harbour Streets, where the latest shipping intelligence may be obtained. The arrival and departure of vessels, the nature and value of cargo, the market quotations of imports and exports, are all recorded for the use and convenience of members, while provision has been made in the premises for the exhibition of articles of produce and manufacture.

In further connection with the Exchange arrangements have been made by which the rooms are supplied with the latest European, American and Inter-Colonial newspapers and magazines, likely to interest men of commerce and agriculture; in addition to these, through the kindness of His Excellency the Governor, there are to be found on the table a supply of the Reports of the British Consuls resident in foreign countries.

The annual minimum subscription entitling the subscriber to the privileges of the Exchange has been fixed at two guineas, which includes membership of the Society of Agriculture and Commerce.

PATRON.

His Excellency Sir Henry Wylie Norman, K.C.B., C.I.E.

PRESIDENT.

George Solomon, Esq.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Hon. Wm. Malabre
George Stiebel

C. J. Ward
J. T. Orrett, Esqs.

COUNCIL.

Hon. J. P. Clark
" J. M. Farquharson
" J. H. McDowell
" H. J. Kemble
" E. G. Levy
" D. Marchelleck
" M. Solomon
George Henderson
P. E. Auvray
C. P. Bovell
C. L. Campbell

George Levy
E. C. Elliott
F. B. Lyons
W. R. MacPherson
Oscar Marescaux
H. W. Livingston
C. DeMercado
W. Morrison
Archibald Munro
Simon Soutar
Lewis Verley, Esqs.

Capt. Forwood.

TREASURER—Thos. Norman Cripps, Esq. **SECRETARY**—The Rev. J. B. Ellis.

KINGSTON HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting of gentlemen held at the Institute of Jamaica on the 3rd August, 1885, it was resolved to form a regular and permanent Society to cover the operations hitherto undertaken by the Kingston Flower Show Committee, as also to take up matters of general interest connected with horticulture. It was pointed out that since the holding of the annual Flower Shows in Kingston the number and character of rose and ornamental plants had been considerably increased. The plants themselves were better cultivated and greater interest was generally taken in the culture and treatment of flowers, fruits and vegetables. The Society was speedily formed and the following rules amongst others were adopted:—

"The object of the Society shall be the promotion of horticulture in all its branches; the introduction of new and rare flowering and economic plants and the improved cultivation of such fruits and vegetables as are capable of being successfully raised in the neighbourhood of Kingston and in other districts of the island.

"The Society shall consist of honorary and ordinary members—the honorary members being persons eminent for their knowledge of, or for the encouragement they have

given to, the horticultural interests of the island. The ordinary members shall pay four shillings per annum in advance, or may compound for this subscription by one payment of two guineas.

"The management of the Society shall be vested in a Committee consisting of twenty members, together with a President, Vice-President, Treasurers and Secretary, all of whom shall be elected at the general annual meeting in the month of August."

The Society was constituted with about 100 members; the number rose to more than 150 within a year. It has held several interesting meetings for discussions and for reading of papers. Among the papers read were the following: On Tropical Horticulture (two) by Mr. D. Morris, late Director of the Botanic Departments; on Kitchen Gardening in Jamaica by the Hon. J. T. Palache of Manchester; on Propagation of Plants by Mr. J. H. Hart, Acting Director of the Botanic Department, and On the cultivation of Plants, especially Roses in pots, by Mr. W. H. Mackglashan of Kingston.

Arrangements are in progress for an annual competitive exhibition of flowers, fruits and vegetables by the members of the Society; the first exhibition is likely to be held in the Town Hall of Kingston in the month of January, 1887.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

PRESIDENT.—Hon. H. J. Kemble.	VICE-PRESIDENT.—Dr. J. C. Phillippo.
Hon. W. Bourke	Oscar Marescaux
Rev. D. J. East	James Verley
Rev. H. H. Isaacs	H. Barrow
Rev. W. Griffith	G. J. DeCordova
J. C. Ward	W. H. Mackglashan
C. L. Campbell	John Parry
J. C. Fegan	A. C. Sinclair
W. H. Lewis	W. M. Bailey
A. Pawsey	A. H. Pinnock
H. Romero	P. E. Vendryes, Esqs.
TREASURERS.—P. E. Auvray and R. A. W. Holwell, Esq.	
SECRETARY.—J. J. Bowrey, Esq.	

FLORAL AND HORTICULTURAL SHOW.

The object of the annual Floral and Horticultural Show in Kingston is to endeavour by means of friendly competition among cultivators of different varieties of flowers, fruits and vegetables, to draw increased attention to the beauty and usefulness of these productions and promote their more general culture.

The Managers in their prospectus expressed the opinion "that by bringing together all the varieties and kinds of flowers, fruits and vegetables which are now objects of culture in different parts of the island, both cultivators and the general public will obtain much useful information respecting the productions most suitable to our soil and climate, and, at the same time, be encouraged to introduce such new varieties as will eventually contribute to the general improvement of our ornamental plants, as well as the more careful cultivation of our fruits and vegetables." They particularly invite "the exhibition of any new or rare plants, or any to which interest is attached on account of their great beauty, their economic character, or their great value as food plants." Prizes varying from 2/6 up to 30/ are given for exhibits at the Show, the total amount of prize money being about £50 in each year.

The Show was originated by the Jamaica Institute and is managed by a Committee of Gentlemen of which the Hon. H. J. Kemble (Custos of Kingston) is Chairman and Dr. J. C. Phillippo is Vice-Chairman. Lady Musgrave was the Patroness of the Shows that took place during the government of His Excellency Sir Anthony Musgrave, Mrs. Gamble, the wife of His Excellency Major-General Gamble, C.B., was the Patroness of the Show of 1883, and Lady Norman, the wife of His Excellency Sir Henry Norman, was the Patroness of those of 1884, 1885 and 1886. The Show is now under the auspices of the Kingston Horticultural Society but is governed and carried on by a distinct Committee.

The Show is supported by voluntary subscriptions. A subscriber of half-a-guinea receives four tickets, each of which entitles the holder to the privilege of admission to the grounds one hour before the general public. Single tickets of admission are sold at 1/ each at the gate. The Show has proved an institution of a most popular character and may be said to be attended by the entire community.

With the view of extending the usefulness of the Flower Show and placing it in funds a Garden Party was organised in July, 1885, which resulted in a net profit of £70.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

CHAIRMAN—Hon. H. J. Kemble.

Hon. W. Bourke
Rev. H. H. Isaacs
Rev. D. J. East
Rev. W. Griffith
O. Marescaux
W. H. McGlashan
P. E. Auvray
H. Barrow
J. J. Bowrey
A. C. Sinclair
John Murray
John Parry

VICE-CHAIRMAN—Dr. J. C. Phillippo.

O. Delgado
James Verley
P. E. Vendryes
J. DeCordova
Alfred Pawsey
H. Romero
W. M. Bailey
William Harris
A. H. Pinnock
E. J. Griffin
R. A. Henderson
W. H. Lewis

HON. TREASURERS.—P. E. Auvray and R. A. W. Holwell, Esqs.

HON. SECRETARY.—G. J. DeCordova, Esq.

OFFICIAL REFEREE.—J. H. Hart, Esq.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SHOWS.

THESE Shows are held annually at Cumberland Pen in the Parish of St. Catherine during the first week in December. They are designed to promote agricultural interests, to encourage the breed of horses, mules, horned stock and lesser animals, and the cultivation of commercial and useful products in the island.

Prizes are offered amounting in the aggregate to over £300 per annum for the best cattle, horses, mules, asses, sheep, pigs, poultry, dogs, cats, rabbits, sugar, rum, coffee and pimento, and for minor products of native growth and manufacture.

The following are the rules as to exhibits :—

1. Animals entered for Show need not of necessity be entered for sale.
2. Exhibitors may state in their certificates of entry the price at which they are prepared to sell and the sale must take place, if an offer be made to purchase, at the fixed price. A commission of 5 per cent. will be charged upon all sales, which must be effected through the sale office of the Show.
3. Entrance fees will be for horsekind, mules and asses, 5s. ; cattle, 4s. ; sheep and pigs, 2s. ; dogs, 2s. 6d. ; poultry, 2s. 6d. ; pigeons, rabbits and cats, 1s. 6d. ; per entry. Exhibits of sugar, rum, coffee and all minor products will be free.
4. Entrance forms will be forwarded on application to the Secretary, by enclosing a stamped and addressed envelope.
5. All entries and applications for space must be sent in to the Secretary on or before November 19th. No entry will be accepted unless accompanied with the full amount of entrance fee.
6. On receipt of entry the Secretary will forward a label with catalogue number which must be attached to the exhibit ; no cards or addressed labels other than those containing the catalogue number will be permitted.
7. Exhibits will be received from 7 o'clock on the morning of the Show. All exhibits must be in the Show Ground and at their places before 9 a.m.
8. Judging will commence at 9 o'clock and the Show will be open to the public at 11 o'clock.
9. The entrance to the Show will be 1s. Exhibitors are entitled to one admission ticket for each entry in live stock. In classes Nos. 1 to 15 two tickets will be allowed.
10. Servants bringing exhibits to the Show must be provided with tickets or the means to pay the admission, otherwise they will not be admitted.
11. All horses must be exhibited in the ring. Driving horses, mules and working steers must be exhibited in harness and driven in the ring.
12. Dogs must be forwarded with a suitable strong chain and collar, and exhibitors must take their own dogs into the Judges' ring or appoint some responsible person to do so.
13. In order to save exhibitors expense suitable cages will be erected at the Show Ground for all exhibits of poultry, pigeons, rabbits and cats.

14. No person shall remove any exhibit during the hours the Exhibition is open without the consent of the Secretary or Committee.

15. The decision of the Judges shall in all cases be final, and no prizes will be awarded if in their opinion the exhibits are not of sufficient merit. The Judges will be instructed to recommend an extra prize in any class where there is fair competition, the value of the award to be decided by the Committee.

16. The Committee will provide suitable accommodation for all exhibits and will be most anxious for the care and safety of the same, but it must be distinctly understood by exhibitors and others that the Committee will not be responsible for loss or damage to live stock or other property whether arising from accident or any other cause whatever.

17. The Show will close at 5 and no exhibit will be allowed to leave the Show Ground before 4 o'clock.

18. All communications must be addressed to the Honorary Secretary, Kingston. The Shows are supported by subscription, gate-money, entries and a Government grant of £100 per annum. In 1883 the receipts from all sources were £385 1s. 6d. and the payments £345 0s. 0d. In 1884 the receipts amounted to £433 14s. 6d. and the expenditure to £401 7s. 8d. In 1885 the receipts were £404 2s. 2d. and the expenditure £420 8s. 4d.

Sir Henry Norman, K.C.B. C.I.E., Governor of the Island, is Patron of the Association.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

Hon. T. L. Harvey, Chairman.

Hon. E. G. Levy

R. H. B. Hotchkin

H. Scheffer

M. C. Morgan

Thomas Kemp

D. Sime

D. Campbell

L. F. Mackinnon

L. F. Verley

James Verley

W. M. Bailey

A. H. Pinnock

William Berry, Esqs.

TREASURER—C. J. Ward, Esq.

SECRETARY—G. N. Cox, Esq.

KINGSTON ART COMPETITIVE SOCIETY.

THIS Society, established in the early part of 1884, by the Rev. H. M. F. McDermot, has recently been reconstituted. The object, as stated in its prospectus, is "general improvement in every kind of art, especially among young people." In furtherance thereof prizes are awarded at an Annual Exhibition of work which is held in the month of January of each year; and members are encouraged to exhibit any work for the Society at its monthly social meetings. An entrance fee of sixpence and a subscription of threepence per month are paid by all members. In addition donations and subscriptions from members and others are received by the Society and should be forwarded to the Honorary Secretary at 6 Laws Street, Kingston.

The Society is under the general management of an annually appointed Committee of not more than twelve members. The President is the Rev. R. G. Ambrose and the Honorary Secretary Mrs. John Harrison.

The Annual Exhibition held in 1886 presented many clever pieces of work, some of which were sent in from Spanish Town and other parts besides Kingston.

TEACHERS ASSOCIATIONS.

In the year 1882 Assistant School Inspector Hicks published a plan for organizing, at convenient centres, Teachers Associations, which should comprise Teachers as regular members and School Managers and others as honorary members, and which should seek to promote the efficiency of the Schools and advance the interests of Teachers by holding stated meetings for essays and discussions upon educational topics, by circulating among the members educational periodicals and the most approved works on the art of teaching, etc., and by other suitable means. Within a few months such Associations were formed in St. Mary, St. Ann, Trelawny, St. Catherine, St. Andrew and Kingston, within the District visited by Mr. Hicks; and similar Associations have since been formed in other parishes, making the total number 12, with 150 regular and 65 honorary members. His Excellency the Governor

and many prominent gentlemen in Kingston are honorary members of the Kingston Association. The following is a list of the Associations, with the presiding officers for the year 1886 :—

Guy's Hill, St. Catherine—Rev. E. J. Thomas.	St. James—Rev. C. Brown.
Kingston—Rev. T. M. Geddes.	Stony Hill, St. Andrew—Rev. A. Findlay.
Lower Clarendon—Rev. C. T. Husband.	Trelawny—Rev. W. M. Webb.
Port Maria, St. Mary—Rev. H. Scott.	United Manchester—Rev. A. C. Wookey.
Metcalfe, St. Mary—Rev. F. M. H. Mercier.	Upper Clarendon—Rev. A. Eastwood.
St. Ann—Rev. J. Cork.	Westmoreland Mountains—Rev. C. Smith.

Associations of Teachers, having similar aims, have been formed in connection with the Parochial Councils of the Church of England in several parishes.

CRICKET IN JAMAICA.

THIS fine old English game is exceedingly popular in Jamaica and Cricket Clubs exist in nearly all the parishes of the island. The best known Clubs are the Kingston Club, the Phoenix and Georgia Clubs in Trelawny, the St. Elizabeth Club, the Manchester Club, the Vere Club in Clarendon and the Titchfield and Wanderers' Clubs in Portland. The St. Elizabeth's Club has, besides a ground in Black River, a prettily situated ground at Mount Olivet in the Santa Cruz Mountains, 2,000 feet above the sea-level, the use of which the members enjoy through the kindness of Mr. Charles E. Isaacs, the proprietor of Mount Olivet. The ground of the Phoenix C. C. is a portion of the property of that name situated about seven miles from Falmouth, the use of which is kindly granted by the Hon. W. Kerr, Custos of St. James. Both these Clubs are well established and can put a formidable eleven on the cricket-field when the occasion requires. There are in Kingston, besides the Kingston C. C., several Clubs, formed amongst the more juvenile members of the community, such as the Kensington, the Church of England and Collegiate High School, &c., &c., all of which are in a flourishing condition considering their somewhat recent formation.

The Kingston Cricket Club has been in existence for many years, and is now one of the established institutions of the city. It has on its books the names of 58 honorary members and 133 playing members. The former pay a subscription of £1 1s. a year and the latter £1 16s. a year, with an entrance fee of 10s. Country members pay a yearly subscription of 12s. The election to membership is in the hands of the Committee. The Club ground is situated a short distance out of town in a pen named Sabina Park, on the road leading from the Windward Road opposite Park Lodge to the south-eastern entrance to Up-Park Camp. The practising days are Wednesdays and Saturdays. The Club dress is white flannel trousers and shirt and Oxford blue silk scarf; jacket of alternate brown and green striped flannel. A well-organized system of club prizes exists, for the reward of those who have excelled in each year in the various departments of the game.

It may here be mentioned that Jamaica contributes seven men (Kingston C. C. 3; St. Elizabeth C. C. 2; Manchester C. C. 1 and Kensington C. C. 1,) to the team of West India Cricketers, organized by Mr. G. Wyatt of Demerara, which has just started for a six weeks Cricket Tour through the United States and Canada. The team is timed to arrive in the States during the first week in August and to fulfil the following engagements :—

Aug. 16, 17	vs.	Montreal Club, at Montreal.
" 18, 19	"	Euslim Association of Canada, at Montreal.
" 20, 21	"	Ottawa Club, at Ottawa.
" 23, 24	"	Toronto Club
" 25, 26	"	Ontario Association
" 27, 28	"	Hamilton Club, at Hamilton.
Sep. 1	"	Merion Club
" 2, 3	"	Belmont Club
" 4, 6	"	Germantown Club
" 7, 8	"	Young American Club
" 10, 11	"	Longwood Club, at Boston.
" 13, 14	"	Staten Island Club, at Staten Island.

PATRONS.

Sir Anthony Musgrave, G.C.M.G. Sir Henry Wylie Norman, K.C.B., C.I.E.

COMMITTEE.

Laurence R. Fyfe, Esq., Captain.

Mr. E. N. Marshall

Mr. A. S. Duff

" G. H. Pearce

" Jas. Robinson

" S. S. Wortley

" L. G. Gruchy

SECRETARY.—Mr. F. G. M. Lynch.

TREASURER.—Mr. A. H. Miles

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

THE Jamaica Branch of the British Medical Association, the first colonial offshoot of the Parent Association, itself incorporated in 1874 and now numbering over 10,000 members, was founded at Kingston in December, 1877.

The objects of the Branch, like those of the Home Association as declared in the Articles of Association, are the "promotion of medical and the allied sciences and the maintenance of the honor and interest of the Medical Profession." The laws of the Branch are based upon those of the Reading Branch, Buckinghamshire.

The Executive consists of a President, a President elect, an Honorary Secretary (and Treasurer) and seven members of Council. The office bearers are elected annually.

All legally-qualified and registered Medical Practitioners are eligible for admission, the election being determined by a majority at a general meeting. Applicants for membership must be proposed by three members, to one at least of whom they are personally known, and are required to fill in a form of application which is to be obtained from the Secretary. The elections take place at the general meeting following that at which the candidates are nominated. Members of the Association in England are admitted members of the Branch on signifying to the Honorary Secretary their desire to have their names enrolled as such.

The general meetings are held on the last Wednesday in February, April, June, August, October and December at the Public Library in East Street, when papers are read and discussed and notes of interesting cases are brought to the notice of the members. At the meeting in December the retiring President delivers a valedictory address and the President-elect assumes office.

There have been seven Presidents since the foundation of the Branch, in the following order:—

Thomas Clark, M.D., Edin.

James Ogilvie, F.R.C.S., Edin.

D. P. Ross, M.D., F.R.C.S., Edin.

A. R. Saunders, M.B., Lon., F.R.C.S., Eng.

C. Gayleard, M.R.C.S., Eng.,

M. Stern, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P.,

L.R.C.P., Edin.

London.

J. C. Phillippo, M.D., Edin. (twice)

COUNCIL.

J. Cargill, M.D., New York, L.R.C.P., London, President.

J. Pringle, M.B., C.M., Aberd, President Elect.

A. R. Saunders, M.B., London,

C. B. Mosse, C.B., M.R.C.S., Eng.

F.R.C.S., Eng.

C. Gayleard, M.R.C.S., Eng.,

G. C. Henderson, M.D., London,

L.R.C.P., Edin.

M.R.C.P.

F. H. Saunders, M.R.C.S., Eng.

James Scott, M.R.C.S., Eng.

Dr. J. C. Phillippo, M.D., Edin.

H. Strachan, L.R.C.P., London, M.R.C.S., Eng., Secretary and Treasurer.

THE MEDICAL COUNCIL OF JAMAICA.

THIS Council was established by Law 47 of 1872 and consists of five Registered Medical Practitioners, appointed for three years by the Governor and eligible for re-appointment. The appointment of a President and the election of a Secretary are placed by the law in the hands of the Council.

The business of the Council includes—

- a. The framing of rules, &c., which have the effect of law after having been approved by the Governor in Privy Council.
- b. The consideration of the diploma, license, or certificate of any person claiming to be registered as a Medical Practitioner in this island.

- c. The removal from the Register of any Registered Practitioner convicted of felony or misdemeanor, or who might be guilty of infamous conduct in any professional respect.

Law 47 of 1872 and Law 13 of 1879, as amended by Law 28 of 1885, provide for the registration in Jamaica of qualified Medical Practitioners who are registered in England, Scotland or Ireland; and Law 28 of 1885 requires the registration of any person who holds a diploma, license or certificate "conferring or evidencing the possession by him of any qualification entitling him to registration." Any person not qualified to be registered but who holds a diploma, or license, or certificate granted to him by any University, or by any College or Faculty of Physicians or Surgeons, after and in consequence of his having passed through the course of study and examinations prescribed by such College or Faculty of Physicians or Surgeons and who wishes to become qualified and to be registered as a Medical Practitioner in this island, may become so qualified and be so registered on passing a satisfactory examination in medicine and surgery. Such examination must be conducted by a Board of Examiners to be appointed by the Governor from the Medical Council and "shall be practically as searching as the least searching final examination required to be passed in the United Kingdom prior to and as a condition of the obtaining of a qualification entitling the person examined to be registered in the United Kingdom."

The following are the recommendations of the General Medical Council of the United Kingdom which have been approved by Her Majesty's Privy Council as entitling a person to be registered in the United Kingdom:—

"That the course of professional study required for a license shall comprehend attendance during not less than four winter sessions, or three winter sessions and two summer sessions, at a school recognized by any of the licensing bodies mentioned in Schedule A of the Medical Act 21 and 22 Victoria, chap. 90.

"That the following are the subjects without a knowledge of which no candidate should be allowed to obtain a qualification entitling him to be registered:—

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Anatomy. | 6. Practical Pharmacy. |
| 2. General Anatomy. | 7. Medicine. |
| 3. Physiology. | 8. Surgery. |
| 4. Chemistry. | 9. Midwifery. |
| 5. Materia Medica. | 10. Forensic Medicine." |

The fee to be paid by an applicant for examination is eleven guineas, which must be forwarded to the Colonial Secretary with his application for examination. The fee is to be thus appropriated: three guineas to each member of the Board of Examiners and two guineas to the Secretary of the Medical Council who is to act as Secretary to the Board of Examiners. A fee of one pound is to be paid to the Registrar General in every case of registration. [See article on Registration Department, page 192, as to the registration of Medical and Surgical Practitioners.]

MEDICAL COUNCIL.

James Scott, M.R.C.S., Eng., President.

Deputy Surgeon-General Mosse,

C.B., M.R.C.S., Eng.

James C. Phillippo, M.D., Edin.

C. Gayleard M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Edin., Secretary.

Izett W. Anderson, M.D., Edin.

A. R. Saunders, M.B., Lond.

F.R.C.S., Eng.

PART XVIII.

STEAM COMMUNICATION.

As an introduction to the tonnage, itinerary and other particulars respecting the steamships now trading with the Port of Kingston we may briefly note the progress that has been made in regard to steam communication with this island.

In April, 1842, the Royal Mail Company began their contract with the British Government for carrying the West India Mail, of which they enjoyed a monopoly of twenty years, it may be said without competition; they were followed ten years later by the Mexican Line of Steamers which were subsequently withdrawn for want of support.

In 1860 Holt's Line of Steamers began trading from Liverpool to Jamaica and the Colombian Ports. Five years later the West India and Pacific Steamship Company bought their interests and have since maintained regular communication with Jamaica.

The French Line (Compagnie Générale Transatlantique) began in 1865, bringing the island into direct communication with France, Cuba and the French Antilles.

In August, 1872, the Atlas Steamship Company, under contract with this Government, despatched their first steamer to New York. Since then the trade has largely increased and the Company have had accordingly to supply additional and larger vessels to meet the requirements of the increased traffic.

In 1880 the Cunard Line began a service between the Ports of Kingston, Bermuda and Halifax, opening a new market for our produce. Large shipments of sugar have been made to Canada via Halifax by these steamers, which have however been withdrawn for the present.

In the same year the White Line of Steamers to and from London began to trade with Jamaica, followed by the London Line. In the early part of 1881 the Anderson Line was added. These lines have since been amalgamated and they now trade under the name of "The Caribbean Company." The steamers of this line follow in quick succession during the shipping season and offer great facilities to shippers at moderate rates of freight. They go from Kingston to the principal out-ports and such other ports as offer inducements. Owing to the undefined movements of the steamers they cannot be relied on as passenger vessels. Previous to this amalgamation "The London Line" ran between Kingston, Belize and London: this trade has since been transferred to a new line known as "The London and Belize Line." The steamers call at Port Royal once a month *en route* to Belize for passengers and cargo; but they do not bring cargo to Kingston.

The Glasgow Line of Steamers began trading with the Port of Kingston in February, 1882, their first steamer, the Ariel, arriving on the 26th of that month. There is also the Clyde Line, which is a continuation of the old established Line of Sailing Ships of Stirling and Co., and William Wilkie and Co. These two lines carry produce homewards to London or Glasgow as may be arranged with shippers.

Messrs. Henry Brothers' fruit steamers run between Kingston and Philadelphia about once a week for the purpose of carrying fruit to the latter port, where an extensive fruit trade is conducted by this enterprising firm.

Messrs J. Hart and Co., of Baltimore, also run two steamers and several sailing vessels in the fruit trade between that port and Jamaica.

Messrs. Seavrens and Co. likewise run a line of fruit steamers weekly between Jamaica and Boston during the summer. These steamers load principally on the north-side of the island.

The steamers Edith Godden, Pomona and Vertumnus, belonging to Messrs. J. E. Kerr & Co., of Montego Bay, trade between the outports, the United States and Kingston, making in some instances two trips per month. They bring commodities from the States and take fruit and other produce, principally the former.

Numerous as these lines are there is every prospect of their being augmented next year if the people will only continue planting bananas. The demand at present exceeds the supply.

Besides these lines of steamers which connect Jamaica with the outer world there is a coasting steamer which makes three trips around the island in each month, conveying passengers and cargo. This vessel (the Arden of the Atlas Line) is subsidized by the Local Government.

Thus there are twelve lines of steamers regularly trading with Jamaica (besides the coasting steamer just referred to) whereas twenty years ago there were but three steamship lines in connection with the island, namely, the Royal Mail, the West India and Pacific and the Transatlantic.

With so many lines great competition exists and freights have been brought down far below remunerative rates.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

THE SHIPS EMPLOYED ON THE WEST INDIA SERVICE.

Para	3,805 tons	} Mail ships	Dee	1,858 tons	} Cargo ships.
Don	3,805 "		Essequibo	1,817 "	
Medway	3,687 "		Severn	1,736 "	
Moselle	3,298 "		Larne	1,670 "	
Nile	3,039 "	} Intercolonial service.	Derwent	2,471 "	} On Colon route.
Eden	2,144 "		Avon	2,225 "	
Esk	2,144 "		Belize	1,038 "	
Solent	1,908 "		Orinoco (Buildings).		

PASSENGERS' FARES TO SOUTHAMPTON.

For adults £30 and upwards; Second Class £20; Third Class £15.

Children 8 years and under 12 half fare. Children 3 years and under 8 quarter fare. One child under 3 years free.

Under the new Mail Contract with the Imperial Government the Transatlantic Mail Steamers of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company are despatched from Southampton for the West Indies every alternate Thursday. These steamers go direct to Barbados where they are due on the second Wednesday at 7 a.m. From thence they proceed to Jamaica where they are due on the following Monday at 8 a.m.; but they invariably arrive at Kingston early on the morning of the previous Sunday. The homeward steamers leave Kingston on every alternate Wednesday at 4 p.m., and are due at Plymouth on every alternate Saturday at 10 p.m.

A mail steamer proceeds from Jamaica to Colon on the Monday after the arrival of the Transatlantic Steamer from Barbados. The return steamer is due at Kingston on the Monday preceding the day of the departure of the homeward steamer from Jamaica.

A steamer of the Mail Company is also despatched from Jamaica every four weeks for Port-au-Prince, Havana and Vera Cruz, returning by the same route.

A cargo ship is despatched from Southampton on the 11th of each month for Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad, Carupano, La Guayra, Porto Cabello, Curaçoa, Savanilla, Carthagena and Colon, returning by Savanilla, Venezuela and Trinidad to Havre, Southampton, Bremen and Hamburg.

Agent at Kingston, Jamaica, Captain G. E. Parkes; Chief Clerk, Mr. A. de Montagnac.

WEST INDIA AND PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).

Robert C. Lambert, Esq., Manager, Liverpool.

J. H. McDowell, Esq., Agent in Kingston.

COMPANY'S FLEET.

Texan	-	3,257 tons	Jamaican	-	2,009 tons
Yucatan	-	2,816 "	Caribbean	-	1,852 "
Bernard Hall	-	2,678 "	American	-	1,838 "
Australian	-	2,498 "	Californian	-	1,831 "
Haytian	-	2,336 "	West Indian	-	1,804 "
Andean	-	2,147 "	Venezuelan	-	1,690 "
Chilian	-	2,113 "	Costa Rican	-	3,257 "
Cuban	-	1,334 "	Floridian	-	3,257 "

A steamer leaves Liverpool for Kingston, via St. Thomas and Port-au-Prince, once a month on a day fixed by advertisement. It arrives at Kingston and leaves for Vera Cruz and New Orleans also on a day fixed by advertisement.

THE LONDON AND BELIZE LINE OF STEAMERS.

PASSENGERS' FARES.

To Belize, adults	£5 5 0	Children under 3 years	Free
" Livingstone, adults	6 6 0	Ditto under 12 years	Half price
" Puerto Cortes, adults	7 7 0	Deck passengers to Belize	£2.

The steamers are despatched from London by Messrs. Scrutton, Sons and Co., of Grace Church Street; Messrs. R. G. Jones, Price and Co., 1 Church Court, Clements Lane; Messrs. Henry Langridge and Co., 16 Great St. Helen's; Messrs. William Smith and Co., 106 Leadenhall Street.

Agents in Kingston, Messrs. Soutar & Co.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS.

Compagnie Générale Transatlantique.

The following steamers run between St. Thomas and Jamaica :—

Salvador	-	900 tons.	Venezuela	-	800 tons.
Saint Domingue	-	800 "	Desirade	-	1,000 "

The transatlantic mail ships start from San Nazaire the 21st of each month and proceed as per itinerary given below :—

San Nazaire—departs 21st; Santander (Spain)—arrives 22nd, departs 22nd; St. Thomas—arrives 6th, departs 7th for Porto Rico; on 7th for Havana; on 11th for Vera Cruz (Mexico); on 14th as annexed. Mail Steamer leaves intercolonially from St. Thomas with mails, passengers and cargo transhipped, viz. :—

Arrivals.		Departures.		Arrivals.		Departures.	
St. Thomas	.	7th	.	Kingston	.	16th	.
Ponce, Porto Rico	7th	7th	.	Santiago de Cuba	17th	17th	.
Mayaguez "	8th	8th	.	Port-au-Prince	18th	19th	.
Cape Hayti	9th	10th	.	Cape Hayti	20th	20th	.
Port-au-Prince	10th	11th	.	Mayaguez, Porto Rico	23rd	23rd	.
Santiago de Cuba	12th	12th	.	Ponce "	23rd	24th	.
Kingston, Jamaica	13th	.	.	St. Thomas	25th	.	.

Or vice versa, leaving Jamaica on the 16th at noon and arriving at St. Thomas as per itinerary.

In time to meet the mail steamer from Vera Cruz (Mexico) via Havana and Porto Rico, which leaves on the 26th, morning, for St. Nazaire.

Passengers' fares from Kingston are as follow :—

From Kingston to Santiago de Cuba	£3 12s.	From Kingston to Ponce	£8 16s.
" " Port-au-Prince	5 0	" " St. Thomas	10 0
" " Cape Hayti	5 0	Children under 3 years,	free.
" " Mayaguez, Porto Rico	7 12	" from 3 to 8 years	½ passage.
		" 8 to 12 "	¼ "

And from 12 years full passage.

From Kingston to St. Nazaire—

1st Class.	1st Class.	1st Class.
First Category—£42	Second Category—£37	Third Category—£30
	For Second Class £18.	
	2nd Class.	On Deck.
From Kingston to Santiago de Cuba	£1 16 0	£1 0 0
" Port-au-Prince	2 16 0	1 8 0
" Cape Hayti	2 16 0	1 8 0
" Mayaguez, Porto Rico	3 16 0	1 16 0
" Ponce	4 4 0	2 4 0
" St. Thomas	5 0 0	2 12 0

Return tickets for first class passengers only are available for two months with a discount of 15 per cent. These are only for those travelling intercolonially. A family composed of 4 or more adults taking first class tickets is allowed also a discount of 15 per cent.

AGENTS :—Arnold L. Malabre & Co., Kingston.

ATLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Messrs. Forwood Brothers, Managers, London.

Messrs. Leech, Harrison & Forwood, Managers, Liverpool.

Messrs. Pim, Forwood & Co., General Agents, New York.

W. Peploe Forwood, General Superintendent in West Indies.

COMPANY'S FLEET.

Albano	-	2,400 tons.	Athos	-	2,000 tons.	Antillas	-	1,400 tons
Alene	-	2,200 "	Alps	-	1,800 "	Avila	-	1,200 "
Alvo	-	2,200 "	Andes	-	1,800 "	Alpin	-	700 "
Ailsa	-	2,000 "	Alvena	-	1,800 "	Arden	-	600 "
			Arran	-	500 "			

PASSENGERS' FARES.

To New York—		Through to Glasgow—	
Adults	£10 8 4	Adults	£25 0 0
Children under 12 years	5 4 2	Return ticket	45 16 0
Servants	6 18 10	Through to Havre, Bremen or	
Return ticket for adults only	18 0 0	Hamburg—	
Through to Liverpool—		Adults	31 0 0
Adults	27 1 8	Return ticket	56 5 0
Return ticket	48 5 0	Children under 12 years half fare.	

One infant under 3 years—FREE. Servants, two-thirds cabin fare. Return tickets available for 12 months.

Through tickets are available to proceed from New York by any of the following lines of steamship—

To Liverpool—By the Inman, White Star or Cunard Line.

To Glasgow—By the Anchor Line.

To London—By the Anchor Line.

To Havre—By the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique.

To Bremen—By the North German Lloyd.

To Hamburg—By the Hamburg and American Packet Company.

The steamers which arrive from New York leave for Colon, Carthage and Savanilla.

The steamers take through cargo for the Continent.

THE CLYDE LINE.

Between Jamaica, London and Glasgow.

Despatched by Burrell & Son and Stirling & Co., Glasgow.

London Agents.—J. Hales Caird & Co. General Agent in Jamaica.—E. A. H. Haggart, Kingston.

SUB-AGENTS.

M. Sloaw, Falmouth and Rio Bueno.
 David Brown, Savanna-la-Mar.
 C. E. Isaacs, Black River.
 A. Hart & Son, Montego Bay
 L. L. Fraser, St. Ann's Bay, Dry Harbour,
 Port Maria and Ocho Rios.
 L. D. Baker & Co., Port Antonio.

H. T. Ronaldson, May Pen.
 A. H. Brown & Bros., Lucea.
 F. R. Stanford, Annotto Bay.
 D. J. Davis, Port Morant.
 D. Marshalleck & Co., Morant Bay.
 A. Lewis, Carlisle Bay
 Shaw & Co., Alligator Pond.

GLASGOW LINE.

Despatched in Glasgow by David Caw & Co., once a month.

Loading homewards for Glasgow or London as may be agreed upon.

AGENTS IN JAMAICA.

C. H. McCormack, Vere.
 Jones & Co., Savanna-la-Mar.
 R. B. Nunes & Co., Falmouth.
 F. R. Groom, Rio Bueno.
 Henry Davis & Son, Lucea.

Bravo, Bro. & Co., St. Ann's Bay
 and Dry Harbour.
 S. G. Corinaldi & Sons, Montego Bay.
 D. Sampson & Son, Alligator Pond.
 D. J. Davis, Port Morant and Morant
 Bay.

Geo. Solomon & Co., General Agents, Kingston, Jamaica.

JAMAICA COASTWISE SERVICE.

THE Arden (Contract Steamer) leaves Kingston every ten days, namely, at 7 a.m. on Thursday for the eastern route, returning on the following Wednesday night, and on Monday for the western route, returning on the following Saturday night, calling at the following ports:—

Morant Bay	St. Ann's Bay	Lucea
Port Morant	Dry Harbour	Savanna-la-Mar
Port Antonio	Rio Bueno	Black River
Annotto Bay	Falmouth	Alligator Pond
Port Maria	Montego Bay	Milk River.

Passenger fares are 12s. for the first port and 6s. for each additional port. Deckers one-third of these rates.*

COMPANY'S AGENTS IN JAMAICA.

Kingston, W. Peplow Forwood.
 Morant Bay, L. D. Baker & Co.
 Port Morant do.
 Port Antonio do.
 Annotto Bay, R. Sandford.
 Port Maria, J. B. Goffe & Co.
 St. Ann's Bay, L. L. Fraser
 Dry Harbour, J. H. Levy.

Rio Bueno, R. B. Nunes & Co.
 Falmouth, R. Nunes & Co.
 Montego Bay, A. Hart & Son.
 Lucea, A. H. Brown & Bros.
 Sav.-la-Mar, Leyden & Co.
 Black River, Leyden & Farquharson.
 Alligator Pond, Shaw & Co.
 Milk River, A. Grunhut.

TRAVELLING IN JAMAICA.

By way of introduction to the information about means of travelling in Jamaica it will be useful to give a brief outline of the main roads of the island.

The main roads encircle the island with several connections from north to south.

Commencing at Kingston and going easterly the main road passes through Yallahs, Morant Bay, Bath, Manchioneal, Port Antonio, Hope Bay and Buff Bay to Annotto Bay, where the main road called the Annotto Bay Junction Road connects the northside with Kingston.

From Annotto Bay the road passes through Port Maria to White River and Ocho Rios, where the great road from Spanish Town through Linstead and Moneague again connects the north and south sides of the island.

From Ocho Rios the road skirts the sea, passing through St. Ann's Bay, Dry Harbour, Rio Bueno and Duncans to Falmouth.

* For further particulars see under head of Travelling in Jamaica.

From Moneague the Great Interior Road commences and passing through Clarendon, Brown's Town and Stewart Town terminates at Falmouth. There is also a branch road from St. Ann's Bay to connect with the Great Interior Road at Green Park.

A main road also connects Brown's Town with Dry Harbour.

Returning to Falmouth and starting westerly we reach Montego Bay, whence a branch line goes by Adelphi to the line of the parishes of St. James and Trelawny.

From Montego Bay another road crosses the island running past Montpelier to the Great River at Shuttleworth, whence one branch passing by Chester Castle and New Market terminates at Black River on the south side, and another branch goes to Savanna-la-Mar.

The coast road from Montego Bay extends to Lucea and Green Island. From Lucea the road crosses the island to Savanna-la-Mar and a branch connects with Green Island.

From Savanna-la-Mar the road follows the coast to Black River and thence, striking inland, goes to Lacovia, whence there are two branch roads; one passing over Bogue Hill and through Mile Gully unites at Williamsfield with the other passing over Spur Tree Hill and through Mandeville. The road then continues to Porus, Four Paths, May Pen, Old Harbour and Spanish Town, terminating at Kingston.

There is a branch road from Old Harbour through Vere to the Alley and Milk River, meeting the main road, just described, at the Old Toll Gate in Clarendon. There is another from May Pen to Chapelton in Clarendon, thence a new road extends to Cave Valley on the borders of St. Ann; one from Spanish Town to Bamboo Market in St. John; another from Bog Walk through Pear Tree Grove to Port Maria; one from Kingston to Gordon Town and thence a bridge road, in the main road schedule, to Newcastle, and branch road from Halfway-Tree to Hope Old Toll Gate and to King's House. There is also another bridge road in the main road schedule, extending from Hector's River to Coxheath in the parish of Trelawny.

I.—LIVERY STABLES.

Livery Stables are kept in Kingston by Mr. G. Morais at the Parade, by Mr. Cook in Duke Street, and by Mr. Egbert DePass in Tower Street; in Spanish Town by Mr. S. Feurtado; at Gordon Town by Messrs. Bolton & Co. and by Mr. H. Duval, and in the other more important towns of the island. The following Table shews approximately the general charge for a double buggy and pair of horses from Kingston to the places named in the Table:—

From Kingston to—		From Kingston to—		From Kingston to—	
Spanish Town .	£1 0 0	Black River .	£10 0 0	Port Maria .	£5 0 0
Old Harbour .	2 0 0	Santa Cruz .	8 0 0	Buff Bay .	4 10 0
Linstead .	2 0 0	Malvern .	8 0 0	Port Antonio .	7 0 0
Ewarton .	3 0 0	Alligator Pond .	7 0 0	Gordon Town .	0 16 0
Moneague .	4 0 0	Mandeville .	6 0 0	Easington .	2 0 0
Ocho Rios .	5 10 0	St. Ann's Bay .	5 10 0	Morant Bay .	3 0 0
Brown's Town .	6 0 0	Porus .	4 10 0	Port Morant .	4 0 0
Falmouth .	8 0 0	Chapelton .	5 0 0	Bath .	5 0 0
Montego Bay .	10 0 0	Four Paths .	3 4 0	Plaintain Garden } River	5 10 0
Lucea .	12 0 0	Alley .	4 0 0	Manchioneal .	6 10 0
Ramble .	12 0 0	Stony Hill .	1 4 0	Holland Bay .	5 0 0
Green Island .	13 0 0	Castleton Gardens	2 0 0		
Savanna-la-Mar	12 0 0	Annotto Bay .	3 0 0		

The general practice is for long distances and where the hirer has the use of the buggy and horses for a longer period than a week to charge at the rate of £1 a day. The amounts stated in the above table do not include the cost of feeding the driver and horses. The hirer can arrange, before starting on his journey, either that the livery stable keeper shall include these items in the charge for hire, or that he himself shall pay them as he goes along. The rate paid for the driver's food is usually 1/6 a day, and the cost of feeding the horses varies according to the current price of corn and grass in the district visited.*

II.—RIDING HORSES.

Riding horses can as a general rule be obtained at the livery stables, the charge being arranged for when the horse is taken. From Mr. Bolton or Mr. Duval at Gor-

* The prices are approximately stated under the head of Lodging Houses, page 493.

don Town a riding horse for mountain work can be obtained at the charge of 8/ a day. From Gordon Town there are mountain roads leading to Craigton, Ropley and Strawberry Hill in one direction; to Newcastle and St. Catherine's Peak in another; and in a third to Flamstead, Guava Ridge and the Cinchona Plantation, to Whitfield Hall, Abbey Green and on to Portland Gap, where the climb to the Blue Mountain Peak commences.

III.—JAMAICA RAILWAY.

The following Tables give the times of departure from and arrival at the several stations of the trains on the Railway Line and the rates of fares between the stations:—

PORUS LINE.

DOWN.	1ST TRAIN.		2ND TRAIN.		3RD TRAIN.	
	Arrival.	Departure.	Arrival.	Departure.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kingston . . .	...	8. 0	...	12 0	...	4.15
Gregory Park . . .	8.14	8.15	12.14	12.15	4.28	4.29
Grange Lane . . .	8.20	8.21	...	...	4.34	4.35
Spanish Town . . .	8.28	8.33	12.28	12.33	4.42	4.47
Hartlands . . .	8.40	8.41	...	...	4.53	4.54
Bushy Park . . .	8.51	8.52	...	...	5. 4	5. 5
Old Harbour . . .	8.57	9. 2	12.57	1. 2	5.12	5.17
May Pen . . .	9.32	9.37	1.30	1.35	5.45	5.50
Four Paths . . .	9.51	9.52	...	...	6. 3	6. 4
Clarendon Park . . .	10.9	10.14	2. 5	2. 7	6.21	6.26
Porus . . .	10.25	...	2.20	...	6.40	...
UP.						
Porus . . .	...	6.35	...	10.45	...	2.50
Clarendon Park . . .	6.48	6.53	10.57	10.58	3. 2	3. 7
Four Paths . . .	7.11	7.12	...	...	3.24	3.25
May Pen . . .	7.25	7.30	11.27	11.32	3.37	3.42
Old Harbour . . .	7.55	8. 0	11.58	12. 3	4.10	4.15
Bushy Park . . .	8. 6	8. 7	...	...	4.21	4.22
Hartlands . . .	8.17	8.18	...	...	4.32	4.33
Spanish Town . . .	8.24	8.30	12.25	12.30	4.39	4.44
Grange Lane . . .	8.36	8.37	...	...	4.50	4.51
Gregory Park . . .	8.42	8.43	12.42	12.43	4.57	4.59
Kingston . . .	9. 0	...	1. 0	...	5.15	...

EWARTON LINE.

DOWN.	1ST TRAIN.		2ND TRAIN.		3RD TRAIN.	
	Arrival.	Departure.	Arrival.	Departure.	Arrival.	Departure.
Spanish Town . . .	...	8.35	...	12.35	...	4.50
Bog Walk . . .	9.10	9.14	1.10	1.14	5.25	5.29
Linstead . . .	9.23	9.26	1.23	1.26	5.37	5.40
Ewarton . . .	9.45	...	1.45	...	6.0	...
UP.						
Ewarton . . .	...	7.10	...	11.10	...	3.25
Linstead . . .	7.30	7.33	11.30	11.33	3.45	3.48
Bog Walk . . .	7.41	7.45	11.41	11.45	3.56	4.00
Spanish Town . . .	8.20	...	12.20	...	4.35	...

PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

Stations.	Class.	FARES.												
		Kingston.	Gregory Park.	Grange Lane.	Spanish Town.	Hartlands.	Bushy Park.	Old Harbour.	May Pen.	Four Paths.	Clarendon.	Porus.	Bog Walk.	Linstead.
Gregory Park	1st	1/3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2nd	1/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3rd	6d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grange Lane.	1st	1/9	9d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2nd	1/6	6d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3rd	9d.	3d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spanish Town	1st	2/6	1/3	9d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2nd	2/	1/	6d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3rd	1/	6d.	3d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hartlands	1st	3/6	2/3	1/9	1/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2nd	2/9	1/9	1/3	9d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3rd	1/3	9d.	6d.	3d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bushy Park	1st	4/3	3/3	2/9	2/	1/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2nd	3/3	2/3	1/9	1/3	9d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3rd	1/9	1/3	1/	9d.	6d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Old Harbour.	1st	5/	3/9	3/3	2/6	1/9	1/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2nd	4/	3/	2/6	2/	1/3	9d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3rd	2/	1/6	1/3	1/	9d.	3d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
May Pen	1st	6/9	5/9	5/3	4/6	3/9	2/9	2/	1/6	-	-	-	-	-
	2nd	5/6	4/6	4/	3/6	3/	2/3	1/3	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3rd	2/9	2/3	2/	1/9	1/6	1/	9d.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Four Paths	1st	7/9	6/6	6/	5/3	4/6	3/6	3/	1/	-	-	-	-	-
	2nd	6/3	5/3	4/9	4/3	3/9	2/9	2/3	9d.	-	-	-	-	-
	3rd	3/	2/6	2/3	2/	1/9	1/6	1/3	6d.	-	-	-	-	-
Clarendon	1st	8/6	7/9	7/3	6/6	5/9	4/9	4/3	2/	1/3	-	-	-	-
	2nd	6/6	6/3	5/9	5/3	4/9	3/9	3/3	1/6	1/	-	-	-	-
	3rd	3/3	3/	2/9	2/6	2/3	2/	1/9	9d.	6d.	-	-	-	-
Porus	1st	9/	8/6	8/	7/3	6/9	5/9	5/	3/	2/	9d.	-	-	-
	2nd	7/	6/9	6/3	5/9	5/3	4/6	4/	2/3	1/6	6d.	-	-	-
	3rd	3/6	3/6	3/3	3/	2/9	2/3	2/	1/3	9d.	3d.	-	-	-
Bog Walk	1st	4/3	3/	2/6	2/	2/9	3/9	4/3	6/3	7/	8/3	9/	-	-
	2nd	1/9	1/3	1/	9d.	1/	1/6	1/9	2/6	3/	3/3	3/9	-	-
	3rd	5/	3/9	3/3	3/	3/6	4/6	4/9	7/	7/9	9/	9/9	1/	-
Linstead	1st	2/	1/6	1/3	1/	1/3	1/9	2/	2/9	3/3	3/6	4/	6d.	-
	3rd	6/	4/9	4/3	4/	4/6	5/6	5/9	8/	8/9	10/	10/9	2/	1/
Ewarton	1st	2/6	2/	1/9	1/6	1/9	2/3	2/6	3/3	3/6	4/	4/3	9d.	6d.

Children under three years of age FREE—over three and under twelve half the ordinary fares.

Return tickets are available for the day of issue and the succeeding day only, except those issued on Friday and Saturday, which are available to return by any train on the following Monday.

The following rules regulating the passenger and parcel traffic have been issued by the Railway Authorities:—

Personal luggage may include, besides *wearing apparel*, a basket of provisions, or a case of wine or spirits, provided the whole does not exceed 112lbs. weight for 1st class, 84lbs. for second class, and 50lbs. for third class passengers. No other articles whatsoever shall be deemed to be personal luggage and be carried free. Any passenger having luggage in excess of the quantity corresponding to his ticket shall pay for such excess according to the rate in force for parcels, and such charge shall in every case be prepaid; but in the event of its being overlooked at the starting station the passenger shall pay for it at the end of the journey. Personal luggage will not be carried free unless properly addressed.

Season tickets entitle the holders for the period named therein to travel, subject to the regulations of the Department, between the stations, and in the class of carriage for which the tickets are issued, by any of the ordinary passenger trains stopping at such stations.

Holders of season tickets desiring to travel in a superior class of carriage, or to proceed to a station beyond that to which their ticket is available, may pay the difference in fare before commencing the journey, otherwise the full fare from the station whence the train started will be charged on the termination thereof.

Season tickets are issued subject to ordinary contingencies, and the holders are not entitled to any rebate of price or allowance of any kind in event of their being from illness, or any other cause, unable to use such tickets during any portion of the period for which they are issued.

Every season ticket is to be produced by the holder upon entering the carriages of the Department, or whenever required by any of the servants of the Department; should the ticket not be so produced the holder must pay the ordinary fare.

To ensure parcels being forwarded they must be delivered at the station 15 minutes before the departure of the trains by which they are required to be sent. The Department will not hold itself responsible for any irregularities or loss occasioned by hasty despatch; nor does it undertake to forward parcels unless received within the time specified.

Senders of parcels should take care to have all addresses plainly written and securely fastened thereto. A copy of the address should be placed inside the parcel in case of the outside address getting lost.

The Department will not, under any circumstances, hold themselves responsible for money enclosed in parcels conveyed upon the Railway, unless the fact be declared at the time when the parcel is booked and the words "money parcel" are written on the outside thereof. If the amount enclosed shall exceed £10 an insurance of 5 per cent. will be required to be paid in addition to the ordinary charge.

Passengers taking parcels containing merchandize or other articles not being personal luggage in the train by which they travel will be charged half parcel rates if the packages exceed 28lbs. in weight; under that weight they will be conveyed free of charge at the owner's risk.

The rate for the carriage of parcels for any distance over the line is as follows:—

Parcels not exceeding 7 lbs.	...	...	6d.
" " " 14 "	...	...	9d.
" " " 21 "	...	...	1/.

and 3d. for every additional 7 lbs. or fractional part thereof.

The rates for the conveyance of produce, merchandize, &c., can be ascertained on application to the Clerk in Charge of any Station on the Lines of Railway.

IV.—MAIL COACHES.

EWARTON AND MONTEGO BAY.

Leave Ewarton at 10 a.m.—Monday, Wednesday and Friday.	Arrive Falmouth at 7.45 p.m.—Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
" Falmouth at 9 a.m.—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.	" Montego Bay at 12.15 p.m.—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

MONTEGO BAY AND EWARTON.

Leave Montego Bay at noon—Monday, Wednesday and Friday.	Arrive Falmouth at 3.15 p.m.—Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
" Falmouth at 5 a.m.—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.	" Ewarton at 3.0 p.m.—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Calling at intermediate Post Offices.

PORUS AND SAVANNA-LA-MAR.

Leave Porus at 10.30 a.m.—Monday, Wednesday and Friday.	Arrive Black River at 7.10 p.m.—Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
" Black River at 9 a.m.—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.	" Savanna-la-Mar at 2.30 p.m.—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

SAVANNA-LA-MAR AND PORUS.

Leave Savanna-la-Mar at 9 a.m.—Monday, Wednesday and Friday.	Arrive Black River at 2.30 p.m.—Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
" Black River at 5 a.m.—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.	" Porus at 2 p.m.—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Calling at intermediate Post Offices.

KINGSTON AND MANCHIONEAL.

Leave Kingston at 4 p.m.—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday	Arrive Manchioneal at 2.30 a.m.—Wednesday, Friday and Monday.
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MANCHIONEAL AND KINGSTON.

Leave Manchioneal at 8.30 p.m.—Monday, Wednesday and Friday.	Arrive Kingston 7 a.m.—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
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Calling at intermediate Post Offices.

KINGSTON AND ANNOTTO BAY.

Leave Kingston at 4 p.m.—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday	Arrive Annotto Bay 10.5 p.m.—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
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ANNOTTO BAY AND KINGSTON.

Leave Annotto Bay at 3 a.m.—Tuesday, Arrive Kingston 9.5 a.m.—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Calling at intermediate Post Offices.

The following tables give the rates of passengers' fares between the several stations:—
EWARTON AND MONTEGO BAY.

From	To									
	Ewarton.	Monesgue.	Claremont.	St. Ann's Bay.	Laughlands.	Dry Harbour.	Rio Bueno.	Duncans.	Falmouth.	Little River.
Ewarton	.	5/	10/	15/	17/6	22/6	25/	30/	35/	40/
Monesgue	5/	.	5/	10/	12/6	17/6	20/	25/	30/	35/
Claremont	10/	5/	.	5/	7/6	12/6	15/	20/	25/	30/
St. Ann's Bay	15/	10/	5/	.	5/	7/6	10/	15/	20/	25/
Laughlands	17/6	12/6	7/6	5/	.	5/	7/6	12/6	17/6	22/6
Dry Harbour	22/6	17/6	12/6	7/6	5/	.	5/	7/6	12/6	17/6
Rio Bueno	25/	20/	15/	10/	7/6	5/	.	5/	10/	15/
Duncans	30/	25/	20/	15/	12/6	7/6	5/	.	5/	10/
Falmouth	35/	30/	25/	20/	17/6	12/6	10/	5/	.	5/
Little River	40/	35/	30/	25/	22/6	17/6	15/	10/	5/	.
Montego Bay	45/	40/	35/	30/	27/6	22/6	20/	15/	8/	5/

PORUS AND SAVANNA-LA-MAR.

From	To									
	Porus.	Mandeville.	Spur Tree.	Santa Cruz.	Lacovia.	Middle Quarters.	Black River.	Kingston.	Bluefields.	Savanna-la-Mar.
Porus	.	5/	10/	17/6	22/6	25/	30/	35/	40/	40/
Mandeville	5/	.	5/	12/6	17/6	20/	25/	30/	35/	40/
Spur Tree	10/	5/	.	10/	12/6	15/	20/	25/	30/	35/
Santa Cruz	17/6	12/6	10/	.	5/	7/6	12/6	17/6	22/6	27/6
Lacovia	22/6	17/6	12/6	5/	.	5/	7/6	12/6	17/6	22/6
Middle Quarters	25/	20/	15/	7/6	5/	.	5/	10/	15/	20/
Black River	30/	25/	20/	12/6	7/6	5/	.	5/	10/	10/
Kings	35/	30/	25/	17/6	12/6	10/	5/	.	5/	10/
Bluefields	40/	35/	30/	22/6	17/6	15/	10/	5/	.	5/
Savanna-la-Mar	40/	40/	35/	27/6	22/6	20/	10/	10/	5/	.

KINGSTON AND ANNOTTO BAY.

From	To		
Kingston	Kingston.	Golden Spring.	Annotto Bay.
Golden Spring	6/	6/	15/
Annotto Bay	15/	9/	9/

Return Tickets available for four days to and from Kingston to Annotto Bay, 24/.

Down passengers allowed half an hour at Morant Bay for refreshment. Passengers for Blue Mountain Valley or for Bath can engage double buggy to meet Coach, by letter or telegram to Anderson Marks, Morant Bay, or to Robert Jacobs, Bath.

Return Tickets available for four days to and from Kingston, as under:

Manchioneal, 48/; P. G. River, 40/; Port Morant, 32/; Morant Bay, 24/.

The following regulations exist with regard to all the Mail Coaches:—

Seats can be engaged at the General Post Office, Kingston, or at either of the Terminal Stations at any time on payment of the full amount of fare. At any intermediate station the proper fare as per table of charges must (in the event of there

being a vacant seat) be paid to the Local Postmaster at the time of starting. Each passenger is allowed to carry 20lbs. weight or 2,000 cubic inches in size of personal luggage. Any excess must be paid for as freight, and such excess may not exceed 10lbs. in weight or 1,000 cubic inches in size.

Parcels will be carried not exceeding 10lbs. in weight or 1,000 cubic inches in size, at the rate of three pence per lb., or per 100 cubic inches, or fractional part thereof, it being at the option of the Post Office to elect under which scale the parcel is to be paid for. A parcel may not exceed 2 feet in length, or 1 foot in width or depth, nor may it contain anything likely to damage other parcels.

The charge on parcels must be paid in advance, in cash, at the respective Local Post Offices or at the General Post Office.

V.—TRAM CARS.

The Car Company afford the means of travelling in the Parish of Kingston and as far as Constant Spring in St. Andrew. The Lines are from the Company's Office in Lower King Street through the Parade and along Orange Street to the Cross Roads and from thence to Halfway-Tree and Constant Spring; from the Parade, south of the Solas Market along the Spanish Town Road to the May Pen Cemetery; along Harbour and East Streets to the Race Course; from the Railway through Harbour Street to Elletson Road (Rae Town); from the Parade along East Queen Street (passing Park Lodge) to Paradise Street. The fare to Halfway-Tree is 6d. by tickets or 9d. in money; to Constant Spring 1/ in tickets or 1/6 in money. Return tickets to and from Constant Spring are issued at 1/6 each. The fare on each of the other Lines is 2d. by tickets or 3d. in money. Tickets are to be had at the Company's office, Lower King Street; at the Model Grocery; at the Stations at Halfway-Tree and Constant Spring, and at several shops along the Lines of Tramway.

VI.—COASTAL STEAMER.

The Coastal Steamer leaves Kingston every ten days on her trip round the island, going alternately East and West. The itinerary for the months of October, November and December, 1886, given below, is the approximate time during the year.

EASTERN ROUTE.

Ports of Call.	Day of Week.	Hour.	Dates, 1886.			
			Oct. 7th	Oct. 28th	Nov. 18th	Dec. 9th
Leave Kingston	Thursday	7 a.m.	Oct. 7th	Oct. 28th	Nov. 18th	Dec. 9th
Arrive Morant Bay	"	11 a.m.	" "	" "	" "	" "
Leave ditto	"	noon.	" "	" "	" "	" "
Arrive Port Morant	"	1 p.m.	" "	" "	" "	" "
Leave ditto	"	2 p.m.	" "	" "	" "	" "
Arrive Port Antonio	"	6.30 p.m.	" "	" "	" "	" "
Leave ditto	Friday	8 a.m.	" 8th	" 29th	" 19th	" 10th
Arrive Annotto Bay	"	10 a.m.	" "	" "	" "	" "
Leave ditto	"	11 a.m.	" "	" "	" "	" "
Arrive Fort Maria	"	noon.	" "	" "	" "	" "
Leave ditto	"	2 p.m.	" "	" "	" "	" "
Arrive St. Ann's Bay	"	6 p.m.	" "	" "	" "	" "
Leave ditto	Saturday	10 a.m.	" 9th	" 30th	" 20th	" 11th
Arrive Iry Harbour	"	noon.	" "	" "	" "	" "
Leave ditto	"	4 p.m.	" "	" "	" "	" "
Arrive Falmouth	"	6 p.m.	" "	" "	" "	" "
Leave ditto	Monday	9.30 a.m.	" 11th	Nov. 1st	" 22nd	" 13th
Arrive Montego Bay	"	noon.	" "	" "	" "	" "
Leave ditto	"	2 p.m.	" "	" "	" "	" "
Arrive Luces	"	4 p.m.	" "	" "	" "	" "
Leave ditto	"	midnight.	" "	" "	" "	" "
Arrive Savanna-la-Mar	Tuesday	6 a.m.	" 12th	" 2nd	" 23rd	" 14th
Leave ditto	"	9 a.m.	" "	" "	" "	" "
Arrive Black River	"	11.30 a.m.	" "	" "	" "	" "
Leave ditto	"	midnight.	" "	" "	" "	" "
Arrive Alligator Pond	Wednesday	6 a.m.	" 13th	" 3rd	" 24th	" 15th
Leave ditto	"	8.30 a.m.	" "	" "	" "	" "
Arrive Milk River	"	10 a.m.	" "	" "	" "	" "
Leave ditto	"	11 a.m.	" "	" "	" "	" "
Arrive Kingston	"	6 p.m.	" "	" "	" "	" "

WESTERN ROUTE.

Ports of Call.	Day of Week.	Hour.	Dates. 1886.			
Leave Kingston	Monday	7 a.m.	Oct. 18th	Nov. 8th	Nov. 29th	Dec. 20th
Arrive Milk River	"	noon.	" "	" "	" "	" "
Leave ditto	"	0.30 p.m.	" "	" "	" "	" "
Arrive Alligator Pond	"	2 p.m.	" "	" "	" "	" "
Leave ditto	"	3 p.m.	" "	" "	" "	" "
Arrive Black River	"	6 p.m.	" "	" "	" "	" "
Leave ditto	Tuesday	10 a.m.	" 19th	" 9th	" 30th	" 21st
Arrive Savanna-la-Mar.	"	1 p.m.	" "	" "	" "	" "
Leave ditto	"	3 p.m.	" "	" "	" "	" "
Arrive Lucea	"	7 p.m.	" "	" "	" "	" "
Leave ditto	Wednesday	8 a.m.	" 20th	" 10th	Dec. 1st	" 22nd
Arrive Montego Bay	"	10.15 a.m.	" "	" "	" "	" "
Leave ditto	"	2 p.m.	" "	" "	" "	" "
Arrive Falmouth	"	5 p.m.	" "	" "	" "	" "
Leave ditto	Thursday	10 a.m.	" 21st	" 11th	" 2nd	" 23rd
Arrive Dry Harbour	"	0.30 p.m.	" "	" "	" "	" "
Leave ditto	"	4 p.m.	" "	" "	" "	" "
Arrive St. Ann's Bay	"	6 p.m.	" "	" "	" "	" "
Leave ditto	Friday	9 a.m.	" 22nd	" 12th	" 3rd	" 24th
Arrive Port Maria	"	noon.	" "	" "	" "	" "
Leave ditto	"	2 p.m.	" "	" "	" "	" "
Arrive Annotto Bay	"	3.30 p.m.	" "	" "	" "	" "
Leave ditto	"	4.30 p.m.	" "	" "	" "	" "
Arrive Port Antonio	"	8.30 p.m.	" "	" "	" "	" "
Leave ditto	Saturday	7 a.m.	" 23rd	" 13th	" 4th	" 24th
Arrive Port Morant	"	noon.	" "	" "	" "	" "
Leave ditto	"	12.30 p.m.	" "	" "	" "	" "
Arrive Morant Bay	"	1.30 p.m.	" "	" "	" "	" "
Leave ditto	"	2 p.m.	" "	" "	" "	" "
Arrive Kingston	"	6 p.m.	" "	" "	" "	" "

The charge for passage money for 1st class passengers is according to a scale of 12/ for the first port called at and 6/ for every additional port, and 6/ from port to port intermediately. For deck passengers the charge is one-third the rate for 1st class passengers. The charge for sleeping accommodation is 4/ a night, and that for embarking or landing passengers by the ship's boats is 2/ for each 1st class passenger and 1/ for each deck passenger.

VII.—NAVAL STEAM LAUNCH BETWEEN KINGSTON AND PORT ROYAL.

Leave Naval Yard Port Royal every day at 6 a.m. ; 10 a.m. ; (except Saturdays at 10.30 a.m.) ; 3 p.m. ; and 5.30 p.m.

Leave Kingston at 8 a.m. from the Wharf of Messrs. E. Lyons & Son ; noon (except Thursdays at 11 a.m., 4 p.m. ; and 6.30 p.m. from the Wharf of Messrs. Verley, Robinson & Co.

The market trip on Saturday will be done by Tyrian leaving Lyons' Wharf at 9 a.m. Unless a special order has been issued before noon on Saturday there will be no Sunday Launch.

The Coxswain have orders not to take charge of boxes or parcels or allow them in their boats unless in charge of some one.

The Naval Authorities accord the privilege of passage in the Steam Launches to Officials, the Army and the Navy. The general public can use the Launch only on special permission given in each case.

VIII.—OMNIBUSES OR CABS.

Omnibuses (or Cabs) are to be had in Kingston, Spanish Town, Old Harbour, Port, Linstead and Ewarton. The fare is 6d. within the limits of each town. Special arrangements are made for distances beyond. Omnibuses can be hired in Kingston at 4/ per hour.

The Omnibus Stands in Kingston are :—

King Street, near Harbour Street	In the Day.	King Street, near Tower Street	At Night.
Harbour Street, near East Street		Harbour Street near East Street	
Duke Street, near Harbour and Port Royal Streets		Church Street, near Tower Street	
Duke Street, near Beeston Street			

LODGING-HOUSES, TAVERNS, &c.

A LIST of the Lodging-Houses, Taverns, &c., in the several parishes of the island is given below, shewing the charges made for boarding, lodging, pasturage, &c. :—

No.	Locality	Description of Establishment (whether Lodging House, Tavern or Inn).	Name of Proprietor or Keeper.	Prices.									
				Bed.	Breakfast.	Lunch.	Dinner.	Board and Lodging, per week.	Corn, per quart.	Grass, per bundle.	Pasturage, per night.		
				s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	d.	d.		
22	KINGSTON—North Street	Lodging House	Mrs. W. Stewart	3	0	2	0	3	6	42	6	—	—
7	East Street	"	Miss Elisa Grant	2	6	2	0	1	6	30	6	—	—
99	Do.	"	Mrs. A. DeSouza	3	0	3	0	2	0	42	50	—	—
46	Harbour Street	"	Mrs. James Gall	2	6	2	0	3	6	42	63	—	—
2	East Queen Street	"	Miss S. Burton	2	0	2	0	4	0	42	63	—	—
38	Parade	"	Mrs. Sarah Smiley	2	0	2	0	1	6	30	42	—	—
9	North Street	"	Miss Lane	2	6	2	0	3	0	50	6	—	—
23	East Street	"	Mrs. Margaret M. Loche	2	0	2	0	1	6	30	42	—	—
36	Parade	"	Mrs. Jane Lopez	2	6	2	0	1	6	30	42	—	—
64	Harbour Street	"	Mrs. Rupertia J. Wilson	2	0	2	0	3	0	30	—	—	—
58	Harbour Street	"	Miss Henrietta Shaw	2	6	2	0	1	6	30	40	—	—
53	King Street	Tavern	Mrs. E. Ansell	2	0	1	0	1	6	30	—	—	—
77	Water Lane	"	Alexis E. Dennison	2	0	1	0	1	6	30	—	—	—
141	Tower Street	"	Francisco Borey	1	6	1	0	1	6	40	4	—	—
7	Port Royal Street	"	Egbert DePass	2	0	1	0	2	6	35	—	—	—
101	Harbour Street	"	Hanna Lindo	2	0	1	0	2	6	35	—	—	—
6	Church Street	"	Charles DePass	2	6	2	0	3	6	60	—	—	—
134	West Queen Street	"	Alexis E. Dennison	1	6	0	0	1	6	21	—	—	—
119	Princess Street	"	Edward Francis	2	0	1	0	1	3	24	—	—	—
193	Tower Street	"	Charles Jas. Phillips	2	0	1	0	1	0	35	—	—	—
83	Harbour Street	"	James Steadman	2	6	1	0	2	6	42	—	—	—
134	Parade	"	Everard Hylton	2	0	1	0	2	6	42	—	—	—
15	Parade	"	Frederick Dorrington	2	6	1	0	1	6	45	—	—	—
113	Barry Street	"	Chacon Laretto	3	0	2	0	3	0	56	—	—	—
	PORT ROYAL—High Street	"	David DeLeon	2	0	2	6	2	0	52	—	—	—
	ST. ANDREW—Halfway-Tree	"	Nathaniel Wilson	2	6	1	6	2	0	30	—	—	—
	Constant Spring	"	Samuel Williams	2	6	1	6	2	0	30	—	—	—
	ST. THOMAS—Bath	Inn	Ellen Duffy	2	0	2	0	1	6	30	—	—	—
	Yallahs	"	Elizabeth Noel	2	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Marant Bay	"	Mrs. James Cresser	2	0	3	0	1	6	40	—	—	—
	PORTLAND—Port Antonio	Tavern	Charles A. Leake	2	6	1	6	1	0	20	—	—	—
	Buff Bay	Lodging House	Miss M. Dunbar	2	0	2	0	1	6	30	—	—	—
	Manchioneal	"	Miss Joanah Phillips	2	0	2	0	1	6	26	—	—	—

* No fixed charges.

LODGING HOUSES, TAVERNS, INNS, &c., IN THE SEVERAL PARISHES, continued.

Locality.	Description of Establishment (whether Lodging House, Tavern or Inn).	Name of Proprietor or Keeper.	Prices.								
			Bed.	Breakfast.	Lunch.	Dinner.	Board and Lodging, per week.	Corn, per quart.	Grass, per bundle.	Pasturage, per night.	
ST. CATHERINE—											
Spanish Town	Lodging House	Mrs. Wilson	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s.	d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Do.	"	A. Francis	30	26	20	30	40	5	5	5	
Do.	"	Miss Carstiers	30	16	10	20	20	4½	4½	5	
Do.	"	Miss Halstead	30	26	20	30	40	5	5	5	
Do.	Tavern	Alvira Rose	20	10	—	16	24	3	3	5	
Do.	"	Pablo Marrero	20	10	10	10	20	3	3	5	
Do.	"	Charles Donald	20	10	—	16	24	3	3	5	
Do.	"	Wm. Campbell	20	20	26	30	28	3	3	5	
Old Harbour	"	Isaac Dolphy	30	16	20	30	30	3	3	5	
Do.	Lodging House	Mary McPherson	26	20	20	26	30	3	3	5	
Do.	"	John Harrison	30	16	16	26	30	6	6	—	
Bog Walk	Tavern	Mrs. Gibson	26	20	20	26	30	6	6	5	
Linstead	Nil	Nil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ewarton	Nil	Nil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
ST. MARY—											
Annotto Bay	Lodging House	Emily Lyons	30	26	20	30	23½	4½	4½	10	
Port Maria	"	Miss C. M. Absalom	30	30	20	30	30	6	6	6	
Do.	"	Joseph Parodie	30	30	16	30	30	4½	4½	6	
CLARENDON—											
Tavern	"	Eliza Keene	26	20	26	30	33	6	6	10	
			to 4s	to 4s	to 4s	to 5s					
ST. ANN—											
St. Ann's Bay	Lodging House	Sarah J. Watson	30	26	26	30	35	6	6	6	
Brown's Town	"	Sarah A. Isaacs	30	26	26	30	30-40	6	6	6	
Moneague	"	Mary A. Hutchinson	30	26	26	30	30-40	6	6	6	
Ocho Rios	"	Mrs. Mesquita	30	26	26	30	30-40	6	6	6	
MANCHESTER—											
Mandeville	Brook's Hotel	Miss Brooks	40	26	16	30	63	3	3	10	
Do. Renfrew Cottage	Private Lodgings	Mrs. Mary Senior*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Do. Alexandria Cottage	"	Mrs. A. A. Alexander*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Do. Woodbine Cottage	"	Miss Roy*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Porus, Compass Hall	Lodging House	Mrs. Mary McPherson	30	20	16	30	42	3	3	06	
Porus	"	Mrs. Maria Eastwood	30	20	16	30	42	3	3	06	
ST. ELIZABETH—											
Black River	Lodging House	Mrs. E. R. Scott	40	30	20	40	—	3	3	10	
Do.	"	Mrs. C. Allen	40	26	20	40	70	3	3	10	
Do.	"	Miss Cohen	30	20	16	30	56	3	3	10	
Do.	Hotel	A. T. Hendricks	40	26	20	30	—	3	3	10	
Do.	Lodging House	Mrs. C. A. Gooden*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TRINIDAD—											
Falmouth	Tavern	Mrs. Robey	26	30	16	40	50	6	3	—	
Do.	Lodging House	Mrs. E. C. McDonald	30	20	20	30	40	6	3	—	
Do.	"	Miss Robinson	30	26	26	40	40	4½	3	—	
Do.	"	Miss S. Gilbourne	30	26	26	30	50	—	—	—	
Do.	"	Mrs. John DeSouza	30	30	26	30	—	—	—	—	
Rio Bueno	"	G. R. Gordon	30	30	20	40	20	—	10	10	
ST. JAMES—											
Montego Bay	Lodging House	S. E. Payne	30	26	20	30	30	4	3	10	
Do.	"	Mrs. Mowatt*	30	26	16	30	24	6	3	10	
Do.	"	Mrs. Doorley	40	30	26	40	42	4	3	10	
HANOVER—											
Lucca	Lodging House	Margaret Campbell	40	30	20	40	26	6	6	—	
Do.	"	Ann Hayward	40	30	20	40	30	4½	4½	—	
WESTMORELAND—											
Savanna-la-Mar	Hotel	E. A. Robertson	30	26	20	30	30	4½	3	10	
Great George Street	Lodging House	Sarah Allwood	30	26	20	30	30	3	3	10	
Do.	"	Mrs. Chambers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

* No fixed charges.

OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

IN 1870 the West India and Panama Telegraph Company obtained the transfer to them of the rights previously acquired from the Legislature of Jamaica by the International Ocean Telegraph Company and thereupon extended to the colony their telegraphic system. The new Company being aware that the Local Government was not then in a position to afford pecuniary support to the undertaking refrained from then applying for a subsidy; but in 1876 they "solicited a contribution from the Government proportionate to the means of so important a part of the West Indian Possessions." In reply Sir William Grey stated that he would submit the matter to the consideration of the Legislative Council; but at the same time expressed the hope that "the Imperial Government would not itself be behind hand in stretching out a hand of assistance in upholding the Telegraph Company, and thus preserving the advantages of the present telegraphic communication, seeing that in this matter not only the Home Government had a common interest, but likewise every Trading Association in the United Kingdom whose commercial transactions extended either to the West Indian Possessions or the large communities on the shores of the Pacific, now brought into almost immediate communication with England through the facilities afforded by this Company."

No response was made to the suggestion for an imperial subsidy; but in 1877 the Secretary of State for the Colonies recommended that Jamaica should give a sum equal to that given by British Guiana, namely, £3,000 per annum. This proposition was laid before the Legislative Council when it was agreed that £1,000 per annum be paid the Company, on condition of the publication by them in Kingston of a daily bulletin of news under the following general heads of information: 1. important political news from all parts of the world; 2. prices of colonial products in New York and London; 3. prices of staple articles of consumption in the colonies; 4. inter-colonial news; 5. movements of steamers with names of passengers for the West Indies; 6. official appointments, &c., &c. The Company in return expressed their willingness to accept a subsidy of £2,000 per annum, * "upon the considerations proposed by the Legislative Council," and the question having been further considered, the increased grant was sanctioned on the 7th January, 1879. Since then bulletins have been supplied in the Kingston newspapers and have been posted outside the several telegraphic stations in the island; but great dissatisfaction has been expressed with the irregular supply, the brevity and the uninteresting character of the telegrams.

In a Circular Letter written by the Chairman of the Company, on the 30th November, 1880, to the Governors of the subsidizing colonies, it was intimated that the Board of Directors had deputed the Hon. Richard C. Grosvenor to visit the West Indies in the interests of the Company, to place before the several Governments "the precarious position of the Company's system in the West Indies, to shew that the revenues derived from it are insufficient for its efficient maintenance, and to ask for a renewal of the Telegraph Acts, with larger grants, and with modifications of the terms." The modifications then asked for were an increase of the subsidy to £5,500 per annum; a grace clause of 3 months for repair of an interruption, the subsidy being paid during the period; and the withdrawal of the news and prices-current bulletin obligations. The Secretary of State subsequently authorized the holding of a conference at Barbados of delegates from the subsidizing colonies on the subject of the position of the Company. So far as Jamaica was concerned, Sir Anthony Musgrave informed the Secretary of State that any proposal to increase the local subsidy to the Company would not be approved by general opinion in the colony, and that as his Excellency did not feel able to recommend such an increase he thought it could serve no practical purpose to send a delegate to the conference. In May, 1881, Mr. Grosvenor visited Jamaica, and in the proposals which he then submitted for consideration the "modifications" previously urged were varied to the extent of an increase of the subsidy of £3,000 or £4,000 per annum being suggested instead of £5,500, and the request to

* The following are the annual subsidies paid by the other British West India Colonies: Barbados, £2,500; Trinidad, £6,000; (£3,500 to be carried to a special fund for the renewal and improvements of the cable system); Leeward Islands, £2,000; Windward Islands, £1,000 (£500 to be carried to a special fund for the renewal, &c., of the cable system and Demerara, £4,500.

be relieved from the obligation to supply news and prices-current bulletins being withdrawn. On the 30th of June the Secretary of State informed the Governor that it appeared to his Lordship that the interest of each of the colonies concerned would be promoted by concerted action on the important question of telegraphic communication, and his Lordship requested that the Legislative Council should be invited to reconsider the proposal of holding a conference with a view of devising a scheme of concerted action in the matter. All the papers were laid before the Council, and on the 7th December, 1881, the Select Committee to whom they were referred reported that they thought no useful object would be gained by sending a delegate to the conference, unless the Council should be prepared to consider favorably the application of the Company for increased subsidies; and on this point they were of opinion that there were no grounds to justify an increase of the amount of the subsidy paid by Jamaica, and they were, therefore, unable to recommend that a delegate should be sent from this colony "to join in the consideration of the question of granting more favorable terms to the Company."

At a meeting of the representatives of the British West India Colonies, convened at Barbados in May, 1882, (to which no delegate was sent from Jamaica) to consider the demand of the West India and Panama Telegraph Company for increased subsidies, and generally to decide as to the best means of maintaining telegraphic communication between the West Indies and the Mother-Country, a resolution was passed, to the effect that the Company had failed to meet the requirements of the West India Colonies, and it was decided to recommend a scheme for laying—at the joint-expense of England and the colonies interested—a cable to connect the British Possessions in the West Indies via Bermuda with Halifax, Nova Scotia. Her Majesty's Government, however, after full consideration, arrived at the conclusion that they could not take part in the scheme put forward at the Barbados Conference, the opinion being that it would be more economical and, at the same time, secure equal efficiency of service to enter upon an agreement with the West India and Panama Telegraph Company for the extension of their system via Bermuda to Halifax, instead of promoting a new line covering the same ground; and the Secretary of State left it to each colony to make arrangements with the West India and Panama Telegraph Company for the continuance of the existing service.

In April, 1886, Governor Sir Henry Norman laid a message before the Legislative Council with reference to their desire for "some improvement" in the telegraphic messages received over the Company's wires. His Excellency stated that "it seems inevitable that the messages should be compiled in New York to save the cost of transmission across the Atlantic and that it would be probably impracticable to have longer messages than at present as this would involve extra cost for payment to other lines over which the messages travel." With respect to the substance of the messages, his Excellency added "that while the messages must be adapted as far as possible to the requirements of all West Indian Colonies, whether British or otherwise, the Company was most willing to accept any practicable suggestions for improvement that might be made from Jamaica." No action was taken in the matter by the Legislative Council and the agreement of 1879 continued.

WEST INDIA AND PANAMA TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.

Tariffs from Jamaica to West Indies, &c.

Per Word.		Per Word.	
	s. d.		s. d.
Antigua	4 11	Panama	3 11
Barbados	6 8	Porto Rico, San Juan	3 6
Berbice	8 11	" All other Stations	3 8
Colon	3 1	Santiago de Cuba (min. charge 5s.)	1 0
Demerara	8 10	Santa Cruz	4 1
Dominica	5 6	St. Kitts	4 8
Grenada	6 7	St. Lucia	5 11
Guadeloupe, Basse Terre {	5 3	St. Thomas	3 10
" Pointe à Pitre {	5 4	St. Vincent	6 3
Havana and Capesterre	3 10	Trinidad, Port of Spain	7 1
Martinique	5 8	" All other Stations	7 2

Tariffs from Jamaica to North America, Europe, &c., via Havana.

Per Word.		Per Word.	
s. d.		s. d.	
United States, East of Mississippi	5 8	Key West	4 10
" " West of Mississippi		Newfoundland	6 9
Nova Scotia		Prince Edward's Island	6 5
New Brunswick	6 1	Great Britain, Ireland and France	5 9½
Cape Breton		Italy	6 2
Vancouver Island		Spain, via Santander	6 5½
British Columbia		Barcelons in Spain	6 5
Canada	5 11	Germany	5 11

Telegrams from the Local Government of Jamaica to England are sent at 5s. 6½d. per word.

For messages addressed to stations in the East Indies and South America, *via* England, and for all stations on the Continent of Europe, the London rates are charged, plus the tariff from London to the place of destination.

For messages addressed to stations in South America, *via* Demerara, the Demerara rate is charged, plus the rate from Demerara to destination.

Telegrams for stations in South America, *via* Panama, are forwarded by telegraph to Panama, from thence by the Central and South American Company's Cables to destination.

NEWSPAPERS, &c.

Title of Paper.	Name of Proprietor or Editor.	When Issued.	Where Issued.
The Colonial Standard	George Levy	Daily	Kingston
The Gleaner	DeCordova & Co.	"	"
Gall's News Letter	James Gall	"	"
The Budget	C. L. Campbell	"	"
The Evening Express	W. B. Hannan	"	"
Tri-Weekly Gleaner	DeCordova & Co.	Tri-Weekly	"
The Trelawny	H. G. Delisser	Semi-weekly	Falmouth
The Falmouth Gazette	J. W. Henry	"	"
The Nineteenth Century	D. A. Corinaldi	"	Montego Bay
The Jamaica Gazette	Government	Weekly	Kingston
The Police Gazette	Government	"	"
The Volunteer Militiaman	J. E. Howell	"	"
Jamaica Christian Chronicle	Rev. J. Roberts	"	"
The St. Elizabeth Messenger	A. G. Levy	Fortnightly	Black River
The Jamaica Prices Current	DeCordova & Co.	"	Kingston
The Methodist Messenger	Rev. W. C. Murray	"	"
The Jamaica Churchman	Rev. William Simms, M.A.	Monthly	"
The Baptist Reporter	Rev. D. J. East	"	"
The Jamaica Witness	Rev. Alex. Robb, D.D.	"	"
The Wesleyan Chronicle	J. C. Carver	"	"
The Journal of Commerce	Charles D'Mercado	"	"
The St. Michael's Magazine	Rev. R. G. Ambrose	"	"
The Record	Rev. E. J. Wortley	"	Port Antonio
The Electric Messenger	José Maynier	Quarterly	Kingston

PART XIX.

MILITARY.

STRENGTH of Military stationed in Jamaica during last ten years :—

	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Brigade Staff	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Regimental Field Officers	5	7	4	5	5	5	7	6	6	8
Regimental Captains	8	4	7	6	6	6	6	6	5	6
Regimental Subalterns	21	25	23	16	7	12	9	18	9	19
Regimental Staff	3	3	3	1	3	3	2	2	2	1
Department Royal Engineers	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	4
Commissariat and Transport Staff	3	3	3	2	3	4	4	3	3	4
Army Pay Department	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Army Medical Department	6	6	6	7	6	7	7	5	4	6
Ordnance Store Department	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
Warrant Officers			1	1	3	3	3	4	4	5
Sergeants	73	57	57	59	36	62	69	49	57	68
Trumpeters and Drummers	17	13	17	17	12	18	20	15	13	19
Rank and File	912	770	799	629	384	506	789	749	657	868
Total	1066	986	928	751	473	634	924	865	768	1,014

The cost of the Military Establishment in Jamaica in the year 1885 to the Imperial Government was £63,232. This was exclusive of the expenses on the works on the new fortifications at Port Royal and the Apostles Battery. The contribution of the Local Government towards the Military expenses in 1885 was £3,867 18s. 0d.

The Staff, Regimental and Departmental Officers now stationed in Jamaica are :—

STAFF.

Colonel W. C. Justice, C.M.G., Commanding the Troops.

Captain C. M. Hutton, Brigade Major.

Lieut. S. Walter, Garrison Adjutant.

ROYAL ARTILLERY (3rd Battery, 1st Brigade, Welsh Division).

Major L. W. Parsons

Lieut. Blacker

Captain Garston

Lieut. Denne.

THE NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE REGIMENT.*

Lieut. Colonel Keogh (on leave)

Lieut. Holland

Major Beale

Lieut. Barton Smith

Captain Purdon

Lieut. Scott

Captain Newland

Lieut. Douglas

Lieut. Stuart.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Major Glancy

Captain de Villamil

Major Larmine

Lieut. Roberts.

Mr. Head (Assistant Surveyor).

2ND W. I. REGIMENT.

Lieut.-Colonel Sheppard

Lieut. Macfarlane (on leave)

Lieut.-Colonel Talbot (on leave)

Lieut. Buck

Major Patchett

Lieut. Walter

Major Foster (on leave)

Lieut. Dalrymple-Hay

Major and Bt. Lieut.-Col. Tyndale

Lieut. Dann

Major Bingham

Lieut. Tickell

Major Lyster (on leave)

Lieut. Mackenzie

Captain McPherson (on leave)

Lieut. Trydell

Captain Jopp

Lieut. de Cerjat

Captain Claridge

Lieut. Lees

Captain Lysaght (on leave)

Lieut. Bristow.

Lieut. Dunn (on leave)

Lieut. Henstock, (on leave)

Lieut. Egerton

Quartermaster Captain Kelly.

COMMISSARIAT AND TRANSPORT STAFF.

Asst. Commy. General, Lieut. Colonel Morley, Senior Commissariat Officer.

Ditto Major Parkin.

Deputy Asst. Commy. General, Captain Pearse

Ditto Captain Danlop.

* To be relieved by East Kent Regiment in December, 1886

ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Brigade Surgeon Knaggs, Senior Medical Officer
 Surgeon-Major Joynt Surgeon Reid
 Surgeon Nicholson Surgeon O'Connell

Surgeon Doyle.

ORDNANCE STORE DEPARTMENT.

D. A. C. General Captain Kernaghan, Senior Ordnance Store Officer (on leave).

ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT.

Staff Paymaster Major Potter, District Paymaster.
 Ditto ditto Captain Thwaytes, 2nd W. I. Regt.

STATION OF CORPS AND ADDRESSES OF OFFICERS.

STAFF AND REGIMENTS.

Colonel W. Clive Justice, C.M.G. Garden House, Gordon Town.
 Captain Hutton Phoenix Park, Halfway-Tree.
 Lieut. Walter, 2nd W. I. Regt. Up-Park Camp.
 Major Glancy, C. R. E. " "
 3rd Battery, 1st Bgde. Welsh Div. R. Artillery Newcastle.
 1st Battalion North Staff. Regiment " "
 2nd West India Regiment Up-Park Camp.

COMMISSARIAT AND TRANSPORT STAFF.

Asst. Com. Gen. Lt. Col. Morley Up-Park Camp.
 Ditto ditto Major Parkin " "
 D. A. C. Gen. Captain Pearse Newcastle.
 Ditto ditto Captain Dunlop Up-Park Camp.

ORDNANCE STORE DEPARTMENT.

Dep. Asst. Com. Genl. Captain Kernaghan Kingston.

ARMY MEDICAL STAFF CORPS.

Brigade Surgeon Knaggs Up-Park Camp.
 Surgeon Major Joynt Newcastle.
 Ditto Nicholson Up-Park Camp.
 Ditto O'Connell " "
 Ditto Doyle Newcastle.
 Ditto Reid Up-Park Camp.

ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT.

District Paymaster, Major Potter Up-Park Camp.
 2nd W. I. Regt. Captain Thwaytes " "

The offices of these Departments are in Up-Park Camp, except Ordnance Store Department which is in Port Royal Street, Kingston.

THE MILITARY POSTS AND FORTS BELONGING TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Station.	Description.	Remarks.
Kingston .	Ordnance Yard .	Occupied by War Department.
" .	Head Quarter Offices .	ditto ditto
Up-Park Camp .	The Barracks .	ditto ditto
The Gardens .	Picquet House .	ditto ditto
Newcastle .	The Cantonment .	ditto ditto
Port Royal .	Fortifications, Barracks & Magazines .	ditto ditto
Apostles' Battery .	Fortifications and Magazines .	ditto ditto
" .	The Barracks .	ditto ditto
Fort Clarence .	Battery .	ditto ditto
Fort Augusta .	Fortifications and Barracks .	Occupied by Col. Department
" .	Magazines .	Occupied by War Department
Rock Fort .	Fortifications and Magazine .	ditto ditto
" .	Barracks .	Occupied by Col. Department
Fort Nugent .	Ditto .	Occupied by War Department.
Hope Road .	Camp of Isolation .	Rented by War Department.

LIST OF H. M.'S. SHIPS

SERVING ON THE NORTH AMERICAN AND WEST INDIAN STATIONS.

Le Ierophon—14, Iron Ship, Armour-Plated. 50 (4270) Tons. 6520 (1000) H.P.

FLAG SHIP.

Vice-Admiral .	The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Clan-William, C.B., K.C.M.G. .	25th August, 1885
Flag-Lieutenant .	Reginald A. Cave-Browne-Cave .	
Secretary .	George Love .	25th August, 1885
Clerk to Secretary .	Frederick J. Krabbé .	25th August, 1885
" .	Francis R. Luke .	3rd August, 1885
Captain .	Charles C. P. FitzGerald .	30th November, 1885
Commander .	George A. Primrose .	30th November, 1885

Officers for Bellerophon, <i>continued</i> .		
Lieutenant	Spencer H. M. Login	15th December, 1885
"	Alexander E. Stewart	15th December, 1885
"	(G) Hugh P. Williams	1st December, 1885
"	(T) Frederick C. D. Sturdee	15th December, 1885
"	Robert H. J. Stewart	15th December, 1885
"	William G. Van Ingen	31st December, 1885
Nav. Lieutenant	William J. Bullmore	24th June, 1885
Major Mar. Art.	George F. Pengelley	15th December, 1885
Lieut. Mar.	Percy E. F. Hobbs	15th December, 1885
Chaplain	Rev. Charles J. Todd, M.A.	15th December, 1885
Fleet Surgeon	Richard J. Sweetnam	15th December, 1885
Fleet Paymaster	Thomas H. L. Bowling	15th December, 1885
Staff Engineer	David Grant	28th February, 1884
Nav. Instructor	William L. Easterh, B.A.	15th December, 1885
Sub-Lieutenant	Patrick M. Stewart	15th December, 1885
Surgeon	Alexander G. P. Gipps	15th December, 1885
"	Hamilton Meikle	15th December, 1885
Asst. Paymaster	Francis W. B. Barnes	15th December, 1885
Engineer	Charles E. Stewart (h)	7th October, 1885
"	Frederick T. W. Curtis	2nd July, 1885
Asst. Engineer	Robert K. Herbert	15th December, 1885
"	Edward A. Short	15th December, 1885
"	Leonard Backler	15th December, 1885
Gunner	John W. S. Powell	11th March, 1885
Boatswain	William Vincent	4th March, 1885
"	James H. Amey	15th December, 1885
"	Frederick W. S. Crocker	15th December, 1885
Carpenter	Francis W. Pyle	16th January, 1885
Midshipman	Charles B. Miller	1st April, 1886
"	Thomas C. Smyth	5th January, 1886
"	William R. Hall	1st March, 1886
"	Thomas L. Shelford	1st March, 1886
"	Wentworth H. D. Margesson	1st March, 1886
"	Charles P. R. Coode	15th December, 1885
"	Herbert Du C. Luard	15th December, 1885
"	Algernon C. W. Watson	15th December, 1885
"	Arthur J. D. Macaulay	15th December, 1885
"	Edmund S. Chapman	15th December, 1885
"	Carlton W. Bellairs	5th January, 1886
"	Henry M. Doughty	5th January, 1886
Naval Cadet	Percy M. Riadore	5th January, 1886
"	Edstace La T. Leatham	5th January, 1886
"	Edward S. Houseman	5th January, 1886
"	Francis J. Taylor	5th January, 1886
Clerk	John E. Dathan	15th December, 1885
"	William E. R. Martin	2nd March, 1886
Asst. Clerk	Sidney S. O. Grant	1st April, 1886

The following Officers are borne as additional.

Staff Commander	*William F. Maxwell	27th September, 1885
"	*John G. Boulton	11th July, 1885
"	*Walter N. Goalen	16th June, 1881
Nav. Lieutenant	Philip H. Wright	1st April, 1886
	(For Surveying Service.)	
Chief Engineer	Charles Salmon	16th April, 1882
Boatswain	Thomas J. Canham	15th April, 1884
Carpenter	Park Pethybridge	20th March, 1882

For Halifax Yard.

*For Surveying Service.

Commissioned at Devonport, 15th December, 1885.

<i>Bullfrog</i> —4, S. Composite Gun-Boat. 465 Tons. 420 H.P.		
Lieut. and Com.	John Masterman	5th January, 1885
Lieutenant	(N) Frederick C. C. Pasco	13th March, 1885
	(In lieu of a Sub-Lieutenant (N).)	
Staff Surgeon	Francis G. Wright	16th March, 1885
Asst. Paym. in charge	Francis W. Osburn	20th August
Engineer	Thomas Morris	7th May, 1884
Gunner	William P. Q. Rowe	12th January, 1884

Recommissioned at Bermuda 21st April, 1885.

Comus—12, S. Corvette. Steel and Iron cased with Wood. 2380 Tons.
2450 H.P.

Captain	Thomas S. Jackson	6th April, 1886
Lieutenant	(G) Harry G. Grey	6th April, 1886
"	William H. W. Grove	6th April, 1886
"	Frederick St. L. Luscombe	6th April, 1886
"	Ralph J. Ruck-Keene	6th April, 1886
Nav. Lieutenant	James F. Foot	19th October, 1885
Lieutenant Marines	Charles N. Trotman	6th April, 1886
Chaplain	Rev. William C. Bouchier, M.D.	6th April, 1886
Fleet Surgeon	George Kell	6th April, 1886
Paymaster	Edgar deH. Whiddon	17th June, 1886
Chief Engineer	Henry M. G. Pellew	13th June, 1886
Surgeon	William W. Jacobs	6th April, 1886
Asst. Paymaster	Edward H. Eldred	6th April, 1886
Engineer	John S. Fussell	16th December, 1885
Asst. Engineer	Joseph N. Crowle	6th April, 1886
Gunner	George Barrett	30th January, 1886
Boatswain	William Seymour	10th November, 1885
"	Robert W. Perry (acting)	13th April, 1886
Carpenter	William Baird	8th May, 1886
Midshipman	Compton C. Domville	22nd July, 1886
"	William R. Willis	22nd July, 1886
"	Oscar V. de Satgé	22nd July, 1886
"	Walter H. Norman	22nd July, 1886.

Commissioned at Sheerness, 6th April, 1886.

Dido—12, S. Corvette. 1760 (1277) Tons. 2520 (350) H. P.

Captain	Frederick S. Vauder-Meulen	17th February, 1883
Lieutenant	Robert K. McAlpine	7th February, 1883
"	(N) George L. B. Bennett	7th February, 1883
"	George H. Miller	30th August, 1884
"	Charles Stirling	25th August, 1885
Chap. and Nav. Instr.	Rev. Frank C. Stebbing	10th August, 1883
Staff-Surgeon	Edward W. Doyle	7th February, 1883
Staff Paymaster	George S. Goddard	28th August, 1882
Chief Engineer	James F. Babb	16th March, 1886
Surgeon	Henry S. Jackson	22nd January 1884
Engineer	Cornelius H. Stewart	3rd January, 1883
Asst. Engineer	Frederick A. Hellyer	1st May, 1884
Gunner	Thomas C. Bull	7th February, 1883
Boatswain	Michael Gould	7th February, 1883
Carpenter	Samuel J. Horner	13th May, 1884
Midshipman	The Lord Gilford	24th July, 1883
"	William F. Blunt	8th August, 1885
Clerk	Ralph B. H. Moore	6th March, 1883.

Recommissioned at Barbados, 30th March, 1883.

Emerald—12, Composite S. Corvette. 2120 Tons. 2170 H. P.

Captain	Richard H. Hamond	2nd March, 1886
Lieutenant	Edward P. Jones	2nd March, 1886
"	Sydney B. Tomson	2nd March, 1886
"	Claude G. Lindsay	2nd March, 1886
"	Harry S. Boldero	2nd March, 1886
Chap. and Nav. Inst.	Rev. James H. Moriarty	2nd March, 1886
Staff-Surgeon	Henry J. Madders, M.D.	2nd March, 1886
Paymaster	Richard E. Moore	2nd March, 1886
Chief Engineer	Henry C. Goldsmith	31st October, 1884
Sub-Lieutenant	Anthony F. Gurney	2nd March, 1886
Asst. Paymaster	Henry De C. Ward	2nd March, 1886
Engineer	Edwin J. Austen	28th January, 1886
Gunner	Samuel T. Marchant	18th August, 1885
Boatswain	James Farrell	25th April, 1883
Carpenter	Samuel Nicholls	2nd March, 1886
Midshipman	Arthur C. Leveson	2nd March, 1886
"	Brian H. F. Barttelot	2nd March, 1886
"	Alexander Gillespie	2nd March, 1886
"	Thomas C. Smyth	11th May, 1886
"	S. Gordon Douglas	2nd March, 1886
"	Cecil J. Fiennes	2nd March, 1886
Clerk	Sidney B. Hinshelwood	13th May, 1886.

Commissioned at Portsmouth, 2nd March, 1886.

Fantome—4, S. Composite Sloop. 940 Tons. 970 (120) H. P.

Commander	Robert H. Archer	10th September, 1885
Lieutenant	Angus W. S. Douglas	8th March, 1883
"	(N) George E. B. Bairnsfather	8th March, 1883
"	Frederick S. Sieveking	8th March, 1883
Staff Surgeon	Matthew F. Ryan	11th July, 1882
Paymaster	Alfred H. Sherris	16th May, 1885
Chief Engineer	George Rigler	10th March, 1883
Gunner	Henry W. Webb	11th January, 1884
Boatswain	Edmund White	23rd July, 1884

Recommissioned at Bermuda, 25th April, 1883.

Forward—4, S. Composite Gun-Boat. 455 Tons. 450 H. P.

Lieut. and Com.	Arthur Furlonger	20th November, 1883
Lieutenant	(N) John A. Tuke	20th November, 1883
	(In lieu of a Sub-Lieutenant (N).)	
Sub-Lieutenant	...	
Chief Engineer	Samuel J. Robins	14th December, 1883
	(In lieu of an Engineer.)	
Surgeon	William G. K. Barns, M.D.	4th February, 1886
Asst. Paym. in Charge	Robert M. Pearson	20th November, 1883
Gunner	Edward Walker	21st July, 1883

Commissioned at Sheerness, 20th November, 1883.

Goshawk—4, S. Composite Gun-Boat. 430 (293) Tons. 480 (60) H. P.

Lieut. and Com.	William J. Moore	22nd November, 1883
Lieutenant	(N) John I. Pocock	1st December, 1883
	(In lieu of a Sub-Lieutenant (N).)	
Chief Engineer	John T. H. Denny	28th April, 1883
Sub-Lieutenant	...	
Surgeon	John M. Phillips, M.D.	19th December, 1883
Asst. Paym. in Charge	Arthur J. Brown	22nd November, 1883
Gunner	George H. Chubb	6th April, 1883

Commissioned at Sheerness, 22nd November, 1883.

Lily—3, Composite S. Gun-Vessel. 720 Tons. 830 (95) H.P.

Commander	Herbert W. S. Gibson	25th September, 1884
Lieutenant	Hugh B. Rooper	25th September, 1884
"	(N) Lewis F. Blackburn	11th September, 1884
"	Hugh B. Barton	25th September, 1884
Paymaster	Alfred G. Hill	25th September, 1884
Chief Engineer	Richard T. Rundle	16th May, 1884
Surgeon	Charles R. D. Charlton	25th September, 1884
Gunner	David H. Williams	14th September, 1884

Commissioned at Devonport, 25th September, 1884.

Mallard—4, S. Composite Gun-boat. 455 Tons. 400 H. P.

Lieut. & Com.	Edward J. Sanderson	3rd July, 1886
Lieutenant	(N) Francis S. Miller	16th October, 1884
	(In lieu of a Sub-Lieutenant (N).)	
Paymaster	Thomas Guard	9th July, 1883
Surgeon	George D. Twigg	14th October, 1884
Sub-Lieutenant	Charles Chadwick	28th July, 1885
Engineer	William H. Michel	14th October, 1884
Gunner	Frank Williams	22nd May, 1883

Recommissioned at Bermuda, 15th November, 1884.

Sparrowhawk—Schooner. 86 Tons. Surveying Vessel.

Commander	Cecil F. Oldham	3rd July, 1885
Lieutenant	Charles V. Smith	17th May, 1881
Sub-Lieutenant	Harold W. H. Helby	22nd July, 1885

Recommissioned at Bermuda, 1st August, 1885.

Terror—8, Iron Floating Battery, Armour-plated. 1844 (1971) Tons.
(Late Screw; Machinery removed.)
Bermuda.

Captain	John F. C. Grant	1st March, 1884
Lieutenant	The Right Hon. Lord Sherard	15th August, 1884
Staff Commander	Henry D. Shortt	9th December, 1885
Fleet Paymaster	Edmund Hickson	22nd February, 1884
Surgeon	Thomas E. H. Williams	9th January, 1886
Asst. Paymaster	Edward H. Innes	28th February, 1885
Gunner	Thomas W. May	14th June, 1883
Boatswain	James Ellis	10th July, 1884

Officers for Terror, *continued*.
Officers borne for various services.

Inspr. of Machinery	George T. Crook	14th July, 1885
Engineer	William C. Hilder	27th January, 1885
Boatswain	Geo. Twohy	27th November, 1883,
	(For Bermuda Yard)	
Lieutenant	Henry S. Haszard	19th January, 1886.
	(For Service with Reserve Vessels and Torpedo Boats.)	
Engineer	Thomas Whebbly	5th July, 1886
Gunner	William J. C. Hooper	20th January, 1886.
	(For Service with Reserve Vessels and Torpedo Boats.)	
Boatswain	Samuel C. Philpot	12th May, 1885.
	(For Ships in Reserve.)	
	(For 'Irresistible.')	
Captain Mar.	Charles B. G. Dick	28th January, 1884
Lieut. Mar.	Roland M. Byne	12th March, 1884
"	Herbert St. L. Curteis	10th January, 1885.
	For service at Bermuda.	

Recommissioned at Bermuda, 1st January, 1880.

Urgent—3, Depot Ship. Jamaica 2801 (1881) Tons.

Captain	Henry Hand	24th July, 1886
	(Commodore of the 2nd Class.)	
Secretary	Joseph Green	16th September, 1885
Commander	Gerard R. Bromley	15th January, 1885
Lieutenant	Alfred E. Rawnsley	31st December, 1885
Nav. Lieutenant	George C. Hammond	24th September, 1885
Chaplain	Rev. Barton S. Tucker, B.A.	9th February, 1885
Surgeon	William H. O'Meara	27th November, 1885
Asst. Paym. in Charge	William V. T. Leonard	16th September, 1885
Gunner	Jeremiah Neil	1st April, 1886
Boatswain	Thomas Morris	22nd December, 1885
"	William E. Burns	30th January, 1886.

Officers borne additional for various services.

Boatswain	Edward W. Austin	15th March, 1886
Carpenter	Robert Higham	30th May, 1884.

For Jamaica Yard.

Recommissioned at Jamaica, 21st July, 1877.

ROYAL NAVAL YARD, PORT ROYAL.

Superintendent	Commodore Henry Hand, R.N.	24th July, 1886
Secretary to Supt.	Joseph Green, Esq., R.N.	16th September, 1883
Master Attendant	Nav. Lieut. G. C. Hammond, R.N.	24th September, 1885
Clerk	Nathaniel A. Hay	14th July, 1886
Boatswain	Mr. Edward W. Austin, P.N.	15th March, 1886
Carpenter	Mr. Robert Higham, R.N.	30th May, 1884.

ROYAL NAVAL HOSPITAL, PORT ROYAL.

Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals and Fleets	John Breakey, Esq., M.D., R.N.	21st November, 1883
Surgeons	George Bate, Esq., R.N.	9th March, 1886
	John Cachin, Esq., R.N.	24th May, 1886
Dispenser	Mr. Charles William Marshall	10th April, 1883.

The Royal Naval Club at Port Royal is conducted by a Committee of Naval Officers, five in number; Secretary, Mr. C. W. Marshall.

The Seamen's Canteen is situated in the immediate neighbourhood of the Club.

There is a Naval Rifle Range at Port Royal where the crews carry out the usual course of firing.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

THIS Force was formed in the latter part of the year 1885. Governor Sir Henry Norman in his report for that year to the Imperial Government thus refers to the Volunteer Militia :—

"A noticeable event, evincing the loyalty of the people of this country to the Crown, occurred during the year at a time when war appeared to be imminent, in the spontaneous tender of their services by a number of gentlemen to serve in a Volunteer Militia, and it gave me much pleasure to approve of their organization into Corps in several parishes of the island under the provisions of the Jamaica Militia Law. King-

ston, as was to be expected, has taken the lead in the movement. This city has now a Corps consisting of a Battery of Artillery, a Company of Mounted Rifles and two Companies of Infantry, consisting of 250 of all ranks. An Officer of the Regular Army has been appointed Adjutant and drill goes on regularly. Small Corps of Mounted Rifles or Infantry are now forming in other parishes."

The following is the estimated expenditure of the Force during the year 1886 :—

Capitation allowance to 600 Volunteers, at £1 10s. a head	£900 0 0
Adjutant Instructor to the Force, at £1 1s. a day	383 5 0
Non-Commissioned Officer Instructors, Armourer, lodging, forage and servants' allowances, care of spare arms and contingencies	716 15 0
Total	£2,000 0 0

The following was the strength of the Militia Volunteer Force on the 1st July, 1886 :—

Parish.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officer and Men.	Total.
Kingston	16	224	240
Portland	5	57	62
Trelawny	3	53	56
St. James	3	51	54
	27	385	412

KINGSTON CORPS.

Staff.

Lieutenant-Colonel—Charles J. Ward, 8th December, 1885.

Major—John Charles Macglashan, 24th May, 1886.

Surgeon—James Ogilvie, F.R.C.S., 29th December, 1885.

Chaplain—Rev. J. B. Ellis, M.A., 29th December, 1885.

Garrison Artillery.

Captain—John Harris, 8th December, 1885.

Lieutenant—S. P. Smeeton, 29th December, 1885.

Lieutenant—J. B. Lucie Smith, 29th December, 1885.

Mounted Infantry.

Captain—James Allwood, 8th December, 1885.

Lieutenant—Philip C. Cork, 29th December, 1885.

Lieutenant—Alfred Pawsey, 29th December, 1885.

No. 1 Rifles.

Captain—A. H. Pinnock, 8th December, 1885.

Lieutenant—L. G. Gruchy, 29th December, 1885.

Lieutenant—E. N. Marshall, 29th December, 1885.

No. 2 Rifles.

Captain—W. M. Bailey, 8th December, 1885.

Lieutenant—A. E. Burke, 29th December, 1885.

Lieutenant—G. C. Lindo, 29th December, 1885.

PORTLAND CORPS—PORT ANTONIO.

Rifles.

Captain—George Ffrench, 7th April, 1886.

Lieutenant—Dowel O'Reilly, 7th April, 1886.

Lieutenant—John H. Dodd, 7th April, 1886.

Surgeon—C. A. Moseley, 7th April, 1886.

Chaplain—Rev. W. Heaver, 7th April, 1886.

TRELAWNY CORPS—FALMOUTH.

Mounted Infantry.

Captain—L. C. Shirley, 6th April, 1886.

Lieutenant—Joseph Shearer, 15th May, 1886.

Lieutenant—Herbert J. Kerr, 15th May, 1886.

ST. JAMES CORPS—MONTEGO BAY

Rifles.

Captain—Maxwell Hall, 18th May, 1886.

Lieutenant—G. L. P. Corinaldi, 18th May, 1886.

Lieutenant—Samuel Hart, 18th May, 1886.

Adjutant of the Force—Captain J. C. C. Gray, 1st W.I.R., 26th December, 1885.

PART XX.

A BRIEF REVIEW OF THE PROGRESS OF JAMAICA SINCE 1866.

I. REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

For many years prior to the establishment of Crown Government in 1866 the expenditure of the island exceeded the revenue by large amounts; but a better system of collecting the imposts and the increase of the community in numbers and substance have resulted in a large increase of revenue, whilst a careful supervision over the expenditure has kept it below the receipts. The following figures showing the revenue collected and the expenditure for general purposes will illustrate this:—

	REVENUE.	EXPENDITURE.
1863-64	£281,601	£295,240
1873-74	430,391	420,963
1883-84	473,306	445,142
1884-85	504,718	470,353

II. IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The following figures show the value of the imports and exports of the colony for the calendar year immediately preceding the establishment of Crown Government and for the financial years 1873-74, 1883-84, and 1884-85:

	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.
1865	1,050,984	912,004
1873-74	1,762,817	1,442,080
1883-84	1,548,707	1,483,989
1884-85	1,456,373	1,408,848

III. POPULATION.

The population of Jamaica in the years 1861, 1871, and 1881, as ascertained by the Census taken in each of those years, was 441,264; 506,154; 580,804, respectively; showing an increase of 64,890 between 1861 and 1871, and an increase of 74,650 between 1871 and 1881; the increase in the 20 years between 1861 and 1881 having been 139,540.

The estimated population in the years subsequent to 1881 is as follows:—

1882	588,718	1884	591,819
1883	594,023	1885	596,383

(The explanation of the falling off in 1884 is that the net loss by emigration of the labouring population to the Isthmus of Panama exceeded by 2,204 the addition by natural increase, which is taken at about 7,000 annually.)

IV. SAVINGS BANKS.

Government Savings Banks were established in 1871 in all the principal towns, and there is now deposited therein over £360,000 on which the rate of interest is 3 per cent. Up to April, 1881, the rate of interest was 4 per cent. The deposits, with the exception of a working balance, are invested in home and colonial securities. Previous to the year 1871 the assets in the Trustees Savings Banks which were then in existence amounted to £75,654.

V. POLICE.

The old Police having proved themselves utterly incapable of fulfilling the functions of a preventive and repressive force the present Constabulary was organized in 1867 on the model of the Royal Irish Constabulary. They are partially under military organization and discipline, but they are at the same time bound to discharge all the duties of a Civil Police. There are 95 police stations established throughout the island.

A Rural Police Force was organised in 1869 for the purpose of connecting the main police system with the remote recesses of the island. Their principal duty is the suppression of the crime of prædial larceny but they have all the powers of Constables in the departments of justice and of revenue.

The Water Police of Kingston and of Black River are also auxiliaries to the Regular Police, and are charged, *inter alia*, with the prevention and detection of larcenies, smuggling, &c., from the wharves and shipping in the harbours and river of their respective districts.

VI. MEDICAL SERVICE.

A Government Medical Service was established in 1870 under the control of a Superintending Medical Officer. The several Medical Practitioners who are enrolled in this service receive a retaining fee or salary and are located in central districts in the island with the object of bringing efficient medical aid within the reach of all. There are now, in addition to the Public Hospital in Kingston, eighteen Public General Hospitals throughout the island in which the laborers employed on estates and the indigent poor are treated. These eighteen Hospitals afford accommodation for 1,090 patients. Government Dispensaries have of late years been established in remote districts, where medicines are dispensed and sold at fixed charges to all persons applying for them on the prescription of a Medical Officer, and where the Medical Officer in charge attends at fixed dates to give advice at a moderate rate of fees. Previous to the date above given there was no medical service in Jamaica and the total amount expended by the Parochial Authorities for medical aid to the people was but £2,300 per annum.

VII. REGISTRATION.

A system of registration of births and deaths was established on the 1st April, 1878; before then there was no compulsory record of the cause of death and no means of arriving at the vital statistics of the island.

VIII. POSTAL.

In the year 1868 a tri-weekly inland mail service was substituted for the bi-weekly system which had been in existence for 21 years.

On the 1st January, 1872, the inland rates of postage were reduced as follows: letters from 3d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce paid or unpaid to 2d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, if prepaid; newspapers from a 1d. each, paid or unpaid, to $\frac{1}{2}$ each if prepaid; and simultaneously with the introduction of the prepaid system a general house-delivery of correspondence by letter carriers, within certain limits of the city, was inaugurated in Kingston. In 1877 the use of post-cards to and from places abroad and within the island was authorized; whilst in the same year Jamaica was admitted into the General Postal Union and, in consequence of such admission, under the Postal Treaty concluded at Paris on 1st June, 1878, the packet rate of postage from Jamaica to all countries in the Union was reduced to a uniform rate of 4d. per single letter of $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce.

IX. PAROCHIAL TREASURIES.

A Parochial Treasury was established in every parish in 1868; the Collector of Taxes being placed in charge as Local Treasurer. Before this there were no means of making local payments, however small the amount, except by bills on Kingston. Persons receiving small salaries and all others who had to receive small sums of public money, such as Parochial Road Contractors, were seriously inconvenienced under this state of things for they could not get their bills cashed on the spot without submitting to a heavy charge by way of discount. Under the new system all local payments, so far as

local receipts may make it possible to do so, are paid at the Parochial Treasuries, under orders, general or special, from the Chief Treasurer.

X. MONEY ORDERS.

On the 1st May, 1879, an inland money order system was established in connection with the Public Treasury. Before this step was taken the only means of remitting small sums through the post was by aid of the Colonial Bank agencies established at Annotto Bay, Falmouth, Montego Bay, and Savanna-la-Mar; by the use of Colonial Bank notes; by private cheques on the Colonial Bank and by postage stamps. Losses were consequently of frequent occurrence; but under the money order system the safeguards are complete and the public are protected from loss.

XI. EDUCATION.

In reporting the results of a tour of inspection of the schools made by Mr. Savage, Inspector of Schools, in 1864, that gentleman thus summed up the condition of things at that time: "No monitors, no collective teaching, no regular system of any kind, nor any moral training whatever; in short the sum of all that appears to be done is nothing more than a little mechanical reading, writing and sum working, with the committing to memory of catechisms and a few hymns, while there is the total absence of all efforts to expand the intellect or elevate the moral powers of the pupils." A report embodying the defective state of the schools inspected was presented to the Government and laid before the Assembly, but no action was taken until Sir John Peter Grant in 1867 introduced a code to regulate the grants in aid of elementary schools. Under this code no aid is given unless the school comes up to a particular standard of efficiency; unless the average attendance is not less than 20 for each day the school is open during the year; unless school fees are required from the parents or friends of the scholars; and unless the school is open for 100 days within the year.

The first inspection under this code took place in 1868, and the results of that inspection and of the last inspection in 1885, as shewn in the table below, are fully suggestive of the progress made in the cause of elementary education in Jamaica.

Year.	Schools passed on Inspection.	Scholars on books.	Scholars in average attendance.	Classes of Schools.					Grants-in-Aid.
				First.	Second.	Third.	Exceptional.	Failures.	
1868	184	19,764	12,216	1	6	89	88	102	£2,978
1884-85	663	62,106	36,079	65	251	344	3	65	21,707*

In addition to the grants-in-aid to elementary schools the Government in 1870 established a Training College and subsidized the Mico Institution for the purpose of securing the training of a number of normal pupils in addition to those on the foundation. The number of students has since been increased in consequence of the Legislative Council having agreed to the *ad interim* report of the Education Commission recommending increased expenditure on

* This includes £1,500 for Building Grants.

this account. The number of young men who are now to be annually under training as Schoolmasters is 150. A College for the training of female teachers has also been established under a Lady Principal from Cambridge University. The College has accommodation for 25 female students.

"Opening grants" for the purpose of enabling trustworthy managers or teachers to establish new schools in destitute districts, and for the rebuilding or repair of school houses already in existence, have also been successfully introduced. The sum of £1,500 is annually paid by the Government for these purposes.

Besides these aids to elementary education a Government Scholarship is annually granted: it is confined to boys born in Jamaica, or of parents domiciled in Jamaica and resident there for five years preceding the day of examination. This scholarship is of the value of £200 a year for 3 years and enables the holder to obtain a University education in Great Britain.

XII. RAILWAYS.

Before the establishment of Crown Government the only line of Railway in existence, which belonged to a private Company, was from Kingston to Angels, a distance of about 15 miles. This was subsequently extended to Old Harbour, a distance of 23 miles from Kingston. But in 1879 the Railway was purchased by the Government and the Railway lines have since been extended in one direction to Porus in the parish of Manchester, a distance of 47 miles from Kingston, and in another direction to Ewarton in the parish of St. Catherine, a distance of 29 miles from Kingston.

XIII. MAIL COACHES.

On the 4th November, 1878, a Mail Coach Service was established between Old Harbour and Maudeville, under Government subsidy, for the conveyance of mails, passengers and parcels. A similar service was afterwards established between Spanish Town and St. Ann's Bay. These two services have since, on the completion of the Railway lines to Porus and Ewarton, been extended to Savanna-la-Mar and Montego Bay, respectively. A Mail Coach Service also exists between Kingston and Manchioneal and between Kingston and Annotto Bay.

XIV. TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.

Inland telegraphic communication was first established between Kingston and St. Ann's Bay on the 20th October, 1879, and the circuit of the island was completed on 4th March, 1881. There are 41 telegraph stations in operation and the circuit covers a distance of 524 miles. There are also 64 miles of Railway telegraphs.

The lines of the Telephone Company extend over 21 miles in Kingston and St. Andrew; and the Government Telephone lines extend over 73 miles.

XV. GENERAL.

A weekly steam communication round the island to the principal out-ports is in operation.

The rate of interest on the colony's debentures, which had been 6 per cent., was for some years reduced to 5 per cent. until the Railway Purchase and the Railway Extension loans were recently raised at $4\frac{1}{2}$ and 4 per cent., respectively. The credit of the island is now fairly established everywhere.

POINTS OF TOPOGRAPHICAL INTEREST IN JAMAICA.

A stranger arriving at Kingston, Jamaica, and desirous of seeing something of the island is often in a difficulty to find suitable information to enable him to visit points of interest without loss of time. If the visitor has only a short time at his disposal he would be compelled to confine himself to points of interest within easy

access of Kingston and in such case could not do better than visit one or more of the following places :—

The Cantonment of Newcastle, at an elevation of from 3,800 to 4,500 feet above the sea, is about 14 miles from Kingston, of which 9 miles consist of a good carriage road to the village of Gordon Town, where ponies can be hired to ride up the beautiful valley of the Hope River. From Cold Spring Gap above Newcastle a view of the northside of the island may be obtained if the fog will permit.

The next point of interest is the Bog Walk Valley, through which the Rio Cobre flows, and up which the railway to Ewarton passes. To see this valley properly the journey should be made by the carriage road. The usual course is by rail to Spanish Town, where a carriage may be hired to proceed up the Bog Walk, at the lower entrance of which is the dam or head works of the Rio Cobre Irrigation Canal, and at the upper end is the Gibraltar Rock, through which the Ewarton Railway passes by a tunnel half a mile long. While passing through Spanish Town a visit might be paid to the public buildings, including the old "King's House," the old Legislative Council Chambers, the Cathedral, etc.

Another delightful drive is over Stoney Hill, down the valley of the Wag Water River, along the carriage road known as the Annotto Bay Junction Road, to the Castleton Botanical Garden. This Garden, maintained by the Government, is well worth seeing, and the scenery along the road is very beautiful. The trip to Castleton and back to Kingston is easily accomplished in one day.

—If the visitor is interested in the growth of cinchona a great portion of the mountains and much beautiful scenery may be seen by a trip to the Government Cinchona Plantation, which is on the Blue Mountain Range about five miles in a straight line east of Newcastle.

A very pretty water fall and precipitous gorge may be seen on the Cane River, two miles north of the little village on the Windward Road, seven miles from Kingston.

Should the visitor have time at his disposal and desire to take a trip round the island we would suggest his "doing" the eastern side of the island first.

Starting from Kingston the road is most uninteresting until you arrive near Morant Bay in the parish of St. Thomas; from this point the country is mostly cultivated and the scenery picturesque, with the great Blue Mountain Peak to the northward until arrival at Bath, an inland village. Here the most important object of interest is the warm bath of St. Thomas the Apostle, of which an account is given in another part of this Handbook.

An excursion into the mountains from Bath, over the bridle road known as the Cuna Cuna Road, is most interesting. This road passes over a wild and very mountainous district, and crossing the main ridge enters the valley of the Rio Grande which discharges on the northside of the island. This district will be found replete with objects of interest for the Naturalist, the Geologist and the Botanist.

Continuing the journey eastward from Bath for about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles the top of Quaw Hill is reached. From this point a lovely view may be obtained of the sugar estates in the Plantain Garden River district and the eastend of the island with the Lighthouse. The road hence to Port Antonio passes more or less within view of the sea and is one of the most lovely drives in the island. Port Antonio is a pretty and thriving town and has a fine harbour.

The road from Port Antonio to Annotto Bay crosses the beautiful Rio Grande, one of the finest rivers in the island, and passes through the villages of Hope Bay and Buff Bay and mostly skirts the sea. There is some pretty scenery along this road but the distant mountain scenery is particularly beautiful.

The eastern end of the island is extremely mountainous and there are some lovely spots to be seen up the ravines and gorges of these mountains.

Should the visitor care to take a ride into the interior we would suggest one up the Rio Grande to the Maroon village called Moore Town, and should he care to see some of the mountain fastnesses a walk up the Stony River to the site of old Nanny Town, although a work of great labour, will amply repay the trouble.

From Annotto Bay the main road turns inland until at a distance of about 12 miles the thriving seaport town of Port Maria is reached. From Port Maria the road continues through the parish of St. Mary to the White River, which is the boundary of

that parish and of the adjacent parish of St. Ann. The White River Falls are very beautiful and well worth the attention of the visitor; those at Prospect are about 2 miles off the main road, and the great cascade at Cascade Pen is about 5 miles from the main road.

The main road continues through the parishes of St. Ann along the seaside to the village of Ocho Rios which is a very pretty place. Much lovely scenery will be seen through the parish of St. Ann, and the Roaring River Falls, near the main road four miles east of St. Ann's Bay, are a grand sight which no visitor to Jamaica should miss.

The town of St. Ann's Bay is prettily situated on rising ground and is growing in importance. A trip through the parish of St. Ann will be found extremely enjoyable. We therefore suggest that the tourist should take the road from St. Ann's Bay or Ocho Rios to Moneague, where he should sleep, and starting at four o'clock on the following morning be at the top of Mount Diablo at day break, so as to witness one of the most extraordinary sights in Jamaica, namely, the conversion of the district of St. Thomas-in-the-Vale, which lies at the foot of the hill on the other side, into a lake of fog, which any stranger might take for water. From this spot the Ewarton Railway Station is only five miles distant, so the tourist may either return by rail, or, what would be better, retrace his steps to Moneague and thence follow the great interior road through St. Ann's Bay to Brown's Town, a very pretty and thriving interior village, whence the road passes to Stewart Town on the boundary line of the parish of Trelawny. Below Stewart Town the Rio Bueno rises: an immense body of water bursts forth in a deep pool from under a precipitous rock; this is quite a curious place and well worth the time it will take to visit it.

The seaside road from St. Ann's Bay towards the west passes through the villages of Runaway Bay and Dry Harbour, and crosses the Rio Bueno by a fine bridge at the village of that name. Two miles to the eastward of Dry Harbour a very remarkable cave is situated near the southern side of the road. This cave is very extensive and beautiful, and the several passages under ground may be traversed for a long distance; of course a guide and candles would be necessary.

The road from Rio Bueno continues westward, through some fine sugar estates, to the village of Duncans and thence reaches the town of Falmouth, which is a large and regularly built seaport town. The Court House here is considered the finest in the island. Falmouth was once a very flourishing town, but Montego Bay, in the adjoining parish of St. James, is now its successful rival in trade.

The western districts of Trelawny, and the northern and central parts of St. James, are well cultivated and the visitor will see some fine sugar estates. Montego Bay, the chief town of St. James, is very prettily situated and the harbour has been much improved of late years; this place does a considerable trade. The road from Montego Bay follows the seacoast to Lucea, one of the prettiest little towns in Jamaica; the harbour is small but perfectly land locked.

From Montego Bay the main road across the island leads to Montpelier and the Great River, which is the boundary of St. James and Hanover. Here is a very fine bridge, after crossing which there are two roads, one going to Savanna-la-Mar and the other to Black River. We would suggest the traveller taking the road to Savanna-la-Mar; it passes through a beautiful and well cultivated country, and there are some very fine residences along this road. The other road to Black River also passes through some very pretty country. The chief object in taking the Savanna-la-Mar road is to see that town, and also to have an opportunity of visiting some of the fine sugar estates of Westmoreland, which is perhaps the most prolific sugar district of the island. Savanna-la-Mar is the shipping port and a considerable amount of business is done here.

The road from Savanna-la-Mar to Black River furnishes some fine views, particularly about Bluefields. The western end of the island is rich in cultivated scenery, while that of the eastern end is wild and mountainous. At the town of Black River the river of that name debouches and there is a fine bridge over it near its mouth. A row up this large river to and beyond the "broad water" is worthy the attention of the tourist, particularly one unaccustomed to the wild and tangled vegetation of its banks. The Black River is the finest river in the island; it has a tortuous course of over 40 miles of which about 30 are navigable for good sized boats.

From Black River the main road which (like all the other main roads in the island) is extremely good, passes northward through Lacovia; but we would suggest the tourist taking the road through Fuller's Wood, Claremont and Pedro Plains for the purpose of visiting the "Lover's Leap," a sloping precipice 1,660 feet high, the base of which is washed by the sea. This spot is situated on the beautiful property of Yardley Chase, where a well-conducted sanitarium is maintained. The roads from Yardley Chase through the Santa Cruz Mountains are good and there is much lovely scenery. We would suggest the road past Potsdam School and northwards to the village of Santa Cruz; here the main road is again entered; this will lead through the beautiful pastures of Gilnock, Goshen and Pepper to the foot of Spur Tree Hill at the boundary of the parish of Manchester. This is perhaps the most trying piece of road that the visitor will have experienced in his travels, as in a distance of about two and a half miles an elevation of about 1,300 feet has to be overcome. The road, however, is a good one.

Once at the top of Spur Tree Hill the tourist is fairly in the parish of Manchester, and following a good road for $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles further the picturesque village of Mandeville (so named after the son of the Duke of Manchester) is reached. This place is 2,130 feet above the sea. Here the visitor will find good accommodation and enjoy a delicious climate, and as the surrounding country is very beautiful he might spend two or more days here with advantage.

From Mandeville a fine road leads to Porus at the eastern foot of the Manchester mountains. Porus is the western terminus of the Railway from Kingston, whence Kingston can be reached in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours. We would however suggest that the visitor continue in his buggy southward to the Milk River Bath, of which an account is given elsewhere in this Handbook; this is a most remarkable mineral spring, and the Government maintains here an establishment for the benefit of those persons needing the use of these waters.

From Milk River Bath a visit in the sugar districts of Vere will be most interesting. If the visitor is fond of adventure a visit to the Portland Cave will amply repay him. This cave is situated at the foot of the Portland Ridge at the south-eastern extremity of the district of Vere and is quite a curiosity; it has many passages and may be traversed for long distances, the stalactites and stalagmites are extremely beautiful. From Vere a splendid road passing the two curious rivers called Salt River and Cockpit River leads to Old Harbour, whence there is the line of Railway to Kingston, and this will complete the tour of the island.

BIRDS AND FISH PROTECTION.

Laws have recently been passed for the protection of birds in Jamaica and in the islands and cays forming the dependencies of the island. The protected birds are divided into two classes; those named in the one class are protected all the year round and those named in the other class are protected during certain months only.

The following are the birds which may not be killed, wounded or taken at any time during the year; their eggs are also similarly protected:—

Jamaica Black Bird	Warblers
Canaries	John Tewit
Finches, save and except the Brown Finch	Anteaters
or Jack Sparrow	Troopial
Humming Birds	Banana Quit
Green Tody or Robin Red Breast	Blue Quit
Swallows	Orange Quit
Swifts	Mosquito Hawks or Gie-me-nie-bit
Solitaire	Oldman or Rain Bird
Nightingale	Loggerhead
Red Start Flycatcher	Owls
Flycatchers	Woodpecker.

The following are the birds which may not be killed, wounded or taken during the close seasons set opposite their names; their eggs are similarly protected:—

Parrots	} 1st March to 31st August.	Hopping Dicks	} 1st March to 31st August.
Parrakeets		Glasseyes	
Baldpates		Ringtail Pigeon	
Blue Pigeon		White Belly	
Peacocks		Mountain Witch or Blue Dove	
Whitewing or Lapwing		Partridges	
Ground Dove or Groo-goo-doo		Pitcharies	

Wild Guinea Fowl; Quail; 1st March to 30th September.

The Governor is however permitted "to authorize any person or persons for scientific purposes to kill, wound or take any birds specified in either of the foregoing schedules." One person, a member of the Smithsonian Institute of New York, has been granted a certificate under this proviso.

The Laws referred to extend to fishes. The object is to prevent the indiscriminate destruction of fishes in the waters of Jamaica and its dependencies.

No fish can be taken in any river or stream between the 1st November and the 1st March, and any pot, net or engine used in any river or stream during that period may be destroyed by any person. It is unlawful to use at any time any method of poisoning, stupefying, or intoxicating fish, or to destroy fish by explosion of dynamite or other explosive substance in any harbour, bay, creek, pond, river, or stream.

Oysters are protected from the 1st May to the 31st August. Turtle, including land turtle, is not protected; but turtle eggs may not be taken at any time.

Every offence against the Laws (32 of 1885 and 4 of 1886) is punishable on summary conviction with a fine not exceeding five pounds.

THE STORMS OF JUNE, 1886.

(By Maxwell Hall, M.A., F.R.A.S.)

THE winter weather experienced in December last year and in January this year, was most unusual; there were several "northers" or storms of wind and rain from the north, and the temperature on several occasions was remarkably low.

From January onward there was not the usual weather-sequence; there were heavy rains in February, which is generally our driest month; and there were no rains in May, when they might have been expected.

This unusual course of events culminated in the month of June with earthquake, flood-rains and storm.

The earthquake occurred at 7 hr. 7 min. p.m. June 3rd; at Kingston it was felt as a sharp and continuous shock, and lasted 23 to 25 seconds; it was felt over the greater part of the island and did some damage at the north-east end by cracking the walls of houses.

With reference to the rains which fell between the 5th and 10th inclusive, on the 3rd and 4th days of June the barometer at Kingston was nearly steady and about 29.94, or five hundredths of an inch below the average for that time of the year. On the 5th the barometer fell about four-hundredths, and there were squalls of rain from the E. On the 6th the barometer fell about three-hundredths, so that it now stood at 29.87, or 12 hundredths below the average for that time of the year. There were squalls with rain all that day and night from the E.

There was no further fall on the 7th, but the rain continued, and it was evident that Kingston was then near the centre of a large and shallow barometric depression, such as usually accompanies our general rains; there was little or no chance of any wind, and consequently no warnings were issued.

The general direction of the wind was S.E., and consequently it was the S.E. part of the island, from Manchester to Hordley, which experienced the heaviest rainfall.

The lowest barometer occurred at Kingston at 11 p.m. June 7th, and at Montego Bay at 7 p.m. June 8th, where the wind was S.; so that there is reason to suppose that the depression moved in a N.W. course and passed S. of Jamaica, as indeed was stated by Mr. R. Johnstone, in charge of the instruments in Kingston, in his daily weather notice for the newspapers, at 11 p.m. June 6th.

Now, while the N.W. part of the island stood greatly in need of rain and derived

much benefit from the 10 or 12 inches which then fell, the S.E. part was deluged by a tremendous fall of 30 or 40 inches, which of course produced disastrous floods.

The effect of mountain ranges upon currents of warm air laden with moisture was fully explained in an article on Meteorology in the first *Handbook* and these rains afford a good example of the principle there detailed.

Jamaica Railway.—I am indebted to Mr. Valentine Bell, C. E., Acting Director of Public Works, for the following notes of the damage done to the Railway:—"In addition to various slips in cuttings and embankments all along the Railway, the damages to the Railway by the recent floods were as follows: (1) Bridge 25 feet span over the old channel of the Rio Cobre, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Kingston, undermined and carried away, together with 50 feet of embankment to E. of bridge. (2) Embankment between $5\frac{1}{2}$ and $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Kingston cut in several places by the flood waters of the Rio Cobre. (3) Embankment between $18\frac{1}{2}$ and $19\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Kingston cut in several places by the flood water of the Nightingale Grove Gully. (4) Bowers Gully bridge $23\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Kingston, western abutment and pier undermined and carried away with two arches of the bridge; 50 feet of embankment and high ground to west of bridge carried away. The channel, formerly 50 feet wide, is now 150 feet wide. (5) On the Ewarton Branch, the large retaining wall 8 miles from Spanish Town was undermined and a length of 5 chains of it carried away. The Rio Cobre did not rise as high as in 1874; but the flood lasted much longer and did more damage. Where it crosses the old Railway the river rose 12 feet above its bed, and overflowing its banks flooded the lands on each side for about a mile in width altogether. In the gorge near the Bog Walk the river rose about 25 feet above its bed. (6) Nightingale Grove Gully flooded all the lands on each side for $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in width altogether and to a depth of 4 feet in the vicinity of the Railway. Bowers Gully did great damage by altering its channel in many places. The Dry River, or Rio Minho, was 40 feet deep at the May Pen bridge, and did immense damage to roads and property. I believe the flood was higher than any previously recorded."

Rio Cobre Canal.—I am indebted to Mr. James Richmond for the following notes respecting the Irrigation Works: "You will notice that while the rains were unusually heavy in lower St. Catherine they were not so heavy in St. Thomas-in-the-Vale and on the north side of the island. The Rio Cobre did not therefore rise to any great height. At Spanish Town it rose about 22 feet, being 10 feet lower than the floods in November, 1874, when the maximum rise was 32 feet above the ordinary water level at Spanish Town. The maximum depth which passed over the crest of the weir (which has a clear overfall of 287 feet) at the Rio Cobre Canal Headworks last month was 9 feet 2 inches; in October 1881 it was 8 feet 9 inches. The Irrigation Works suffered damage to a trifling extent only; and with the exception of the 6th mile in the Bog Walk the main roads in the Central District were not much damaged."

Cave Valley and Greenock Estates.—In the very centre of the island there is a large and fertile valley about 1,800 feet above the level of the sea, called in Robertson's map "Verna-ma-hollis Savannah;" the Cave Valley River runs through it, sinks at Greenock, and rises again, it is said, at Llandovery near the sea-shore. Mr. David Archer, the overseer of Cave Valley, writes me briefly that between the 6th and the 12th June they had 24.83 inches of rain, and the sinks being choked the water rose, in places as much as 60 to 100 feet, and submerged Greenock and Cave Valley estates, and the lands called Bog Hole, which were cultivated by a large number of small settlers. Greenock lost 23 head of cattle, and together with Cave Valley a number of acres of cunes. There was much loss of life, 10 bodies at least being recovered; but prompt action was taken by the Boards of St. Ann and Clarendon for the relief of the survivors who were destitute. It was, I believe, on the 8th that the water rose suddenly when Mr. Archer and his family narrowly escaped from drowning, when the Bookkeepers of Greenock and Cave Valley showed great courage in rescuing drowning persons, and when one of them, Mr. Moss, was himself swept away and drowned.

Clarendon.—In this parish all the estates on the plains were more or less damaged by the flood waters which rushed down from the Clarendon Mountains.

Kingston.—There was much damage done in Kingston by the flooding of the lower parts of the stores, by the rushing of the water through the streets from the upper parts of the town to the harbour, and by the undermining of walls and buildings.

The question now arises, could these flood-rains have been foretold? The barometric depression was of course known, and the position of the centre was known, say on the morning of the 6th. Could it have been foretold that day that heavy rains would continue for that and the next two days? I think not. Any daily weather service would doubtless have issued "rain" for each day in question, but not "heavy rain;" at least so many similar depressions have passed over or near Jamaica since 1880, which have only resulted in beneficial rains, that some other factor is clearly required to show departure from the usual course of circumstances. Such a factor may be found in future from the monthly rainfall forecasts. Every thing tended to show that there would be heavy rains in May, with an average of 12 inches for the island; but the rains did not fall, and under such circumstances a depression passing near Jamaica might be charged with rain to an extent far beyond what is generally experienced. It will be necessary to refer to a daily weather service again in connection with the gale of June 27th.

On the 24th, 25th and 26th days of June the barometer was high and the weather fine throughout the island; on the night of the 26th it commenced to blow hard from the N.E. at the Cinchona Plantation. On the 27th the barometer was steady having fallen one-tenth of an inch. At the east end of the island the winds were highly irregular up to 4 p.m.; thus at Boston Mr. Jenoure found the wind from the N. early in the morning; about 1 p.m. it suddenly veered S.E. and S.; and "the barometer which was very high commenced to drop." At 4 p.m. the wind went back to N.E. and blew hard, and at 5.30 p.m. it blew almost a hurricane from the E. By this time his barometer had fallen one-fourth of an inch. The sea rose unusually high, washed away his wharf-houses and boats and destroyed goods in store. "The sea rose 8 feet within half an hour; such a sea has never been known here before; that during the hurricane of 1880 was nothing to it." The weather then moderated at Boston.

At Hordley Mr. Harrison found that the wind veered right round the compass that day, but he has given me no particulars as to time.

At Port Antonio the wind was strong, blew down the harbour-light and did other damage.

At Kingston the barometer remained steady at 29.92 the whole day; but I miss the record of the self-registering barometer at about 6.30 p.m. when the centre of the disturbance passed over the town. At 6 p.m. the wind was fresh from the N. and N.W.; about 7 p.m. it was fresh from the S. and then backed to E.S.E. and E. Between 9 and 10.30 p.m. rain fell in torrents.

At Cherry Garden Mr. Marescaux noticed about 5 p.m. that the barometer had fallen "rapidly and considerably," and he writes me that "about 6 p.m. the wind blew in puffs from N.E.; it then increased in strength till it blew quite a gale, veering round to the S.; and about 10.30 p.m. the wind was due S. and very strong."

At the Cinchona Plantation it blew a gale all day (1,245 miles being recorded by the anemometer in 24 hours) first from N.E. and then suddenly shifted S.E. The lowest barometer was about two-tenths below the average.

At the Palisadoes the winds were westerly veering to S.W.

The centre now continued its course and passed near and a little N. of Albion in St. Ann.

At Kempshot the wind rose about 10 p.m. and blew steadily from the S.S.E. for about 4 hours; at 11 p.m. the barometer was 29.821, or less than two tenths below the average, and the centre was then passing over the harbour of Montego Bay. Some ladies and gentlemen were in an open boat that evening, and as they were returning to shore their boat was blown out to sea by a strong gale from the S.E., and they were undoubtedly in great peril; however, the wind shifted to N.W. and drove the boat back into the harbour, where they landed at 11.35 p.m.

Less fortunate were the sailors of H.M.S. "Goshawk" who were returning to their ship at Port Royal in an open boat; their boat was swamped and 14 of them were drowned.

The centre of this small cyclone therefore passed the E. end of the island at 4 p.m., Kingston at 6.30 p.m., and Montego Bay at 11 p.m., so that its average speed was 18 miles an hour; and as its influence at each of these three places was only felt for four hours it follows that the diameter of the rotatory gale was only 72 miles.

Such an incipient cyclone gives warning for only an hour or so before its approach; and it cannot possibly be put on the same list with the grand cyclones which continually sweep the West Indian seas during the hurricane months.

Take for instance the cyclone of August, 1881, which was first felt at the Island of St. Thomas on the 22nd; indications reaching Jamaica that afternoon, so that on the 23rd telegrams were sent round the island relieving all local apprehension, and to the United States forewarning them of their approaching visitor, which burst on their coasts near Charleston on the 27th, where every preparation had been made to receive it. And so for many others, having diameters of at least a thousand miles, and whose indications are as certain as their effects are disastrous. At the centres of such cyclones the barometers fall between one and two inches, and not merely one or two tenths of an inch.

Now no weather service in Jamaica issuing daily forecasts could possibly have dealt with such a rotatory gale; for no observer however skilful could have had more warning than Mr. Jenoure at Boston or Mr. Marescaux at Cherry Garden; neither could any service trust to merely telegraphing the arrival of a such a visitor on our shores, for telegraphic communication is invariably interrupted after such a gale has sprung up.

If however daily forecasts of the weather, with special reference to rain, could be distributed among all classes of our agriculturalists, the advantage to the general community would be immense; but there are no connecting links between the telegraph stations and the interior agricultural districts.

On the other hand the present Meteorological Service in Jamaica, however limited, has a firm scientific basis. Warnings of approaching cyclones and indications of their paths are telegraphed round the island whenever such indications are sure and certain; and to judge from the correspondence and reports of the United States Signal Service the work in Jamaica has been carried out as originally contemplated.

METEOROLOGY.

(By Maxwell Hall, M.A., F.R.A.S.)

IN the Handbook for 1881 an account was given of (1) the Barometer, (2) the Wind, (3) the Thermometer, (4) Vapour, (5) Rain, (6) Daily Weather Reports, (7) Average Rainfall, (8) the Trade Winds, (9) the Winds and Rains of Jamaica, (10) the influence of Forests on the Rainfall, (11) Cyclones, and (12) the system of Storm Warnings proposed for the West Indies.

The following Table of the average Rainfall in Jamaica, and the explanatory remarks, have been re-printed from the Handbook for 1881; the reduction of the old registers is now going on, and it is to be hoped that this Table may be greatly enlarged before long:—

Tables are also given showing the results of the observations made in Kingston by Mr. Robert Johnstone in 1885, and they are similar to the tables for 1881, 1882, 1883 and 1884 published in the *Handbooks of Jamaica*.

The readings of the Barometer and the Thermometers are taken at 7 a.m., 3 p.m., and 11 p.m., local mean time, and they have all been corrected to the Kew Standards; the Dew-point has been deduced from the Dry and Wet-bulbs by means of Glaisher's factors; and every care has been taken to insure accuracy.

It will be seen from these Tables that in 1885 the average height of the Barometer properly corrected and reduced to the level of the sea was 30 inches and one-thousandth of an inch; that the average temperature of the air was 78° 9, generally rising to 86° 9 during the day and falling to 71° 5 during the night, and that at Kingston the wind almost continually blows from the S.E.

MEAN MONTHLY RAINFALL IN JAMAICA.

No.	Place.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
		in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.
1	Morant Point Light House	5.28	2.98	2.14	3.90	0.26	0.24	3.48	5.46	7.64	13.40	8.72	6.78	75.28
2	Cinchona Plantation	10.90	2.56	8.83	9.34	9.72	6.33	4.78	8.18	13.21	20.58	13.66	13.63	121.62
3	Castleton Gardens	9.71	2.09	4.73	6.14	12.28	8.24	7.32	10.48	11.22	12.40	10.68	13.17	108.55
4	Water Valley, St. Mary	10.72	3.68	4.80	3.78	9.12	4.88	4.43	4.24	7.28	8.69	9.82	10.25	81.69
5	New Ramble	7.08	4.25	6.53	3.04	8.81	4.23	3.65	5.69	5.88	7.08	11.60	10.58	79.15
6	Unity Valley, St. Ann	7.63	2.34	4.97	5.22	11.15	8.70	6.91	5.33	7.62	7.85	7.59	10.74	86.05
7	Albion	6.15	3.30	4.18	4.19	8.62	5.58	4.13	5.85	6.36	7.38	10.23	8.97	74.04
8	Bradfield	8.24	4.57	5.58	4.11	9.50	4.86	4.28	5.05	6.19	7.67	13.16	10.91	84.12
9	Drax Hall	7.50	4.52	4.04	2.43	7.74	3.20	2.91	3.81	4.21	7.30	11.06	8.57	67.15
North-Eastern Division		8.15	3.37	5.09	4.68	9.58	5.81	4.65	6.01	7.73	10.27	10.73	10.32	86.40
10	Braco, Trelawny	5.01	2.21	2.10	2.38	6.74	2.37	2.41	3.88	4.55	4.81	6.13	7.20	49.79
11	Brampton Bryan	5.32	1.64	2.40	2.42	7.27	2.65	3.37	4.64	4.34	5.28	6.43	7.24	53.00
12	Bryan Castle	5.31	1.94	2.34	2.23	6.74	2.48	2.46	3.54	4.04	5.18	6.61	7.61	50.48
13	Hopewell	7.21	2.22	3.06	3.37	7.30	3.62	4.16	5.50	5.11	6.08	7.97	9.75	65.44
14	Vale Royal	5.39	2.73	2.66	2.80	8.09	3.39	3.48	5.44	4.98	5.91	7.05	9.29	61.21
15	Georgia	5.02	2.53	2.42	2.19	7.99	2.94	2.92	4.64	4.08	5.29	6.10	8.41	54.53
16	Lancaster	5.12	2.32	2.56	2.14	6.86	2.30	2.66	3.87	4.80	5.16	6.76	7.57	52.15
17	Lottery	4.18	2.02	2.32	2.00	8.15	3.39	2.40	3.96	4.77	6.12	4.93	5.83	50.11
18	FALMOUTH	4.01	1.59	2.03	1.80	6.51	2.01	1.49	3.00	3.29	6.07	4.93	5.05	41.78
19	Orange Valley	4.70	2.57	2.28	2.29	6.70	2.80	2.84	3.57	2.73	5.31	5.24	6.99	48.02
20	Gales Valley	4.47	1.97	2.35	2.06	8.16	5.66	5.30	6.88	5.73	7.43	4.73	5.60	60.34
21	Dundee	5.31	2.57	3.22	2.50	6.95	3.29	3.91	5.36	3.98	5.70	7.55	6.46	55.87
22	Content, St. James	4.43	2.21	3.01	2.45	8.93	3.73	2.54	5.58	4.44	6.65	4.54	6.95	55.46
23	Spring Vale	5.65	2.04	3.77	4.48	12.02	9.21	8.29	12.84	9.72	8.62	5.03	6.67	88.54
24	Success	4.51	1.84	2.30	2.11	5.41	2.05	1.51	2.59	3.68	5.37	4.96	3.86	40.19
25	Running Gut	3.78	1.43	1.60	1.56	6.10	2.32	1.11	2.33	3.66	5.63	4.95	5.71	40.18
26	Salters Hill	5.03	2.86	3.09	3.45	12.93	8.23	6.99	8.47	7.21	8.53	7.58	6.77	81.21
27	Irwin	4.32	1.45	2.62	2.58	8.93	6.26	3.07	6.40	6.75	8.10	5.95	4.86	61.49
28	Catherine Mount	4.36	1.63	1.77	2.99	8.43	6.55	4.89	8.31	6.10	7.67	4.16	6.74	63.60
Northern Division		4.91	2.06	2.52	2.51	7.86	3.96	3.46	5.31	4.95	6.26	5.89	6.77	56.47
29	CHAPELTON, Clarendon	2.37	2.88	3.89	2.72	8.29	4.92	4.37	10.28	8.09	13.40	4.34	3.09	68.64
30	Cave Valley, St. Ann	2.95	2.96	4.51	4.55	11.93	5.76	5.15	8.68	7.36	10.41	5.29	2.75	71.97
31	MANDEVILLE, Manchester	2.37	2.47	4.76	3.98	12.76	6.46	6.08	10.60	10.07	17.19	6.56	3.84	88.14
32	Orange Cove, Hanover	3.96	2.49	2.64	3.31	8.49	7.72	6.62	7.45	8.19	9.06	4.84	4.06	68.83
West Central Division		3.16	2.62	3.95	3.64	10.37	6.22	5.56	9.25	8.43	12.52	2.55	3.44	74.46
33	BLACK RIVER, St. Elizabeth	1.75	1.85	2.44	3.10	6.95	2.68	5.15	7.21	5.07	9.32	5.43	2.29	58.25
34	Fullerswood Park	1.59	1.28	2.00	3.64	5.94	2.64	3.99	6.12	6.44	6.87	5.34	2.41	43.92
35	Donbigh, Clarendon	1.75	1.64	2.23	2.23	8.90	5.67	3.24	5.80	5.54	9.29	5.31	2.00	53.70
36	Hope, St. Andrew	2.90	1.13	2.61	2.43	5.85	4.17	3.35	8.13	7.78	9.56	5.04	3.04	55.99
37	Monatrilie	1.56	1.21	1.60	1.48	4.92	3.53	2.73	6.36	7.20	11.64	5.71	2.37	50.51
38	KINGSTON	1.78	1.02	1.47	1.19	4.82	3.32	2.03	6.01	5.93	10.28	3.90	2.33	43.18
39	Plumb Point Light House	1.16	1.04	0.94	1.13	4.64	3.79	2.17	5.32	4.30	9.96	3.50	1.57	30.52
Southern Division		1.78	1.31	2.01	2.17	6.00	3.69	3.24	6.42	5.91	9.56	4.89	2.29	49.27
Mean of the four Divisions		4.50	2.35	3.30	3.25	8.45	4.92	4.23	6.75	6.76	9.65	6.69	5.70	66.64

Again, it will be seen that the Table has been arranged according to a certain systematic distribution of the rainfall over the island.

It appears that while the May and October rains are everywhere strongly marked, the northern part of the island has winter rains in November, December and January, the southern parts has summer rains in August and September, and each part is further divided by the amount of the rainfall, thus giving four divisions.

The *North-eastern Division* is cut off by a straight line drawn from Port Morant to St. Ann's Bay; it includes the lofty range of the Blue Mountains, and their continuation as the hills of St. Mary; it faces the rain-bringing winds of winter; and it has a large rainfall in November, December and January, as well as in May and October. This division has the greatest annual rainfall.

The *Northern Division* includes the parishes of St. Ann, Trelawny and St. James. It is that part of the island which lies to the north of those broken ranges of hills which run through the centre of the island in a direction more or less parallel to the Blue Mountain range. The annual rainfall is less than in the first division, but it has the same characteristics.

The *West-central Division* stretches in the same direction from Chapelton to Lucea. It is deprived of the greater part of the winter rains by the two former divisions, whose hills precipitate the abundant vapour in the east-north-easterly winds; but it has well-marked summer rains in August and September, as well as the usual rains in May and October. It has a larger annual rainfall than the *Northern Division*.

The last and *Southern Division* has the same characteristics as the third, but the annual rainfall is much smaller.

The registers giving this systematic distribution all end with the year 1879; and their average duration is about 10 years. But there is evidence that this distribution has existed for at least 200 years, although it has never been so clearly demonstrated. In the preface to Sloane's *Natural History of Jamaica* we read: "According to the different positions of the places, so the rains are more or less violent, and come at different times; but generally speaking the two great rainy seasons are in May and October, in which months, at new or full moon, they begin, and continue day and night for a whole fortnight with great violence so that the earth in all level places is laid under water for some inches. And these seasons, as they are called from their being fit to plant in, are generally so over the whole island, though they are much altered in their time and violence of late years, which arises from the clearing the country of much wood."

"In the month of January is likewise expected a season or rain, but this is not so constant nor violent as are the other two; and probably may come from the violent *norths* coming over the mountains with part of their rains with them; for in the north side of the island rains in that month are generally very frequent and violent, coming along with great winds, which nevertheless seldom pass the hills or ridge of mountains running through the middle of the island, so that very often the seasons of the one are different from those of the other."

"For all the summer months, or when the sun is near or over their heads, or through almost the whole year, towards noon it rains on some part of the ridge of mountains, running through the island, with thunder and lightning. These rains seldom reach two or three miles into the plains; wherefore, on account of these rains, any valleys lying very near or amongst the mountains have more seasons and are more fertile than the plains farther off which, if they have any rain, is but the outskirts of that in the mountains, and therefore inconsiderable. At other times of the year, sometimes for three or four days together, there may be a shower about 12 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon, which only serves to moisten the surface of the ground without any profit."

It thus appears that Sloane has alluded to the May and October rains, to the winter rains on the *north side*, to the summer rains on the central hills, and to the small rainfall on the southern plains. Consequently the characteristics of the rainfall have not altered for at least two hundred years.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA.—MEAN RESULTS FOR THE YEAR 1886.

MONTH.	Barometer corrected and reduced to 32° and sea level.				Thermometers. (F.)						
	7 a.m.	3 p.m.	11 p.m.	Mean.	7 a.m.	3 p.m.	11 p.m.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Diff.
	in.	in.	in.	in.	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
January	30-067	30-022	30-103	30-074	70-1	83-0	72-0	75-0	85-4	67-3	18-1
February	30-039	29-973	30-052	30-021	71-3	81-6	73-0	75-3	84-0	68-7	15-3
March	30-074	30-002	30-086	30-054	72-7	82-7	74-7	76-7	85-5	68-6	16-9
April	30-023	29-945	30-028	29-999	76-4	82-0	74-1	77-7	85-0	69-5	15-5
May	29-992	29-930	30-004	29-975	82-6	84-3	77-2	80-6	86-2	72-7	13-5
June	30-056	29-992	30-076	30-041	80-8	85-1	77-3	81-1	87-0	74-0	13-0
July	30-051	29-989	30-082	30-033	80-7	85-5	78-0	81-4	88-9	73-3	15-6
August	30-004	29-936	30-015	29-985	80-3	86-0	78-2	81-5	89-3	73-8	15-5
September	29-977	29-903	29-990	29-956	77-1	85-8	78-5	81-0	88-7	74-2	14-5
October	29-954	29-883	29-962	29-933	77-6	86-5	76-6	80-2	88-8	73-0	15-8
November	29-980	29-903	29-979	29-951	78-6	86-2	76-8	79-9	88-9	73-4	15-5
December	30-009	29-938	30-014	29-987	73-1	82-3	73-6	76-3	85-2	70-1	15-1
Mean	30-021	29-951	30-031	30-001	76-6	84-3	75-8	78-9	86-9	71-5	15-4

MONTH.	Wind.		Dew Point		Cloud, %	Rainfall.	Absolute Temperature.			Weather.
	Direction (from)	Miles per Hour.	and Humidity.				Max.	Min.	Diff.	
January	S E	3.9	67.4	78	29	in. 0.11	89.5	61.3	28.2	Fine and Dry—squally in middle of month.
February	S E	3.5	69.8	84	23	0.01	86.9	65.8	21.1	Fine and dry.
March	S E	3.2	69.9	81	24	0.29	92.2	64.3	27.9	Dry and clear.
April	S E	1.2	70.4	79	38	0.47	88.5	64.5	24.0	Fine and dry.
May	S E	2.1	72.3	76	48	2.72	91.5	69.1	22.4	Fair.
June	S E	5.7	73.0	77	53	0.46	92.0	70.6	21.4	Dry—strong winds.
July	S E	4.1	72.1	73	43	1.03	93.2	70.8	22.4	Dry and clear.
August	S E	3.4	73.0	75	50	0.84	92.5	71.4	21.1	Fair and dry.
September	S E	2.2	73.3	78	61	5.11	91.6	71.6	20.0	Close and cloudy.
October	S E by E	1.4	72.3	78	46	0.62	90.5	70.3	20.2	Fair, dry and still.
November	Var.	1.4	71.7	77	55	0.66	95.2	68.8	26.4	Fair and still—"Norther" on 25th.
December	Var.	3.1	68.8	79	48	11.23	90.5	58.2	32.3	Strong "Norther" on 2nd, 3rd, and on 26th and 27th—otherwise fair.
Mean	S E	2.9	71.2	78	43	-	91.2	67.2	24.0	
Total	-	-	-	-	-	23.55	-	-	-	

CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY.

Jan. 7. 1886.—Announcement by the Government of an award to Mr. William E. Riley, a Foreman Fitter employed in the Government Workshop, Kingston, of a bronze medal and certificate of the Royal Humane Society for courageous conduct in rescuing a drowning man in Kingston Harbour on the 2nd September, 1885.

Feb. 10.—The fiftieth anniversary of the formation of the first Presbytery in the West Indies was celebrated by the Synod of the Presbyterian Church at Montego Bay.

March 1.—Arrival of Dr. Thorold, the Lord Bishop of Rochester, and his introduction to the Synod of the Church of England in Jamaica. His Lordship took part in the proceedings and before the close of the session a suitable record was made in the Journals of the Synod, "expressive of the pleasure felt by the Synod and Churchmen generally at the visit to the Diocese of the Bishop of Rochester; and also the sense of benefit derived by hearing his valuable addresses."

Jan. 30.—Presentation to the Governor of the Report of the Royal Commissioners on the working of the Lower Courts of Jamaica. The report recommended Parochial Courts presided over by legally qualified Judges.

March 29.—Return to the colony of his Excellency Sir Henry Wylie Norman and his resumption of the Government. He was accorded a grand public reception in Kingston and an address of congratulation was presented to him at the Town Hall by the City Council. His Excellency in his reply stated that "he had had frequent interviews with Sir Frederick Stanley, the late Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the Earl of Granville, the present Secretary of State for the Colonies, with regard to the affairs of the island. Both of these Statesmen cordially acknowledged and appreciated the loyalty of the people and seem to be disposed to do all they can to facilitate their desires." His Excellency also stated that he had ascertained that in his absence it had been reported that he was likely soon to leave the colony. "I should feel," said he, "that it is my duty to go wherever my services are required by my Government, but I should consider it a misfortune if called upon to leave Jamaica until my period of service is completed; for although it has been admitted that some good has been effected since I have been here I feel certain that there is more yet to be done for the benefit of the colony, and I express the sentiments of Lady Norman and myself when I say that we should be sorry prematurely to sever our connection with this country, in which we

have received so much kindness and so much courtesy, and in which we hope and feel we have so many kind friends. If anything was wanting to bind us to the island it would be supplied by the magnificent welcome extended to us to-day. I scarcely know how adequately to express my appreciation of your kindness, but I can say we feel grateful from the bottom of our hearts and hope that our further stay in the island may tend to its benefit and to increase the kindly feelings which you already possess for us."

March 31.—The third session of the new Legislative Council was opened by Governor Sir Henry W. Norman in a speech in which he expressed the hope that the Poor Law Bill (introduced in the previous session by the honorable Robert Craig) and the Retrenchment Scheme (initiated by the honorable C. S. Farquharson) would be given precedence and be beneficially disposed of.

A Message from the Governor was laid before the Legislative Council informing them of the appointment of Mr. D. Morris, the Director of Public Gardens and Plantations in Jamaica, as Assistant Director of Kew Gardens in England. His Excellency added: "I am sure that the Council while joining with me in regret that the valuable services of Mr. Morris should be lost to Jamaica will be gratified that his efforts in this island and elsewhere should have been recognized and rewarded by Her Majesty's Government."

April 2.—His Excellency the Governor, by invitation from the Parochial Board of St. Andrew, officially visited the parish and received an address of congratulation from the members of the Board. "We think it proper," they said, "on the occasion of your Excellency's resuming the duties of your high office as Governor of this island respectfully to call your attention to the fact that the people of this country have not yet received that full measure of political liberty promised to them. They desire an extension of the franchise and a Representative in the Council for each parish in the island. We further desire to mention to your Excellency that the Parochial Boards of this island have not that free liberty of action promised to them and which it is conceived they ought to have."

"The plan of concentrating nearly all authority for the expenditure of money in the Executive impairs the usefulness of the Boards. The members of the Parochial Board of St. Andrew (and we speak the sentiments we think of all the Parochial Boards of this island) feel that they are being simply made instruments for carrying out the old system of Crown Government to which the people of this island are entirely opposed. We would therefore most respectfully entreat your Excellency to give these matters your usual kind and wise consideration, with the view of obtaining for the people of this country more political liberty and better representation in the Council, and extending to the Parochial Boards of this island greater control over their monetary affairs, thereby enabling the people of this island to take an effective part, through their elected Representatives, in managing their own affairs."

In the course of the Governor's reply his Excellency said: "I regret that some strong words are to be found in the address with respect to old grievances and I could have wished that some allusion had been made to the great benefits which the island received during the seventeen years which preceded my arrival. During that period the means and standard of education have been largely increased; many excellent hospitals have been established; a system of roads has been extended and perfected; an ill-equipped railroad has been taken over by Government and put in good order for the public use, while important extensions of railway have been designed and completed; postal communications have been developed and improved, and a very good telegraph system has been introduced to the great benefit of all classes. While population has largely increased crime has decreased and prison discipline has greatly improved; an accurate system of audit and account has been brought into operation and the exact financial position of the island, and all items of expenditure, are made public in a clear and accessible shape, while the credit of the island is excellent and undoubted. I deprecate the introduction of political or controversial topics into addresses of welcome, but on the face of what is complained of in your address as respects the past I am bound to remind you of what was carried out by my predecessors."

April 8.—Passing of the Retrenchment Scheme. The principal items were the abolition of the office of Assistant Director of Public Works; the amalgamation of

the offices of Collector General, Public Treasurer and Manager of the Government Savings Bank; the abolition of one of the Assistants to the Attorney General and of the office of Clerk of the Kingston Circuit Court; the amalgamation of the offices of Inspector General of Police and Director of Prisons and Reformatories and the amalgamation of the Island Record Office with the Registration Department, the head of the new Department being styled Keeper of the Records. All these changes were of a prospective character, except in regard to the abolition of the office of Assistant to the Director of Public Works and the amalgamation of the offices of Inspector General of Police and Director of Prisons which were to be carried into effect at the end of the financial year. The scheme contained the following provision with respect to Immigration: "That a law be passed abolishing the importation of Indian immigrants in the future; and that leave be obtained from the Indian Government to amalgamate the department with another. That the Government be requested to reduce the export duties levied for immigration purposes correspondingly with the decrease of immigration charges."

Passing of the salaries of the public officers for the second half of the financial year in consequence of the disposal of the Retrenchment Scheme. No alterations were made in the salaries of the then existing public officers.

April 15.—Rejection in the Legislative Council of Mr. Craig's motion that "all expenses connected with the election of the Parochial Boards should be borne in equal shares by all the candidates seeking election." The division was as follows: For the motion, Messrs. Bourke, Solomon, Craig, Henderson and the Director of Public Works, 5. Against it, Messrs. Malabre, Levy, J. M. Farquharson, Capper, the Attorney General, the Colonial Secretary and the Commander of the Forces, 7.

April 16.—The Governor announced to the Legislative Council the award of the Arbitrators in the case of the demand of the Railway Contractors for £45,230 for extra work done by them and for over valuation of the work executed by the Public Works Department before they entered on their contract. The amount awarded was £13,731. A bill was introduced into the Legislative Council by the Director of Public Works for raising a loan to meet the award and to liquidate all other claims against the Government on behalf of the Railway.

April 19.—The Poor Law Bill was read a third time and passed by the Legislative Council. His Excellency the Governor in making the announcement said: "I think the colony may be congratulated upon this bill having been passed which I believe and trust will give it a decent system of poor relief. The poor of the colony and the Government are greatly indebted to the honorable member for Clarendon (Mr. Craig) who has taken so much trouble and pains to prepare the bill and has conducted it through its various stages with such ability and good temper. I do not think I am going too far in saying that there is no other person in the island who is able from his practical experience with poor relief both here and in other countries to bring forward such a bill. I do not think it wrong to say that the Government having once found the bill introduced were glad to give it their support; and I think the elected members are to be congratulated on having withdrawn their opposition and on many of them having endeavoured to perfect the bill by introducing amendments to it. I do not apprehend the Board of Supervision will exercise factious interference, and I am quite sure the Parochial Boards will co-operate with the Board of Supervision in order to secure the economical and efficacious relief of the poor. The old Boards in many cases did their duty very well, but I think it must be evident to every one, and it certainly became evident to me, that some sort of supervision was requisite. The power of supervision given to the Government under the Law of 1881 was unworkable, and there was no supervision under it even with Boards nominated by myself, and it would be still more impossible with elected Boards. I think it was necessary that a bill of this kind should be introduced. The very difficult task has been delegated to me of selecting gentlemen to sit on the Board of Supervision, but I am sure that difficulty will be lessened by the way the Parochial Boards will accept the provisions of the law. I am very sanguine that the effect of the law when it comes into full working order will be the introduction into the island of a just, equitable and economical system of poor relief."

April 19.—Passing by the City Council of Kingston of a resolution declaring "that

as the Poor Relief Law (which had just passed the Legislative Council) was opposed to the principles of Representation and was positively a return to Nominee Government the members of the Council would at its next ordinary meeting resign their seats." The hon. Wellesley Bourke, Capt. Forwood and Mr. Simon Soutar voted against the resolution.

April 20.—A preliminary report from the Committee of the Legislative Council on the debt, liabilities, revenue and taxation of the island was presented to the Legislative Council. On motion of Mr. Craig it was unanimously resolved "that the consideration of the report be postponed and that the Government be recommended to proceed to have a valuation roll of all real property in the island made up as a basis for the adjustment of future taxation."

April 20.—Adjournment of the Legislative Council *sine die*. Fourteen laws were passed during the session, amongst which were the Registration of Voters Law; the Parochial General Purposes Fund Law; the Law for the relief of the Poor and the Railways Further Loan Law.

April 29.—The Government advertised in Jamaica for the loan of £52,200 authorized by Law 14 of 1886 to complete the payments for railway construction. The interest offered was four per cent. The sum of £41,700 was subscribed.

April 30.—Inspection of the Kingston Volunteer Militia by Major-General Sir Charles Pearson, K.C.M.G., C.B., Commanding the Troops in the West Indies. His Excellency stated that "neither arms, equipment nor clothing had been yet issued to the Force, nevertheless considerable progress had been made in foot drill, and under command of the Adjutant several simple movements were performed in a very creditable manner—the bearing of the majority of the men being soldierlike and their marching good."

May 3.—The City Council of Kingston met and passed a series of resolutions on the subject of the Poor Law. The following were the concluding resolutions:—

"RESOLVED: That before the passing of the Poor Relief Law, and when the bill was undergoing discussion by the Legislative Council, a petition signed by seventeen of the eighteen members of the City Council was presented to that body, protesting against its being passed. That the said petition, carefully prepared and respectfully worded, was presented by the honorable member for Kingston and St. Andrew. That whilst it was considered that some weight would be attached to our petition we felt aggrieved that throughout the discussion on the bill by the Legislative Council the prayer of the said petition was ignored by the official members. That, therefore, we are constrained to express our astonishment and regret that the said bill should have been proceeded with and passed into law, without any regard to the allegation set forth or the prayer contained in the said petition.

"RESOLVED: That whilst as representatives of the people of Kingston in the City Council we are alive to the importance of supporting and maintaining the laws in force for their government, and, especially from the position we fill, those that relate particularly to the management of parochial affairs, having fully made known our objections to and protested against the passing of the Poor Relief Bill before it became law we feel privileged now to record our emphatic denunciation of the measure, and to express our unwillingness to take any part in carrying out the administration of poor relief under the provisions of a law which is of an arbitrary and coercive character, with reference both to the degree and nature of the control to be exercised by a Board of Supervision and to the anomalous duties they are empowered to perform.

"RESOLVED: That after careful study and due consideration of the Law for the Relief of the Poor, 1886, we have come to the firm conclusion that the measure is wrong in principle and objectionable in all its details. That for the several reasons advanced in our said petition to the Legislative Council against the passing of that law, as well as for those stated in these resolutions, as members of the Council present at this meeting we have no alternative but under the circumstances with regret to vacate our seats, and that accordingly we do now resign as members of the Parochial Council of Kingston."

The following members resigned their seats and left the Council: Doctor James Scott (Mayor), W. A. Paine, R. H. Jackson, Henry Delgado, Charles Binney, T. N.

Cripps, S. H. Watson, James Gall, C. P. Lazarus and William Andrews, Esquires. The following members declined to join in the resolutions and continued members of the Council: The hon. Wellesley Bourke, Capt. Forwood, the Rev. W. Griffith, J. J. G. Lewis, Thomas Harry and Simon Soutar, Esquires, L. P. Branday and John Cassis, Esquires, being off the island did not take part in the proceedings.

May 6.—A copy of the resolutions of the City Council having been sent to His Excellency the Governor the Colonial Secretary acknowledged its receipt and informed the Council as follows:—

"From these documents His Excellency learns with much regret and disappointment that these gentlemen have resigned their positions on account of the passing by the Legislative Council on the 19th April of the Law for the Relief of the Poor, 1886, which Law, I am to state, received the assent of the Governor upon the 29th idem.

"His Excellency will, as requested, forward a copy of the resolution of the retiring members to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, but he thinks it right at once to intimate that he entirely dissents from the views expressed in it.

"The Governor has no doubt that the remaining members of the Council will, as soon as may be practicable, take the necessary steps to fill up existing vacancies, under the provisions of Law 16 of 1885 and Law 13 of 1886."

Petitions were also sent to the Governor for transmission to the Secretary of State from the following parishes against the Law: From the City Council of Kingston, the Parochial Boards of St. Ann, St. James, Trelawny, St. Mary, St. Elizabeth, St. Catherine and Portland, and from certain inhabitants of the parishes of St. James, St. Catherine and St. Thomas. Petitions in favor of the Law were sent from the Parochial Boards of Clarendon, Manchester, Hapover and Westmoreland.

May 7.—The City Council met for the first time after the proceedings with regard to the Poor Law and on motion of Mr. Soutar, seconded by Capt. Forwood, the hon. Wellesley Bourke was elected Mayor. Writs were issued for the election of members to fill the vacancies.

June 3.—A sharp shock of earthquake at 7hr. 7min. p.m. felt over the whole island. It was one of the strongest felt in Kingston for many years and as strong as that of Dec. 30th 1880. (From January to July 1886 Jamaica was shaken by a number of small shocks.)

June 5.—The election for members to fill the vacancies in the City Council of Kingston was held this day when the gentlemen who had resigned were re-elected with the exception of Messrs. Watson and Cripps. George Levy, Esq., was elected in the place of Mr. Watson and C. T. Burton, Esq., was elected in the place of Mr. Cripps.

June 5 to 10.—Heavy rains which produced floods in the southern parts of the island and did much damage to the roads and Railway. A local newspaper thus summarized the accounts of injuries done to property during the rains: "The weather so far this year has been very exceptional. There have been several earthquakes, more severe than usual, though doing no great damage; and the cracks they made here and there in buildings were found out and utilized by the floods of rain which fell in the second week of June. The fall seems to have varied from a minimum of 21 inches or so to a maximum of 45 inches in the week—mainly in the first three days of it—and the damage done is very great. Both the Railway extension lines have been seriously damaged; the wall on the Ewarton line which would stand anything, it was thought, being washed away, and the Lancewood Valley embankment on the Porus line much damaged. The old line was also seriously damaged but is again at work; this suspension of traffic on the new lines seems likely to be a long one. Estates and houses all over the country became either islands with water constantly rising round them, or the beds of lakes or torrents. Grievous as the damage is it seems to be simply wonderful that it has not been greater." Ten lives were lost at Cave Valley in the parish of St. Ann.

June 27.—A rotatory gale passed over Jamaica which blew down the bananas. Fourteen sailors of H.M.S. "Goshawk" were drowned in Port Royal harbour. They were attempting to return in an open boat from the shore to their ship.*

June 16.—Arrival of Sir Anthony Musgrave (late Governor of Jamaica) on a visit

* See "The Storm of June, 1886," by Mr. Maxwell Hall, page 510.

to his estates in St. Andrew. Before leaving the colony a complimentary address was presented to him by the citizens of Kingston. In his reply his Excellency said: "It is a great pleasure to me to have even this hurried opportunity for seeing the place where I laboured among you for nearly six years, to the best of my judgment and ability, for the public good. And it is gratifying to hear the confidence which you express that results largely beneficial may be expected from much that was set on foot during that period."

"My visit has unfortunately happened at a time when the colony is suffering from the consequences of one of those disastrous floods to which all tropical countries are at times liable. The Railways and roads have been seriously injured and much private property has suffered damage. But I trust that none of these losses are irremediable. I hope that the Railways will before long be again in working order and lending the assistance expected from them in promoting the industries of the colony."

"I shall not fail to convey your kind message to Lady Musgrave, who will I know value it highly; and with me she will always join in cherishing affectionate interest in the fortunes of Jamaica."

ELECTION INFORMATION.

THE duty of registering the persons entitled to vote at elections for members of the Legislative Council and of the Parochial Boards (including the City Council of Kingston) is discharged by the Collectors of Taxes of the several parishes.

The following are the Returning Officers at Elections for Members of the Legislative Council:—

For the Electoral District of Kingston } and St. Andrew	H. J. Bicknell, Esq.
Ditto St. Catherine	James Ryley, Esq.
Ditto Portland and St. Thomas	J. T. Wigham, Esq.
Ditto St. Mary and St. Ann	J. T. Cartwright, Esq.
Ditto St. James and Trelawny	Maxwell Hall, Esq.
Ditto Westmoreland and Hanover	Henry Brown, Esq.
Ditto St. Elizabeth	T. L. Roxburgh, Esq.
Ditto Manchester	W. G. Clough, Esq.
Ditto Clarendon	H. F. Pouyat, Esq.

The Mayor of Kingston and the Chairmen of the several Parochial Boards are the Returning Officers at Elections for Members of the City Council of Kingston and of the Parochial Boards of the other parishes.

The following shows the number of Voters in each of the Revised Electoral Lists of the island:—

Kingston	621
St. Andrew	451 — 1,072
St. Thomas	382
Portland	350 — 732
St. Mary	313
St. Ann	430 — 743
Trelawny	317
St. James	533 — 850
Hanover	265
Westmoreland	634 — 899
St. Elizabeth	707
Manchester	513
Clarendon	574
St. Catherine	817
Number of electors for 1886-87	6,907
Number of electors for 1885-86	6,921
Number of electors for 1884-85	9,298

* The non-levying of the house tax in St. Elizabeth in 1884-85 virtually disfranchised a large number of the Taxpayers of that Parish. A special Law was passed by the Legislative Council (Law 21 of 1885) to authorize the Voters on the List for 1884 to vote at the Parochial Elections in 1885.

PART XXI.

POOR LAW.

THE following Gazette notice contains the decision of Her Majesty's Government with respect to the Law for the Relief of the Poor to which reference has been made in previous parts of this Handbook.* The appointment of the Board of Supervision to carry the Law into effect is also given below:—

Colonial Secretary's Office, 18th August, 1886.

Her Majesty the Queen has been graciously pleased to confirm and allow the following Law passed by the Legislature of Jamaica:—

Law 6 of 1886—"The Law for the Relief of the Poor, 1886."

In making the foregoing announcement the Governor is also pleased to direct the publication of the following despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies in reply to the despatch of his Excellency enclosing petitions against Law 6 of 1886.

The Governor desires to express his confident hope that the Law which has now received Her Majesty's assent will be accepted by the community in a spirit of loyalty, and that the Council of the City of Kingston and the various Parochial Boards will continue to conduct that important branch of their duty which embraces poor relief with zeal and good will.

It is his Excellency's hope and belief that the action of the Central Board of Supervision, which it will now be his duty to form, will be in no way vexatious towards Parochial Boards, but will rather tend to support them, and to help them to place poor relief on a satisfactory footing in all parishes, without unduly burdening the ratepayers, and it will be the aim of his Excellency to nominate to the Board of Supervision gentlemen who will be considered to be representatives both of Parochial Boards and of the community, and who, it may be anticipated, will conduct their duties with ability and in a conciliatory spirit.

E. N. WALKER, Colonial Secretary.

Secretary of State for the Colonies to Governor of Jamaica.

Jamaica—No. 185.

Downing Street, 20th July, 1886.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches, No. 194 of the 6th of June and No. 213 of the 22nd of June, enclosing petitions to the Queen from the Council of the City of Kingston, the Parochial Boards of St. Ann, St. James, Trelawny and Portland, and certain inhabitants of the parishes of St. James and St. Catherine,† against the "Law for the Relief of the Poor, 1886," with copies of resolutions of various Parochial Boards, and correspondence on the subject of the same law.

2. The main objections to the Law which are put forward in these petitions appear to be that the measure is distasteful to the community at large, that the bill was carried by virtue of the votes of the official members as the majority of the elected members voted against the second reading; that the petitioners regard the law as subversive of the control of local affairs, lately conceded to the people, inasmuch as it sanctions the expenditure of money independent of any elected authority and places a Nominated Board over Elected Boards, and that it is unnecessary, inasmuch as the Parochial Boards are quite capable of fairly and judiciously administering poor relief, and that it will create additional expense.

3. I am not convinced that the measure is distasteful to the community at large; on the contrary it appears to be a reasonable inference from the fact that the opposition to the law comes almost entirely from the Parochial Boards that there is no widespread objection to it among the people of Jamaica.

4. With regard to the objection that without the official vote the measure would

* See pages 524-526.

† N.B.—A petition was also forwarded from 98 Taxpayers and other inhabitants of the Parish of St. Thomas. The resolutions which differed much in purport were from the parishes of Westmoreland, St. James, St. Elizabeth, St. Andrew and Clarendon (in favor of the bill).

not have been carried, I have to observe that under the Constitution of the Legislative Council the votes of the official members are of as much account as those of elected members, except under certain specified conditions, when they are not to be recorded.

5. I am unable to agree in the opinion of the petitioners that supervision and control over the local bodies entrusted with the administration of poor relief is unnecessary; nor does there appear to be any reasonable ground for complaint that the system of supervision by a Central Board, established by this law, has been substituted for the much greater power of interference vested in the Governor by the previously existing law.

6. As to the objection that a Nominated Board should in any way have the power of sanctioning expenditure, I may remark that this is what is allowed within certain limits, and so far as funds are available to many functionaries, and that the proceedings of the Board of Supervision will be as liable to be questioned as those of any functionary, including the Governor of the Colony.

7. The additional expense which will be incurred under this law may, in all probability, be more than recouped by the saving effected by an improvement in the administration of poor relief under its provisions.

8. In conveying my views, as expressed above, you will have the goodness to cause the petitioners to be informed that their petitions have been submitted to Her Majesty, but that I have seen no sufficient reason for advising Her Majesty to disallow the law.

9. I regret that it has met with so much opposition from some of the Parochial Boards, but I trust now that it has become law, those gentlemen who have hitherto given their valuable services on Parochial Boards will continue to do so, and assist in carrying out what, in my opinion, is likely to prove a very useful measure.

10. You will also add that I feel assured that it is your desire that as little interference as is compatible with the objects of the law should be exercised over the Parochial Boards, and that if defects are found in the working of the law you will readily support or initiate the necessary amendments.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

GRANVILLE.

Governor Sir H. Norman, K.C.B., C.I.E.

BOARD OF SUPERVISION.

CHAIRMAN—Hon. Robert Craig, Member of the Legislative Council and Chairman of the Parochial Board of Clarendon.

Hon. Samuel Constantine Burke, Acting Attorney General.

Hon. C. B. Mosse, C.B., Superintending Medical Officer.

Hon. Wellesley Bourke, Member of the Legislative Council and Mayor of Kingston.

Hon. J. P. Clarke, Custos of Manchester and Chairman of the Parochial Board of that Parish.

Hon. W. Ewen, Custos of Westmoreland ex-officio and late elected Member of the Parochial Board of that Parish.

J. Macglashan, Esq., Auditor General.

S. Soutar, Esq., Member of the Parochial Boards of Kingston and St. Andrew.

Frederick Hands Barker, Esq., Chairman of the Parochial Board of St. Mary.

SECRETARY—Robert Johnstone, Esq., salary £300 per annum.

THE RETRENCHMENT SCHEME.

THE following Messages from his Excellency Sir Henry Norman contain the decision of Her Majesty's Government on the Retrenchment Scheme which was passed by the Legislative Council on the 8th April, 1886* :—

HONORABLE GENTLEMEN :

Last year and at the spring sitting of the Council in the present year certain recommendations were made for a reduction of public expenditure, and it has been my duty to correspond with the Secretary of State for the Colonies upon the subject of these proposed reductions. I have now the honour to communicate to you the result of that correspondence.

* See pages 215 and 523.

2—Upon the general question of economy the Secretary of State has observed that he fully shares my “desire, and that of the Council, to diminish expenses to the utmost extent, compatible with the efficiency of the public service,” and he intimated that he would be glad to find it was possible to effect any judicious retrenchments in addition to the considerable immediate and prospective reductions already approved, some of which have anticipated the recommendations of the Council.

3—It was recommended that the salary of the Governor be fixed at £5,000 a year, with allowance for travelling expenses, to take effect on the occurrence of a vacancy. Two out of nine of the elected members voted that the salary be paid at £6,000 a year, and as the higher sum involved no increase of expenditure the vote of the ex-officio and nominated members was not barred by the provisions of the Order in Council of the 19th May, 1884, but I thought it right under the circumstances not to call for the votes of the latter and the resolution in favor of the smaller sum accordingly passed.

4—The Council, no doubt, is aware that by Law No. 1 of 1877 the salary of the Governor is fixed at £7,000 a year, but that the Secretary of State appointed me upon £6,000 a year with travelling expenses, and that under the Order in Council of the 19th May, 1884, the Governor receives £6,000 a year.

5—With reference to this proposed reduction of the salary to £5,000 a year the Secretary of State has stated that Her Majesty’s Government will not be unwilling to reconsider the question of the salary of the Governor on the occurrence of a vacancy, but he has remarked that “bearing in mind the possibility that at some future time circumstances may demand the appointment of a Governor, who like yourself has previously attained a high position in the service of the Crown, they think it inadvisable to reduce permanently the provision made for the Governor’s salary in the Order in Council of 1884, and the desired economy may be secured, as has been done in other Colonies, by an instruction to the Governor not to draw more than £5,000 a year, allowing the balance to lapse into general revenue.”

6—I have, however, in a subsequent despatch been directed to inform the Council that although Her Majesty’s Government think for the above stated reasons that it is not desirable that the salary should be reduced by law below £6,000 a year, yet if six of the elected members are still in favor of reducing it to £5,000 a year the votes of the ex-officio and nominated members will not be taken and the lower salary will be accepted.

7—The Secretary of State has agreed to the abolition of the office of Assistant Director of Works, although he concurs with me in questioning the wisdom of the step. The office will accordingly be abolished from the 30th of this month.

8—The Secretary of State has accepted the recommendations made as to the salaries of the future holders of the offices of Director of Public Works, Auditor-General, Puisne Judges, Attorney-General, Superintending Medical Officer and Inspector-General of Constabulary and Director of Prisons; as to the withdrawal of house allowances from future Collectors of Taxes; the appointment and salary of a single Assistant to the Attorney-General; the combination of the offices of Clerk of the Kingston Circuit Court and Registrar of the Supreme Court; the revision of the scale of salaries of District Medical Officers; and the amalgamation of the offices of Registrar-General and Keeper of the Records. He does not think it advisable to lay down a rule requiring that the Director of Works shall be a Civil Engineer.

9—The Secretary of States further observes that the consideration of the proposal to amalgamate the offices of Collector General and Treasurer may be deferred until a vacancy arises in one of those offices, and that the questions of the salaries to be assigned to future holders of the respective offices of Government Surveyor, Island Chemist, and Superintendent of the Boys’ Reformatory do not call for immediate action. In view, however, of the possible abolition of the separate office of Treasurer the Secretary of State has instructed me to omit the office from any list that may be included in a Civil Service Bill introduced into this Council.

10—I may observe that the transfer of Captain Hartwell from the appointment of Inspector General of Constabulary to Her Majesty’s Consular Service, and the approaching retirement of Major General Mann and Mr. H. B. Shaw from the appointments of Director of Works and of Director of Prisons and Reformatories

respectively, enable me to carry out permanent reductions to the extent of more than £1,100 a year, with a still further saving as long as there is no special Railway Engineer. The other recommendations that have been approved will be attended to as opportunity arises.

11—Certain recommendations were also made for a reduction in the expenditure for District Engineers and Superintendents of Roads and Bridges; for stopping the importation of Indian Immigrants, and for an enquiry into the subject of travelling allowances. Separate communications upon these points will be laid before you.

12—The only remaining subject referred to in the resolutions was the construction of Public Offices, regarding which it was stated that on a scheme for their erection being submitted by the Government the Council will be prepared to give it due consideration. With respect to this, I have to state that I am not prepared to submit any scheme at present as the construction of Public Offices would involve the borrowing of a considerable sum of money which would, in existing circumstances, be highly inexpedient. The Secretary of State concurs in this view.

H. W. NORMAN, *Governor*.

King's House, 21st September, 1886.

HONORABLE GENTLEMEN :

I have been for some time past engaged in considering the system under which allowances are given to Officers of the Public Service for travelling on duty in this island, and I have been in communication with the Secretary of State on the subject, so that I now feel myself in a position to submit the whole question for decision by this Council.

2. I would begin by saying that every one will admit that the correct principle under which travelling expenses should be paid by the State to Public Officers is that an Officer while travelling on duty shall be reimbursed all expenses entailed upon him by travelling and by absence from home and no more. In fact that he should neither lose nor gain by such travelling. In practice, however, it is exceedingly difficult to secure this. A fixed allowance per annum for travelling may be too small to enable an Officer thoroughly to perform his duties and thus he may be tempted to limit the amount of his travelling to an extent which may be injurious to the Public Service; or the amount granted may be too large and the Officer thus receive what may be regarded as an irregular addition to his salary; or while it may be impossible to say that the allowance is too large or too small there is a certain temptation to an Officer with a fixed annual travelling allowance to limit his travelling so as to keep his expenses well within the allowance.

3. To a smaller extent objections may be raised to a fixed daily rate when travelling or to a fixed mileage rate. In either case the allowance if too small will discourage a proper amount of travelling while very liberal rates will encourage travelling that may perhaps be unnecessary.

4. On the other hand detailed bills for every item of expense in travelling are vexatious to prepare and if they are to be thoroughly checked and audited involve employment of additional Staff for examination. It is also difficult to say how much should be allowed in such cases for use and wear and tear of an Officer's own conveyance and horses.

5. In Jamaica some Officers have drawn fixed travelling allowances irrespective of their actual travelling, while others draw a daily rate of payment when absent and others a mileage rate or a mileage rate combined with payment for absence from home. Some have a rate of pay which includes cost of travelling without specifying how much is pay and how much is intended to cover travelling expenses and thus claims are liable to accrue for pension on account of sums which really are intended to cover travelling expenses.

6. It seems to me that the best plan will be to fix a scale of travelling allowances for all Heads of Departments whose duties require them to travel, only to be paid when an Officer is travelling and to be fixed at a daily rate which seems fairly calculated to meet the additional expenses incurred by an Officer. It will remain then for the Government to see that the amount of travelling or the time occupied in travelling is not unnecessarily extended at the same time that inspection or other duty which involves travelling is not neglected. Based on the amount of travelling that

seemed necessary for the year a sum would be inserted in the Estimates, not to be expended if the full amount of travelling did not take place, and not to be exceeded except upon a special representation to the Government that for reasons to be assigned and approved an unusual amount of travelling was desirable in the public interests.

7. To give effect to the above view I would propose that all Heads of Departments when travelling on duty away from head-quarters should receive two pounds a day during such absence, this being as far as I can ascertain, the amount that will cover the daily cost of travelling, hotel and other incidental expenses that must devolve upon these officers. This rule is now applied to most of the Heads of Departments and would be at once made applicable to the new Head of the Public Works Department in lieu of £300 a year hitherto drawn, and would be applied as vacancies arise to the Inspector of Schools and Government Surveyor who now receive fixed travelling allowances of £150 and £200 per annum respectively. For the purposes of this rule the Supervisor of Revenue Offices should I think continue to be treated as Head of a Department.

8. To other Officers stationed at head-quarters who are not Heads of Departments but who are required from time to time to make tours to travel on duty I would propose that there should be a fixed allowance of a shilling a mile for each mile travelled, as is usual at present, with a daily allowance for each complete day upon which the Officer is absent from his home of fifteen shillings if his pay is upwards of £300 a year, and of ten shillings a day if his salary is less than £300 a year and that he is not below the standing of a Third Class Clerk.

9. The rule proposed in the foregoing paragraph might be applied to all Officers not otherwise specifically provided for in preceding or in following paragraphs, but I am disposed to think that it is unnecessary at present to make any change in the allowance for travelling expenses of Inspectors of Immigrants, a class of Officers who will gradually be absorbed or abolished, or of Inspectors of Schools, who to perform their duties efficiently should be almost constantly on tour.

10. With respect to Judicial Officers I defer to make suggestions for alteration until a bill is passed by this Council for changes in the organisation of all the Inferior Courts of the island. If this bill becomes law it will be necessary to revise the existing system of travelling allowances when I can submit suggestions that will embrace the whole Judicial Service.

11. District Engineers have hitherto received salaries which appeared to be liberal but which were intended also to cover heavy travelling expenses, expenses which there is good ground for assuming cost on an average about £120 a year. From another Message which will come before the Council it will be seen that I propose prospectively a lower scale of salary for District Engineers and to pay for their travelling expenses separately. As these Officers must travel on most days in the year it seems that the best plan would be to give them a fixed sum to cover a proportion of cost of a conveyance, horses and harness and maintenance of the same and to provide for expenses when detained from home. I believe that for these charges which District Engineers must incur a grant of £120 a year is moderate and I would suggest that this be allowed in all cases where a District Engineer may come under the reduced rates of pay.

12. I would recommend that in cases where the adoption of the new scale would involve a loss its introduction should be deferred until the occurrence of a vacancy.

13. I trust that the foregoing suggestions may be referred for examination and report by a Select Committee of this Council so that a definite decision may be come to upon the subject of travelling allowances to public servants in this colony.

H. W. NORMAN, *Governor*.

King's House, 21st September, 1886.

HONORABLE GENTLEMEN :

During the sitting of this Council in April last the following Resolution was passed :

"In consequence of existing arrangements with the Indian Government a separate Department must probably be maintained for the protection of the now indentured immigrants. We offer, however, the following suggestions: that a law be passed

abolishing the importation of Indian immigrants in the future, and that leave be obtained from the Indian Government to amalgamate the department with another."

And to this the following amendment was moved and carried: "That the Government be requested to reduce the export duties levied for immigration purposes correspondingly with the decrease of immigration charges."

I have now to inform the Council that having waited for more than a month to see whether any petitions against the resolution of the Council would be sent in and none having been received, I recommended to the Secretary of State that I should be authorized to bring in a bill empowering me to suspend immigration, and I have received his assent to my doing so. A bill to this effect will be introduced during the present session, and if it is passed it will be my duty in accordance with the views of this Council to declare immigration suspended. It has seemed better to do this than to repeal the whole law respecting immigration, or to render it necessary to bring in a fresh bill at some future period if it was the general desire in the island to renew immigration.

With reference to the suggestion made that leave might be obtained from the Indian Government to amalgamate the Immigration Department with some other department, I have not found it possible to make a specific recommendation, but I have initiated steps which will I think enable the expenditure of the department to be gradually reduced quite as effectively as would be anticipated from its amalgamation with any other branch of the service, even if this latter measure was expedient and practicable.

The recommendation of the Council that "the export duties levied for immigration purposes" be reduced correspondingly with the decrease of immigration charges has had my most careful consideration and has formed the subject of a correspondence with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, a copy† of which I have the honor to communicate for the information of the Council.

It will be seen that my recommendations as to reduction of export duties went somewhat beyond the actual resolution of the Council and included the duties on dyewoods and coffee, an extension which I trust will be approved by this Council.

As soon as circumstances permit a bill will be brought in to abolish, either wholly or in part, the export duties now levied for immigration purposes, as well as those which have been treated as general revenue since 1877-78.

H. W. NORMAN, *Governor*.

King's House, 21st September, 1886.

THE FRANCHISE.

THE following Message has been laid before the Legislative Council in connection with the Resolution of October, 1885, for the extension of the Franchise in Jamaica:—

HONORABLE GENTLEMEN:

On the 20th of October last the Council passed a Resolution as follows:—

That as the thirteen country parishes of Jamaica, exclusive of Kingston, are each nearly as large as the smallest county in England, and are, because of the few driving roads in them, very difficult of access in many places, and as the representatives of the people in the Legislature should be able to understand and make the wants and wishes of their constituents known, the members of Council believe that there should be at least fourteen elected members in Council, or one for each parish in the Colony; and that this increase in elected representatives should take place as soon as possible.

That should the Secretary of State for the Colonies be unwilling to have fourteen elected members in the Council to seven nominated by the Crown, the members are of opinion that the nominated element may be increased to eleven, which would be about the same relative proportion of members as at present, the Crown having the right—should it ever wish to exercise it—of appointing four additional nominated members, thus giving preponderating power in imperial, but not in financial, questions to the nominated members.

This Resolution has been carefully considered by Her Majesty's Government as well as a Resolution passed by the Council on the 8th October last for an extension of the Franchise. The purport of the latter Resolution has, with the approval of Her Majesty's Government, been incorporated in a bill which will be placed before you, but Her Majesty's Government have felt some difficulty in dealing with the Resolution which proposes a considerable addition to the number of elected members, coupled if thought desirable by a certain addition in the number of Official members.

† Despatches not printed in Handbook.

Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that inconvenience would be caused to the Public Service if it were provided that fourteen or even eleven holders of offices should be members of the Legislative Council, if, as is not probable, there are so many officers on whose experience and capacity for legislative duties the Government could rely; and the increase of the number of elected members proposed by the first Resolution, without a corresponding increase of the number of nominated members, would, as appears to be admitted, deprive the Government of the power of controlling legislation in matters of paramount importance, reserved by the existing constitution: of this power, though it may be hoped that occasion for exercising it will seldom, if ever arise, Her Majesty's Government would not feel themselves justified in advising the surrender under existing conditions.

They are, however, desirous of meeting the wishes of the inhabitants of the several parishes of the Island that each may have a separate representative, if this can be done consistently with the retention of the power of the Crown to control legislation for the protection of Imperial interests, or in other matters of paramount importance, and with the security of the interests of existing public officers in respect of salaries and pensions.

The former of these conditions would in their opinion be met by an enactment empowering the Governor in Privy Council to pass, without the concurrence of the Legislative Council, such temporary Laws as he may declare to be necessary for Imperial interests, or the fulfilment of international or treaty obligations, or for the maintenance of order and public safety in any grave emergency. It might be a condition that such Laws should be in force for a period of six months only, unless ratified by the Council.

The second condition would involve the enactment of a Law providing (1) that all specific pledges as to salaries or pensions, made to individual Public Officers before the date of the Order in Council of 1884, shall be ratified and maintained, (2) that all existing Public Officers shall, so long as they hold their present offices, and these offices exist under their present conditions, receive salaries not less than those fixed when they were appointed; and that if offices are abolished or absorbed and the Officers holding them cannot be provided with appointments of equal value, they shall receive pension or compensation under the Pension Law or a just equivalent to the loss they may sustain.

If the Legislative Council are prepared to pass such Laws as I have indicated, and also to make provision for a Civil List permanently securing suitable salaries to the principal Public Officers including the Judges and Heads of Departments, Her Majesty's Government would be willing to sanction the enactment of a Law increasing the number of the elected members in the manner proposed by the Council; and it will of course be understood that after the number of elected members has been so increased, you will be at liberty to fill one or more of the three seats of nominated members, which you had been desired to keep vacant, whenever you think it desirable to secure the representation of any Departments in the Council or to introduce into the Council any officer possessing special personal qualifications.

The foregoing being the conclusion at which Her Majesty's Government has arrived, I would suggest the appointment of a Select Committee of this Council to report whether or not they recommend the Council to pass the Laws deemed necessary by the Secretary of State as a condition to the sanction by Her Majesty's Government of the enactment of a Law increasing the number of elected members in the manner proposed by the Council.

As the original Resolution was brought forward by an elected member, I am of opinion that the motion for the appointment of this Select Committee should also emanate from an elected member.

H. W. NORMAN, *Governor*.

King's House, 21st September, 1886.

The following Statement shows the number of persons who may become entitled to the elective franchise under the scheme contemplated by the Resolution of the Legislative Council to which reference is made in the foregoing Message from his Excellency Sir Henry W. Norman of the 21st September, 1886:—

Parish.	Number of Persons entitled to vote under the existing qualification.	Number of Persons who would be en- titled to vote under a ten shillings tax- paying qualifica- tion.	Total.	Number of Persons who claimed to vote on £50 salary in 1860.
Kingston	621	1,073	1,694	145
St. Andrew	451	1,450	1,901	13
St. Thomas	382	705	1,087	41
Portland	350	1,292	1,642	4
St. Mary	313	1,570	1,883	6
St. Ann	430	1,298	1,728	1
Trelawny	317	136	453	43
St. James	533	787	1,320	23
Hanover	265	1,059	1,324	16
Westmoreland	634	2,524	3,158	37
St. Elizabeth	707	143	850	2
Manchester	513	1,109	1,622	6
Clarendon	574	1,984	2,558	24
St. Catherine	817	1,822	2,639	46
Total	6,907	16,952	23,859	407

COMMISSION ON ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

THE subject of the provision made for the education of the people of Jamaica having been inquired into by the Royal Commissioners who visited the island in 1883, and their recommendation thereon having become the subject of a correspondence between the Secretary of State for the Colonies and his Excellency Sir Henry Wylie Norman, the general question and the special recommendations came to be much discussed both in the newspapers and in the various religious bodies, and representations resulting therefrom were consequently made to his Excellency. On the 24th March, 1885, a message from his Excellency, with some of the representations made on the subject, was laid before the Legislative Council. Two days thereafter the Council expressed the opinion that it was desirable that a Commission be appointed to enquire fully into the subject, with instructions to report thereon to the Council, and the Council respectfully requested the Governor to appoint a Commission for this purpose. The sanction of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies having been given, the Commission was appointed on the 11th June following and consisted of the honorable Edward Noel Walker, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, (who was also appointed President of the Commission), the honorable Charles Benjamin Mosse, C.B., Superintending Medical Officer, the honorable Thomas Capper, Inspector of Schools, the honorable George Henderson, elected Member of the Legislative Council, the Very Reverend Father Porter, Vicar Apostolic, the Venerable Archdeacon Douet, M.A., Archdeacon of Surrey, the Rev. T. B. Butcher, Superintendent of Kingston Circuit of the Wesleyan Mission, the Rev. D. J. East, Principal of Calabar College, the Reverend William Gillies, Superintendent of the Presbyterian Mission, William Ewen, Esq., landed proprietor, and George Stiebel, Esq., landed proprietor. In a letter of the same date, addressed to the President, the Governor expressed his views with respect to the object and duties of the Commission. While the main object, the Governor said, was to obtain advice and suggestions with respect to the elementary education of the people, it was open to the Commission to make suggestions in reference to higher education, if they desired to do so. The Governor also indicated the principal points on which it appeared to him advice was necessary, those points being the want of a sufficient number of trained and competent teachers; whether elementary education should be compulsory or not; whether payment of school fees should be retained or abolished; whether the cost of elementary education should be met wholly or in part by grants from general revenue, and, if so, whether by a special education rate; whether the present system of inspection, examination and grants-in-aid requires improvement or alteration; what should be the course of instruction in Elementary Schools, and what standard should be considered sufficient for pupils to attain; whether it is desirable to have a Central Board of Education to exercise control over the whole educational system; and whether it would be desirable to have Local Education Boards to exercise a general supervision

over the Schools in each parish or district, either under a Central Board or without a Central Board?

The first meeting of the Commission took place on the 8th July, 1885, and its report bears date 9th July, 1886. It embraces a full statement of the course of the inquiry conducted by the Commission with a view to ascertain facts and opinions bearing on the general question, a summary of the evidence received and a statement of the conclusions arrived at and the recommendations made. The course of inquiry was on the lines suggested by the Governor and the conclusions and recommendations thereon are as follows:—

1. The Commission recommended in an *ad interim* report bearing date 2nd September, 1885, that additional provision be at once made for providing an increased supply of well-trained teachers. The Government at once acted on this recommendation and arranged that instead of about 78 or 80 students in training in the various Colleges for the office of teacher, as for some years had been the case, the number should be increased to 150. In their final report they further recommend that the provision of suitable residences should be deemed, at least in country parts, a necessary complement to the emoluments of teachers. A system of superannuation allowances and gratuities is also recommended on certain conditions.

2. The Commission recommend that attendance at School should be compulsory on the part of children between the ages of 7 and 13 years, in all cases where there is a School within three miles of the child's residence. The School accommodation now available is for 70,000 children, and under the system recommended the attendance that may be anticipated is 60,000, except in special localities. Any large increase therefore of new School houses is not required.

3. The Commissioners propose the abolition of fees. At present fees are through various causes badly paid. If education were made compulsory there would be brought into the Schools a large number of children, whose circumstances are such as to justify the expectation that the difficulty of collecting fees would be very greatly increased. In view of this and other facts the Commissioners recommend that fees be abolished.

4. The cost of the proposed system of education is estimated at £67,300 per annum, after it has come into full operation, but this would not be reached before the end of seven years; the cost in addition to the existing outlay of £28,000 per annum being for the first year or two not more than £12,000 or £13,000. In the event of the system recommended being adopted, the Commissioners proposed that landholdings be taxed on a scale laid down by them, and yielding, it is expected, £10,352 per annum, and that certain additions to indirect taxation be made, so as to raise £25,986 additional. In this way the whole sum required at the end of seven years would very nearly be met.

5. The present system of inspection and examination is approved of generally as being a sufficient test of the working of the Schools, and as having proved effective in promoting the interests of education. A number of suggestions, however, are made as to details, which it is considered would tend to the further improvement of the system.

6. The Commission recommend that the minimum number of days on which pupils should be required to attend Schools should be fixed at 120. In making this recommendation, they say, they have had particular regard to the circumstance that the labour of children of schoolable age is essential to employers, both parents and others, at certain seasons of the year for the gathering in of crops of coffee, pimento, ginger, &c. In connection with the subject of school discipline they recommend the introduction into Elementary Schools of a simple manual on the leading principles of Christian morality, as a help to teachers in giving instruction on this subject.

7. The recommendation is made that a Central Board of Education should be established; but that it is not expedient that the administrative and executive functions of the present Education Department be transferred to this Board. It should consist of 13 members, namely, the Director of Education (at present designated the Inspector of Schools) as Chairman, *ex-officio*, 6 members to be chosen by the several religious denominations and 6 members to be appointed by the Governor. The 6 members to be chosen by the religious denominations should be apportioned amongst them according to the number of Schools attached to each, namely, two to the Church of England; one to the Wesleyans; one to the Baptists; one to the Church of Scot-

land, the Presbyterians, and the London Missionary Society; and one to the Moravians, the Methodist Free Church and other Religious Denominations not enumerated, having the management of Schools. The Board should be consultative, deliberative, and advisory.

8. In addition to a Central Board the establishment of Local Boards is also recommended, one to be formed for each of the districts into which the island is divided for the purposes of elections of members of Parochial Boards, and each Board to consist of the Managers of the Schools situated in the district, and of other members resident in the district, to be elected by the Parochial Board, not exceeding in each case the number of such School Managers.

The Commissioners in concluding their report state that they have been led in the course of their inquiries and deliberations to realize, if possible, still more strongly than at the outset the great practical importance to the community at large of the extension of popular education, and the hopefulness of the work of bringing the whole of the juvenile population under the elevating influence of an improved and enlarged system more nearly adequate to meet the present necessity, and yet not exceeding the financial ability of the island; and they also entertain the hope that their labours and recommendations will be found to have been so timed and to be of such a character as to warrant the expectation that they will aid in the extension and perpetuation of that intelligence which is the best safeguard of order and the surest means of general progressive improvement.

The following are the items of special taxation referred to in the fourth numbered paragraph of the above article:—

(1) Direct taxation.—

A tax on land-holdings on the following scale is estimated to yield £10,352:—

Under 1 Acre	...	£10,536	at 2s.	...	£1,053	12	0
Between 1 and 5 Acres	...	28,302	at 3s.	...	4,245	6	0
" 5 " 10	...	7,236	at 4s.	...	1,447	4	0
" 10 " 20	...	4,143	at 5s.	...	1,035	15	0
" 20 " 50	...	2,295	at 6s.	...	688	10	0
" 50 " 100	...	796	at 8s.	...	318	8	0
" 100 " 200	...	488	at 10s.	...	244	0	0
" 200 " 500	...	505	at 12s.	...	303	0	0
" 500 " 800	...	276	at 16s.	...	220	16	0
" 800 " 1,000	...	147	at 20s.	...	147	0	0
" 1,000 " 1,500	...	235	at 25s.	...	293	15	0
Over — " 1,500	...	237	at 30s.	...	355	10	0
					£10,352 16 0		

This scale is not intended to apply to Kingston and the other towns. As regards these the Commissioners recommended a charge of 3d. in the pound on houses of and over £6 in annual value and of 2s. on each house below £6. Kingston would contribute about £700 and £250 from these two charges, respectively; and approximately a somewhat similar amount would be obtained in the aggregate from the other towns making, say, £2,000 in all, or a total of £12,352 from this special direct taxation for educational purposes.

(2) Indirect taxation.—

Rum	add 6d. a gal. which on an estimated yield of £80,000 would give	£8,000	
Ale, Beer, Porter,	add 3d. a gal.	ditto	5,000 " 2,500
Perry, Cider	add 1s. a gal.	ditto	5,300 " 2,100
Wines	add 1s. a gal.	ditto	11,000 " 1,100
Spirits	add 3s. a lb.	ditto	3,000 " 1,500
Leaf Tobacco	add 6d. a lb.	ditto	4,000 " 2,200
Manufactured	add 2s. 6d. a lb.	ditto	160 " 80
Cigars imported	add 3d. in £ value or 1½ per cent.	ditto	85,000 " 8,500

Giving a total of £25,980

JUDICIAL COMMISSION.

THE Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the public revenues, expenditure, debts and liabilities of Jamaica in their report recommended the abolition of the District Courts and the appointment of Stipendiary Magistrates who should be entrusted with much the same criminal jurisdiction as the District Court Judges and with jurisdiction in civil cases up to £20, the other cases being transferred to the Supreme Court. Governor Sir Henry W. Norman objected to changes of "so sweeping a character" being acted upon without further inquiry and recommended the appointment of a Local Royal Commission to consider and report on the constitution, powers, jurisdiction and procedure of the Lower Courts. The then Secretary of State for the Colonies (the Earl of Derby) being "satisfied that the question of the reform of the judicial system of Jamaica was not ripe for decision without a fuller and more searching inquiry than that which the Royal Commissioners were able to make during their short stay in the island, as part of the establishments of the colony," authorized the appointment of the Royal Commission suggested by Sir Henry Norman. His Excellency thereupon appointed a Commission, of which the Chief Justice (Sir A. G. Ellis, knt.) was nominated President, and issued to them special instructions prescribing the character and scope of the inquiry. They were particularly required to inquire and report (1) "whether it was expedient that the District Courts should be maintained or abolished; and (2) what changes were necessary in the present constitution and system of the Inferior Courts to rid them of their present alleged defects and to secure the prompt, efficient and economical administration of justice." In reply to the first question the Commissioners stated in their report "that it was their deliberate opinion that, for the due administration of justice, it was essential to retain Courts exercising an intermediary jurisdiction, presided over by paid officers possessing legal qualifications." In regard to the second question they were of opinion "that if (as was no doubt the case) the Inferior Courts, as then constituted, did not satisfactorily discharge their functions it was chiefly due to the fact that the arrangements provided for carrying out the system were cumbrous, expensive and imperfectly adapted to the local circumstances of the colony."

After explaining the constitution and jurisdiction of the District Courts and of the Courts of Petty Sessions and describing the functions of the Stipendiary Magistrates and the Clerks of Petty Sessions the Commissioners proceeded to indicate the changes which seemed to them desirable, "with the view of obviating the evils and inconveniences inherent in the present organization of the Lower Courts." They recommended that the judicial functions and jurisdiction now assigned to the District Court Judges, the Stipendiary Magistrates and the Clerks of Petty Sessions should henceforth be entrusted to one class of officers to be styled "Parochial Judges," who should be (a) members of the English, Scotch, Irish or Jamaica Bar of at least three years' standing; or (b) Solicitors of the Courts at Home or of the Supreme Court of Jamaica of ten years' standing. The Judges should hold their Courts frequently and should deal with all classes of cases, civil, criminal and summary. "When a Parochial Judge sat for the disposal of the last class of cases the Local Justices should be entitled to sit with him, or, if he was unable to attend, to dispose of such cases in his absence." If effect were given to these proposed changes they (the Commissioners) would recommend that "the right of election" be abolished except in cases between masters and servants and of trespass on land which should be in the exclusive jurisdiction of the Parochial Judges. The Commissioners also recommended the abolition of preliminary inquiries in criminal cases; with the condition that the Parochial Judges should have the power of adjourning the cases, while they were being heard, for further evidence. The option of sending up cases to the Circuit Court for trial after they had been entered upon by the Parochial Judges was also recommended. The Commissioners further recommended that inquests on persons who had died at the instance of others should be abolished, the magisterial investigation being deemed sufficient; and that in other cases of sudden death the Parochial Judges should have the power of ordering private investigations by the Constabulary (assisted by medical testimony) and of reporting the circumstances to the Attorney General, any further action being specially ordered by that officer. If in any case an inquest was considered necessary it should be held by the Parochial Judge in person, his privilege of appointing a deputy being limited to

"very exceptional cases, each of which, with its special grounds, being at once reported to the Executive." For the satisfaction of the public inquests should continue to be required as regards deaths occurring in prisons or other places of confinement.

The Commissioners further recommended that certain administrative functions should be entrusted to the Parochial Judges. They should be required to obtain information for the Government with regard to local questions affecting the remote parts of the colony; also to make inquiries into the local working of Government Departments, or into the conduct of Local Government Officials. They should likewise act as arbiters between the Tax Collectors and the Taxpayers in cases where the amount of taxes is in dispute. And the Commissioners were of opinion "that the Parochial Judges should be liable to have additional duties placed on them without additional pay, if it be found that their judicial and other work would admit of it; and that the Governor in Privy Council should have power to determine and arrange such additional work."

The salaries and territorial jurisdiction of the Parochial Judges were thus laid down by the Commissioners:—

Parochial Judges of the Parish or Parishes of	Salary.	Travelling Allowance.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
St. Catherine	900 0 0	100 0 0	1,000 0 0
St. Thomas and Portland (excluding St. George)	800 0 0	150 0 0	950 0 0
St. Mary and St. George	800 0 0	150 0 0	950 0 0
St. James and Trelawny	800 0 0	120 0 0	920 0 0
Westmoreland and Hanover	700 0 0	120 0 0	820 0 0
Clarendon	700 0 0	120 0 0	820 0 0
Manchester	700 0 0	100 0 0	800 0 0
St. Elizabeth	700 0 0	130 0 0	830 0 0
St. Ann	700 0 0	120 0 0	820 0 0
Kingston and St. Andrew	700 0 0	100 0 0	800 0 0
Allowance for a Magistrate to perform Police duties in Kingston during the absence of the Parochial Judge	100 0 0	...	100 0 0

The Commissioners recommended that the office of Clerk of the District Court and Clerk of the Court of Petty Sessions should be amalgamated and an Assistant appointed for each office. Thus ten Clerks and ten Assistant Clerks would be required at a total cost of £6,010 including travelling allowance. This amount added to the £8,810 for the salaries and travelling allowances of the Judges would make a total expenditure of £14,820, which, compared with the sum of £20,304 10s. 0d. voted in the year 1885-86 for the salaries and allowances of the Judicial Officers and Clerks of the Lower Courts (exclusive of the City of Kingston Court which was presided over by a Judge of the Supreme Court) showed an annual saving of £5,484 10s. 0d. or more than one-fourth.

The Commissioners also recommended such a reduction of the court fees as would make the fees ordinarily payable in contested cases one shilling in the pound and in uncontested cases nine-pence in the pound; and they further recommended that a Parochial Judge should have the power of granting free process in civil cases to persons who were certified by a Justice of the Peace or by a Clergyman as being unable to defray the necessary fees. They also recommended that plaintiffs should be allowed to serve their own process and that the office of Bailiff should be placed on an improved footing as regards salary and accountability—the Judges of the Parochial Courts being required periodically to examine and publish the accounts of these officers.

The Commissioners offered some further recommendations with regard to various details of the law administered by the Local Courts and closed this section of their report with the recommendation "that the punishment of whipping should no longer

be applicable, at any rate to offenders committed for the first or second time, and that these offences should be placed within the summary jurisdiction of Courts of Petty Sessions."

The Commissioners thus concluded their recommendations with regard to the constitution and working of the Lower Courts of the island: "Considerable as would be the pecuniary saving effected by the scheme we suggest, we believe that that saving would be trifling compared with the increased efficiency which we expect to result from it. In place of the District Courts we should have, under the proposed arrangement, Courts exercising a jurisdiction in criminal cases as nearly as possible continuously, and prosecutors, witnesses and accused persons would be saved the delay and loss of time involved in the present system. In regard to civil jurisdiction, we should have more frequent sittings. The Judge would not be under the necessity of hurrying through the business in order to be able to hold a Court elsewhere. The prejudice arising from postponements, where unavoidable, would be lessened. Courts would be held at more centres than at present and would, therefore, be at once more convenient and less costly to suitors. As regards the Courts of Petty Sessions, we should practically secure the advantage of having a Stipendiary Magistrate in every parish. These Courts would, in consequence, be held with regularity, and would be presided over by trained Lawyers. We should get rid of the right of election and thus, it is to be hoped, induce the honorary Magistrates once more to take an active part in the administration of the law, in cases in which their local knowledge and familiarity with the people peculiarly qualify them to act. The functions of Committing Magistrate would be entrusted to an officer whose position and qualifications would afford a guarantee for their proper performance. There would be in each parish an officer to assist the Executive in the control and working of Local Government Departments, and the Parochial Judge, having a district of more limited extent, would be able to discharge the duty of Coroner in person. Finally, the new arrangement would place in every parish an officer of high standing, responsible for the general administration of the criminal law."

APPENDIX.

DEPENDENCIES OF JAMAICA.

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS.

THE Turks and Caicos Islands, geographically the most south-eastern of the Bahama group of islands, lie between 21° and 22° N. lat. and 71° and $72^{\circ} 37'$ W. long.

These islands were discovered by John Ponce de Leon in 1512. It was long contended, and with some show of reason, that "Grand Turk" was identical with "Guanahani," the "Landfall" of Columbus on his first voyage, but the claim has been allowed in favor of another island of the Bahama group. The Turks' Islands (so called from a peculiar species of cactus, somewhat in the form of a Turks Cap, at one time abounding there,) which consist of Grand Turk, Salt Cay and a few uninhabited Cays, were settled upon by immigrants from Bermuda in 1670, whose custom it was for many years to spend only a portion of the year upon the islands raking salt, returning to Bermuda when the season was over. After various attempts by the French and Spaniards to obtain possession of them it was thought necessary in 1766 to appoint some educated person there to protect the rights of the British Crown and an Agent was sent from Nassau for this purpose. By an Order in Council dated 29th June, 1781, sundry regulations were approved of for managing the salinas and for the preservation of order in general amongst the inhabitants.

In 1790 Colonel the honorable Alexander Murray, second son of the fourth Earl of Dunmore, then Governor of the Bahamas, arrived as the first properly accredited Agent of His Majesty, and in 1799, after great opposition from the Bermuda settlers, an Act was passed by the Bahama Legislature, which, by its consequences, placed the Turks and Caicos Islands under the Bahama Government, and so they remained, notwithstanding frequent protests, until 1848 when, on the petition of 521 inhabitants of the Turks and Caicos Islands to the House of Assembly of the Bahamas, setting forth the difficulties of communication between Nassau and Turks Islands, a distance of 450 miles, and on account of conflicting interests, Her Majesty was pleased to grant a separate charter to the "Turks Islands and the Islands and Cays commonly known as the Caicos Islands, together with all Cays situate and lying to the eastward of the said Turks and Caicos Islands," which includes the Silver Cays and Banks, 100 miles to the eastward of Turks Islands. Under this charter the islands enjoyed an elective Legislative Council and a President administering the Government; but this elaborate system was found too burdensome in the face of altered circumstances, caused by the heavy fall in the price of salt, so that a petition was presented to Her Majesty the Queen from the Legislative Council, dated 17th February, 1873, praying for the abrogation of the charter. The Imperial Act, 36 Vic., chap. 6, and the Order in Council of the 4th August, 1873, setting forth the terms and conditions on which the Turks and Caicos Islands were annexed to Jamaica as a dependency, was the result of this action on the part of the colonists. Under this new arrangement the government is administered by a Commissioner, as Chief Executive Officer, who is also President of the Legislative Board. The Legislative Board consists of the President, the Judge of the Supreme Court (who is an *ex-officio* member) and not less than two or more than four other members nominated by the Crown. The Governor of Jamaica has a supervising power over the local government and is the medium of communication between the Commissioner and the Colonial Office. The assent of the Governor of Jamaica to the ordinances of the Legislative Board is necessary. Besides this the Legislature of Jamaica can pass laws applying to the Turks and Caicos Islands; and certain classes of judicial cases in these islands must be dealt with by the Supreme Court of Jamaica, to which Court appeals also lie.

Grand Turk is the capital of the group of islands and the Commissioner resides there. The town is described by Sir Henry Norman (in an account of his visit to this dependency of his government in March, 1884,) as "neat and clean and without the appearance of poverty, although the inhabitants complain of depression and ruin." There are in the town several Consulates, various stores where almost anything can

be bought, a good market-place and a respectable hotel. There are also an Episcopal Church, an indifferent Court House, a small prison, and a school-house.

Grand Turk is 7 miles long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide. The Island of Salt Cay, 9 miles S.W. of Grand Turk, has resident there an Assistant Commissioner, who performs all the duties of Revenue Officer and Stipendiary Magistrate. Cockburn Harbour, on East Caicos, is on the west side of the Turks Islands passage, about 22 miles due West of Grand Turk, and has also an Assistant Commissioner resident there. A Resident Magistrate is stationed at Kew on the North Caicos. Grand Turk and Salt Cay in the Turks Islands group and Cockburn Harbour on East Caicos are the principal ports and salt-producing islands.

There are 231 acres of salt pond at Grand Turk, 114 at Salt Cay and 248 at Cockburn Harbour. Roughly estimating, each acre should yield about 4,000 bushels of salt per annum, but this is dependent upon fine weather. A heavy thunderstorm will upset all calculations. Salt is shipped in bulk in sailing vessels and about 40 bushels to each registered ton is roughly calculated as the quantity carried in a ship. A bushel of coarse salt weighs about 80 lbs. and one of ground salt about 95 lbs. A lighter manned by 10 men carries 50 tons of salt to a vessel in a day, and a ship of 200 tons is by four boats often loaded in one day, which is very quick despatch.

The staple export is of course, salt, which has a good reputation for quality, and of which about a million-and-a-half bushels are shipped annually to the United States as coarse salt, and to British North America as fish or ground salt, for crushing which two steam engines are erected at Grand Turk. This description of salt brings a higher price than coarse salt.

Sir Henry Norman in his pamphlet remarks that "at Turks Island, Salt Cay and Cockburn Harbour, the one anxiety is as to the outturn of salt and the price at which it can be sold. It is alleged that owing to competition with other places and to a ring in the United States, to which the bulk of the salt goes, the price now obtained is not remunerative. When I was there," says His Excellency, "6 cents a bushel was being given for 3,000 bushels shipping at Salt Cay. At that price I believe there is some slight profit, but at times only $5\frac{1}{2}$ cents can be obtained. Nevertheless, I believe that the labouring classes at all events are prospering, even if the merchants do not do much more than clear their expenses. A good deal of money must be brought in and expended among those who take the salt and put it on board ship when we find that in a year of depression, as 1883 was considered, 1,705,000 bushels of salt were exported, valued at about £25,000. The total exports indeed were valued at £33,000, some of which, no doubt, were goods in transit, but £6,265 was the value of cave-earth deposits. It is also significant to note that with a total population of 5,700 persons there were imports to the value of £24,557. I think these figures conclusively show that the position of the settlement is not as bad as some of the inhabitants would make out."

There are no port charges but pilotage is compulsory. The light dues are four pence per ton, they were imposed for the maintenance of a light at Grand Turk which, in the nature of a flashing light, is displayed in a Circular Iron Lighthouse 60 feet high. The anchorages are open roadsteads about a quarter of a mile from the shore on the leeward of the several islands and are safe in ordinary weather.

The only direct tax is a small tax on dogs. The revenue is otherwise largely derived from the import duties, levied according to a tariff, which was greatly lowered in 1884, and from the royalty on salt. The royalty on salt, paid on shipment, is at the rate of 10 per cent. on the market value, now fixed for five years at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. a bushel, and should yield annually about £2,000. This royalty is in lieu of rent formerly charged for the salinas, for which titles in fee simple were granted in 1862, on condition of the payment of such a royalty, which up to 1874 was kept separate from the general revenue of the colony and was known as the Crown fund.

According to the Census of 1881 the population of Grand Turk comprised 408 whites 622 colored persons and 1,049 blacks; and at Salt Cay there were 46 whites, 230 coloured and 245 blacks. In the Caicos Islands, comprising East Caicos (in which Cockburn Harbour is situated), Grand Caicos, North Caicos and Providence, there were 49 white persons, 271 colored and 1812 blacks.

"The people in the Caicos Islands," says Sir Henry Norman, "are for the most part negroes. It is understood that they are principally the descendants of slaves

brought over by loyalist refugees from Georgia after the declaration of their independence by the United States. These loyalist settlers constructed substantial stone houses and made roads, traces of which still remain. They had horses and cattle and raised crops, but the settlers themselves have long since disappeared. It is believed that some insects destroyed their crops and that this led to their departure. The blacks who remained lapsed into something little short of savagery and the islands became overgrown with bush. It is only of late years that efforts have been made to improve the condition of these people and to encourage them to undertake agricultural operations in a systematic manner. As yet, not much progress has been made and education is lamentably backward, but attention having been once directed to these people it is to be hoped that continuous efforts will be made to raise them in the social scale and to put them in the way of adding to their material comforts."

There are Places of Worship of the Church of England at Grand Turk, Salt Cay, South Caicos and Providence; Wesleyan Chapels at Grand Turk and Salt Cay, and Baptist Chapels at Grand Turk, Salt Cay, South, North and Grand Caicos and Providence, but there are regular Ministers of each denomination only at Grand Turk. There are several elementary schools and a public grant is now made of about £600 a year in aid of Government schools, but no portion of this goes to denominational schools, a system which is considered a grievance by the Nonconformists but to which the Legislative Board strongly adhere.

A public Library is maintained at Grand Turk partly by Government help. There is a Good Templars Lodge in working order which has proved of great benefit and a Mutual Relief Society also doing good work. These institutions are signs that though isolated the people are not much behind those of more favoured places in their desire for mutual improvement and good. A weekly newspaper, the "Royal Standard," has for many years been published in Grand Turk.

There is no drinking water fit for human consumption in Turks Island except rain water, and elaborate arrangements are made by the Government and by private individuals for collecting and for storing it. There is one large public tank at Grand Turk capable of containing 80,000 gallons, built in the side of a hillock of rock from the top of which it derives its catch. There are also a few "springs" of water which are generally fresh enough for cattle and for washing purposes, but after a drought for any period the water gets too brackish for use.

Fresh meat and vegetables are scarce, but the supply of fish of all sorts is plentiful. Poultry can generally be easily procured of fair quality. The want of fresh provisions makes a residence to Europeans for any length of time very trying. Notwithstanding this and some other drawbacks the islands are undoubtedly healthy and life is passed much more agreeably than many would think who have not had personal experience of them.

At present only one line of Steamers touch at Grand Turk, Clyde's from New York. The Cunard service has been discontinued and communication with the settlement is kept up via New York. This is an inconvenience seriously felt in the islands and in Jamaica and it is hoped that arrangements may soon be made for a continuance of the calls of the Cunard Steamer.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.

Commissioner, His Honor Captain H. M. Jackson, £500.	Clerk in the Commissioner's Office (Executive Dept.) and Boarding Officer and Locker at Grand Turk, W. N. Rigby, £150.
The Judge of the Supreme Court, His Honor Charles H. Roberts, £500.	Assistant Commissioner at Salt Cay, John W. Baker, £200.
Assistant Commissioner, Grand Turk, Police Magistrate and Registrar of the Supreme Court, James M. Rae, £250.	Assistant Commissioner at Cockburn Harbour, C. P. Stammers, £150, and Boat Allowance, £10.
Accountant and Clerk in Commissioner's Office (Revenue Dept.) John C. Crisson, £225.	Resident Magistrate, Kew, Caicos, Lawrence S. Leslie, £150. Travelling allowance, £50.
Government Medical Officer,	Grand Turk,—Vacant.

LEGISLATIVE BOARD.

His Honor Captain H. M. Jackson, R.N., President.	
C. H. Roberts,	J. D. Murphy,
D. B. Bascome,	A. W. Harriott,
C. R. Hinson,	Esquires.
Clerk—W. N. Rigby, Esq.	

THE CAYMAN ISLANDS.

THE Cayman Islands, consisting of Grand Cayman, Little Cayman and Cayman Brac, are between the meridians of $79^{\circ} 44'$ and $81^{\circ} 26' W.$, and the parallels of $19^{\circ} 44'$ and $19^{\circ} 46' N.$ They were discovered by Columbus on his return voyage from Porto Bello to Hispaniola (now Hayti) and were named by him Las Tortugas; on account of the turtle with which the coast swarmed. The present name is supposed to be derived from "Caiman"—the alligator—which the largest island resembles in shape when approached from the east. The Cayman Islands were never occupied by the Spaniards; they were taken possession of by the English soon after the conquest of Jamaica and the records of the Privy Council show that measures were adopted by General D'Oyley's government for their protection and settlement.

Grand Cayman, which is the largest of the three islands, is distanced W. N. W. from Negril Point 178 miles. It is $17 \times 7 = 119$ square miles in length east and west, 4 miles in breadth at the east end, and 7 miles at the west. The coast is in some parts bold and rock-bound, but with no elevation exceeding 150 feet; the eastern and most of the northern shores are protected by coral reefs, enclosing harbours of considerable size and depth, the entrances to which are however too narrow and intricate to admit other than small vessels. One of these harbours, the Great Sound, on the north, measures over 6 miles across. The only anchorage for large vessels at Grand Cayman is under the west-end, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles northward of the south west point.

The island is well wooded and produces dyewoods and mahogany, cedar and other timber. The products of the soil are similar to those of Jamaica, as are its wild animals and birds. There is good pasturage, principally Guinea grass; and horses, cattle, pigs, poultry, &c., are reared in sufficient numbers to meet the demand. Fish of all kinds abound around the coast. Among its natural curiosities are a cave at Bodden Town which extends some hundreds of yards under the sea, and a natural cistern of unknown depth, containing clear sweet spring water, at East End. This cistern measures about 50 feet across and is situated in the middle of a cliff of solid flint rock.

Early tradition states that Grand Cayman was at one time the rendezvous of Buccaneers or Sea-pirates, who preyed upon passing ships, which they boarded at nights, far from shore in large armed boats. These marauders protected themselves against attack by means of heavy guns mounted upon the rocky shore within the coral reefs, where they could only be approached in boats. Many of these guns still lie embedded in the sand at Gun Bay on the eastern coast. On finding the island untenable, owing to the occasional presence of ships-of-war, the Buccaneers escaped to America in their boats and landed on the shores of the Mississippi.

In the year 1741 Grand Cayman was formed into a colony and the following patents of land in the island are on record at Spanish Town:—

1,000 acres to Mrs. Mary Bodden, dated 6th January, 1741, probably the site of the present Bodden Town.

1,000 acres to William Foster, dated 28th November, 1741, the site of the present George Town, capital of the island.

1,000 acres to Murray Crymble, dated 28th November, 1741, locality uncertain.

1,000 acres to Saml. Spofforth, dated 28th November, 1741, locality uncertain.

The present inhabitants are undoubtedly descended from the settlers under these patents and their servants, as each patentee was compelled to carry with him a certain number of white men besides slaves. According to Long, there were in 1774 one hundred and six white persons on the island; they had "a Chief or Governor of their own choosing and Magistrates appointed by the Governor of Jamaica," and conducted their own affairs. The population is at present about 4,000. Governor Sir Henry Norman (who visited the islands in March, 1884,) states that "the people are temperate, strong, tall and healthy looking and most of them white or colored." From the woods of the island they build themselves neat cottages and schooners varying from 20 to 90 tons burthen, in which latter they fish for turtle about the cays and banks of Central America, and carry on trade between the islands about Honduras and the United States. "The islanders," writes Sir Henry Norman, "send coconuts and turtle to Jamaica in their schooners and bring back flour and other necessaries. They grow their own ground provisions and sugar-cane, and rear

cattle. Very little money is in the island, but there is no actual poverty, and most of the people have all that they want."

The chief towns of Grand Cayman are George Town, the capital, Bodden Town, and East End; and there are several other villages of more or less importance; these settlements are all on the sea coast. There is a Presbyterian Church, a Court House, including public offices, and a Prison (a very inferior building) at George Town.

For judicial purposes the island is divided into four districts, namely, George Town, Bodden Town, Prospect and East End. A Court of Petty Sessions sits in each of these districts; and the Grand Court (the Custos or Senior Magistrate presiding as Judge) is held semi-annually at George Town. There is an appeal from the latter Court to the Supreme Court of Jamaica.

The revenue is very small and only just pays the salary of the Clerk and Constable, maintaining some roads and affording a grant for education and for some small miscellaneous expenses. This revenue arises from import duties, a poll-tax and a tax on cattle, but is imperfectly collected.

The only Clergyman in the islands is the Rev. H. L. McMillan, a Presbyterian; he superintends a school at George Town but the education of the people is in a very backward and unsatisfactory condition.

The climate of Grand Cayman is warm but exceedingly healthy. Long remarked that "no part of the world is perhaps more healthful than this spot." There is no medical man in the island. The Surgeon of the Vessel of War that took Sir Henry Norman to the island offered to attend the sick but "he found nearly all the ailments were those of old people and such as were to be expected in persons of their very advanced years."

Of the smaller Cayman Islands Little Cayman is 9 miles long in an E. N. E. and W. S. W. direction and about a mile broad; and Cayman Brac is 10 miles long E. N. E. and W. S. W. and about 1 mile in breadth. They lie in a north-easterly direction from Grand Cayman, from which they are distant about 70 miles. The two islands are separated by a channel about three miles wide and are consequently within sight of each other.

At the time of Sir Henry Norman's visit to Little Cayman "the inhabitants were only thirty-five in number, all white and belonging to two families, Hoddens and Scotts, very old and common names in the Caymanas. As there were at least three generations of each family there were several houses, those of each family being in a group together. Here there is no ship building as in the Grand Cayman and the people lead a very lonely life but are strong and healthy."

Cayman Brac is about seven miles distant from Little Cayman. "The people are as strong, tall and healthy looking as in the other islands. Schooners are built here but the anchorage is dangerous and vessels do not remain at anchor, but if detained for any purpose run across to Little Cayman and anchor under a coral reef at the east-end of the island." Sir Henry Norman found "that practically there is but little communication between Cayman Brac and the Grand Cayman and that although the law looks on them as one settlement they are almost entirely independent of each other; and the very small revenue of Cayman Brac is not accounted for to the Grand Cayman but spent on the roads in Cayman Brac itself. There are no Schools or Places of Worship in the island but," added Sir Henry, "I saw Bibles and Prayer Books in the houses and a little in the way of education is done in families." There are about three hundred whites and thirty blacks in Cayman Brac. The latter are no doubt descendants of slaves brought over by early settlers. They live apart from the whites but there is no ill feeling between the two classes.

The affairs of the Cayman Islands are managed by a Custos or Senior Magistrate and a Vestry composed of Magistrates and Vestrymen, the latter being elective. The enactments of the Vestry become law when assented to by the Governor of Jamaica, whose powers in this and other respects are defined by the Imperial Act 26 and 27 Vic. cap. 31. The present Senior Magistrate and Treasurer of the Cayman Islands is Mr. W. B. Webster.

THE MORANT CAYS AND PEDRO CAYS.

THE Morant Cays and the Pedro Cays were taken possession of on behalf of the British Crown in the years 1862 and 1863, respectively, and it was at first intended that they should be annexed to Jamaica. It was, however, subsequently decided not to annex these cays to any colony but to give the Governor of Jamaica power to "deal with" all guano islands or cays within the West Indian Naval Station which were not already dependencies of any British colony and which were, or might be declared to be, subject to British sovereignty. Accordingly letters patent were issued in June, 1864, authorizing the Governor of Jamaica to grant leases of, and licenses to take guano from, such islands. Leases have under this authority from time to time been granted by the Governor of Jamaica to different persons at the rate of £51 a year for the Morant Cays, and at the rate of £75 a year for the Pedro Cays. The cays are rented for the purpose of collecting guano, boobies' eggs, turtle, &c.

The original intention has now been carried out and by letters patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom these cays have been formally annexed to the Colony of Jamaica, so as to give the Governor, Courts of Law and Magistrates full jurisdiction over them, and Governor Sir Anthony Musgrave on the 9th of May, 1882, under the authority of those letters patent, issued a Proclamation declaring that the date of annexation should be the 1st of June, 1882. For judicial purposes these cays form part of the parish of Kingston.

The Morant Cays are situated about 33 miles to the south east of Morant Point, Jamaica, and consist of three small islets. The sea birds arrive at these cays in great numbers during March, and in April the islets are covered with their eggs which are collected and conveyed in schooners to Jamaica; later in the summer turtle are caught but the supply is becoming scarcer every year.

The Pedro Cays are situated some 40 or 50 miles to the S. W. of Portland Point on the south coast of Jamaica and consist of four cays or islets, known respectively as North-east, Middle, South-west and South Cays. Temporary huts have been erected on these cays and cocoanut trees have been planted on the N. E. and S. W. Cays.

ADDENDA.

THE following notifications and appointments were Gazetted while the Handbook for 1886-87 was passing through the Press :—

JUDICIAL.—The hon. Charles Ribton Curran, Senior Puisne Judge, to act as Chief Justice during the absence on leave of the hon. Sir. Adam Gib Ellis, knt.

Samuel Constantine Burke, Esq., Crown Solicitor, to act as Attorney General during the absence on leave of the hon. H. H. Hocking.

Thomas Oughton, Esq., Advocate, to act as Judge of the Southern District Court during the absence on leave of W. J. Anderson, Esq. (Acting Judge.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—Valentine Groome Bell, Esq., M.I.C.E., to act as Director of Public Works in the room of the hon. Major General Mann, C.M.G. The following Government Notice was published in the Gazette in connection with Major General Mann's retirement from the service of the colony :—

No. 254.

Colonial Secretary's Office, 28th July, 1886.

THE HONORABLE MAJOR GENERAL MANN, C.M.G., Director of Public Works, being about to quit Jamaica on leave of absence preparatory to retirement from the service of the colony, the Governor desires to record his extreme regret at the departure of the Major General.

General Mann has completed a long term of service in Jamaica, during which he has been conspicuous by his high integrity, his extreme courtesy and consideration towards every one, by his endeavours to maintain all works and roads under his charge in good condition, and by his readiness to give prompt and useful assistance to Parochial Authorities, as well as to the general administration in all matters, whether they belonged to his own special department or not.

He has worked hard in the interests of Jamaica, and His Excellency in wishing him farewell and many happy years in his native land feels sure that the community generally regret his departure from their midst.

E. N. WALKER, Colonial Secretary.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—Valentine Groome Bell, Esq., on being appointed Acting Director of Public Works became an *ex officio* member for the time being of the Legislative Council.

Samuel Constantine Burke, Esq., on being appointed Acting Attorney General became an *ex officio* member for the time being of the Legislative Council.

William Bancroft Espeut, Esq., of Spring Garden Estate, Portland, was elected on the 27th August, 1886, as a member for the Electoral District of Portland and St. Thomas, vice the hon. George Henderson resigned. The Poll stood thus : For Mr. Espeut, 223 : For Mr. R. H. Jackson, 148 : Majority for Mr. Espeut, 75.

PRIVY COUNCIL.—The hon. S. C. Burke, Acting Attorney General, and the hon. V. G. Bell, Acting Director of Public Works, were sworn of the Privy Council.

MAGISTRACY.—*Custos of St. Mary.*—John Pringle, Esq., M.B., to be Custos of St. Mary. *Justices of the Peace.*—For Portland.—William Kirkland. For Trelawny.—John Hibgame Clerk. For Westmoreland.—Edward M. Earle.

POLICE AND PRISONS.—Major Louis F. Knollys, C.M.G., to be Inspector-General of Constabulary and Director of Prisons. Inspector Black to be an Inspector of the First Class vice Broderick relegated to the Second Class.

NOTARY PUBLIC.—Henry Eustace Henderson Davis for the whole Island. George Lyon Phillips Corinaldi, Esq., for the Parish of St. James.

PAROCHIAL BOARDS.—For No. 3 Ward, Kingston—Bartholomew W. Davies, Esq., M.D., vice Paine resigned. (Mr. Paine did not resume his seat on his being re-elected in June 1885.)

For the Manchioneal Division of Portland.—Henry Passley Deans, Esq.

For the Annotto Bay Division of St. Mary.—Henry Braham, Esq.

For the Central Division of Manchester.—James Daly Lewis, Esq.

For the May Pen Division of Clarendon.—Rev. F. W. Tyler.

For the Sav-la-Mar Division of Westmoreland.—Herbert St. Clair Jones, Esq.; and for the Trinity Division of the same Parish, Frank W. Ewen, Esq.

For the Ulster Spring Division of Trelawny.—W. T. Whiting, Esq.

GRAY'S CHARITY.—Alexander L. D'Costa, Esq., to be a Trustee.

MANCHESTER FREE SCHOOLS.—George Sturridge and Lionel A. Isaacs, Esqs., to be Trustees.

CONSUL.—Gabriel J. DeCordova, Esq., to be Consul of the Republic of Hon
CUSTOMS.—The following promotions have been made, consequent on the de
 Mr. R. B. Prendergast, Fifth Landing Waiter at the Port of Kingston; M
 Cork to be Fifth Landing Waiter; Mr. B. deS. Bell, to be Sixth Landing W
 Mr. J. J. Orgill, to be Seventh Landing Waiter; Mr. G. A. Burke, Third
 Clerk, to be Junior Landing Waiter.

HARBOUR BOARD.—H. J. Burger, Esq., to be a member of the Harbour Bo
 No. 4 District (Trelawny).

PORTS OF CLEARANCE.

Ports of Entry.	Principal Out-Bays at which Island Produce is also shipped.
Kingston.	Yallahs, Cow Bay and Port Royal.
Port Morant.	Holland Bay.
Morant Bay.	
Port Antonio.	{ Manchioneal, Hope Bay, Buff Bay and St. Mary Bay.
Annotto Bay.	Oracabessa.
Port Maria.	Dry Harbour and Ocho Rios.
St. Ann's Bay.	Rio Bueno.
Falmouth.	
Montego Bay.	Green Island.
Lucea.	Negril and Bluefields.
Savanna-la-Mar.	Whitehouse.
Black River.	
Alligator Pond.	Carlisle Bay.
Milk River.	Old Harbour.
Salt River.	

UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION.

The following are the rates of postage under the Universal Postal Union for Republic of Haiti:—

Letters	2½d. per ½ ounce.
Post Cards	1d. each.
Newspapers not exceeding 4 ounces	1d. each.
Books, &c.	½d. per 2 ounces.
Commercial Papers	½d. per 2 ounces, the minimum being 2½d.
Patterns of Merchandise	½d. per 2 ounces, the minimum being 1d.
Registration Fee	4d.

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION.—The following are the names of the successful didates at the first Competitive Examination for Third Class Clerkships in the Service of Jamaica (1885):—

No.	Name.	Total Marks Obtained.	Office to which Appointed
1	Pearce, F. L.	1,954	Colonial Secretariat.
2	Mould, T. R.	1,775	General Post Office.
3	Bartlett, T. M.	1,648	Treasury.
4	Fraser, W. M.	1,367	Public Works Head Office.
5	Merriam, G. R. C.	1,122	Harbour Master's Office.
6	Baquin, H. C.	984	Petty Sessions Office, Kingston.
7	Wattler, W. C.	977	Govt. Printing Establishment.
8	Pearson, H. M.	951	Lunatic Asylum.

LIFE ASSURANCE.—Messrs. Charles Levy & Co. have been appointed Agents Northern Life Assurance Society, vice Mr. G. A. Morais, lately acting. J Charles Levy & Co. have also been appointed Agents of the Fire Branch of the Society.





THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

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